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CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

IN

MICHIGAN,

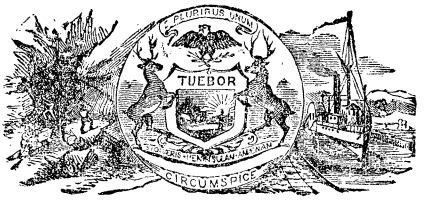
1876-1877.

EXTRACTS FROM

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES,

WITH

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS.



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EXTRACTS

FROM THE MESSAGE OF JOHN J. BAGLEY, RETIRING GOVERNOR, RELATIVE TO PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, JANUARY, 1877.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Since its opening 412 children have been received, mostly from the poor-houses of the State. The average age of its inmates is nine years. Homes have been found for 117 of these children, and 255 were remaining Sept. 30, 1876, being all that can be cared for. The current expenses for the year were $27,612.51, an average of $126.66 for each child. When it is remembered that this institution is not a permanent home, but only a door-way to home for the houseless, homeless, poor-house children of the State, and that while under its care they must be clothed, fed, and educated, it will be seen that the expenditure per capita is very slight. From its first opening up to the present time it has been most economically conducted. The board estimate the current expenses at $33,000.00 per annum, and they ask for this and other purposes the sum of $90,000.00 for the ensuing two years.

The State Public School is in no sense a penal institution or a hospital. It is only designed for neglected and dependent children of sound mind and body, and free from criminal taint,—yet some others will unavoidably find their way into it. Though fully deserving its care and benefit, they should not be kept in the school, owing to their influence upon the rest. The board should be given power, under careful restrictions, to return to the counties idiotic and permanently diseased children. There are a very few such children now in the school who can acquire no good for themselves by remaining, and whose presence is injurious to their more fortunate comrades. I commend this institution to your consideration as one of the means that will by and by save you the expense of another prison; as an institution that will, in time, make other institutions unnecessary,—provided that the underlying idea of its founders, viz.: that it is only a temporary home, be always kept in mind.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

I desire to call your especial attention to the reports of this institution for 1875 and 1876. "After many days" it is now a Reform School,—the bars and iron doors have disappeared,—the high fence that walled it in is kindling wood. And the results are: no corporal punishment, no escapes since its opening, less destruction of State property, a general tone of comfort and cheerfulness in all its surroundings, and a brighter, better look in the faces of

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the boys. The general outfit of the School is greatly improved. The table and furnishing, the clothing, etc., are better than heretofore, and all tend towards lifting this institution out of the prison mire, and on to the higher plane of a school. The expenses for the two years ending September 30, 1876, have been $61,773.48, besides the amount received for the labor of the boys and other sources. Of this amount $17,688.46 has been expended under special appropriations, made in 1873 and 1875, and $44,084.00 for current expenses.

All the buildings are now lighted with gas, a new boiler and oven has been put in; a new fence, wood-shed, and play-shed erected; the main building thoroughly repaired and painted inside and out, and roofed with tin; a water-tower and tank have been built, with iron piping through the grounds and building, with six fire hydrants; a large number of fruit trees and vines have been planted, and many other permanent improvements made. There is room for one hundred more inmates than it now contains, and I can see no necessity for further expenditures in buildings or permanent improvements for many years to come.

The average number in the school for 1875 was 241, for 1876, 230; average age of boys when received, 13½ years.

The receipts from the labor of the boys have decreased very largely, and the outlook for remunerative employment in the future is discouraging. The only mechanical labor now being done is chair-bottoming, and this at very low prices. It is of no advantage to the boys when they go out, as it is a business not carried on outside of penal institutions, and would not support them if it were. The Board, Superintendent, and myself have given earnest thought and much time to the subject of employment that would teach the boys some useful trade and at the same time add to our revenues, but without success. In the present depressed condition of our manufacturing industries, there seems to be nothing better than the work the boys are now doing. The farm work is successful in a pecuniary point of view, and highly beneficial in every other way, and with the additions that have been made to the fruit trees and vines, the Board hope soon to realize an increased revenue from this source.

The Board of Control again ask that the law, authorizing commitments to the school, may be amended so that boys of eight years, instead of ten, may be received from parents without commitment. I have given my views upon the subject elsewhere. They also ask that the limit of detention may be changed from 21 years to 18, and I earnestly hope this may be done. If a school does not fit a boy to go out at 18 it never will. If he is not fit to go then, he is not fit to stay and demoralize two or three hundred younger boys. If at 18 a boy, after years of instruction and care, of restraint and discipline, still has his face turned the wrong way, it would seem as if the State charity must cease and let justice take its place. The history of the Reform School shows that there are a few such boys, and it shows further that they have been of great damage to their comrades of more tender years. I bespeak for this subject your earnest consideration.

In the provision made by the State regarding vagrant, neglected and dependent children through the State Public School, and for criminal children through the Reform School, it has followed the old idea of institutional life; but by far the wisest, most economical, natural, and humane of all its endeavors in this direction is the work being done by the county agents of the State Board of Charities, under the law of 1873 and 1875. The duties of the county

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agents are: to investigate the case of every child arrested for crime, and to advise with the magistrate as to the disposition to be made of it, to visit all children adopted or indentured from the Public or Reform School, to procure homes for children, and generally to keep watch and ward over these waifs who seem to be deserted by every one but the State. They have attended to 252 cases of arrests for crime,—224 boys and 28 girls,—that were disposed of as follows: 182 were discharged under suspended sentence and returned to parents or guardians, 57 were sent to the Reform School, 11 were sent to the House of Correction, and two were fined. The average age of children arrested was twelve and three-fourths years,—86 are reported as having lost father, and 57 as having no mother. Of the 182 discharged, twelve were sent to the State Public School, six to poorhouses, and homes were found for six. The children for whom homes were found from the State Public School, 117 in number, have all been visited, and their situation reported upon to the School. The total expense of this work up to Sept. 30, 1876, was $474.45. In addition to these formal duties required by law, they have been of incalculable service in preventing crime, preserving peace in families, restraining cruelty, and in many other ways. If the work of these agents was to be estimated by simply dollars and cents, the amount of money saved the State by keeping boys out of institutions would be found to be very large.

A boy at the Reform or Public School, or in a poorhouse, costs one or two hundred dollars a year, and when we add to this the escape from the dangers of institutional life, the transfer from dependent to independent life, the development of self-help and self-control that is implanted in a child's nature by the kindly intervention of the State through its agent, we cannot estimate the value of their services. I have appointed agents in 26 counties only, as in some of the newer counties there seemed no immediate necessity, and in others I have been unable to find any one who would accept the appointment. The position is not an office, pays no salary except expenses, and can only be filled by those who love the work and do it because they love it. The State owes a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who are acting as those agents that it cannot easily pay. I earnestly hope the system may not be changed, except to be improved, and that it may in time be extended into every county. What more sublime spectacle does the century present, than that of a State not content to to be simply a theory or an idea, but a moral Being, with a representative in every community, regardful of its interests, asserting its fatherhood over these children who are to be a part of the State in the future?

I have asked each county agent to give me, in an informal way, such facts as they deemed important regarding their work and their opinion of its value. Their replies are submitted herewith. I commend them to your attention as the most refreshing reading of the day.

Although the State Public School has taken from the poorhouses a large number of children, the reports of the Superintendents of the Poor show a constant increase of children in these institutions. In 1872 the number was 583; in 1873, 577; in 1874, 502; in 1875, 734. In this computation are included babes, idiotic, feeble-minded, blind, and mutes; but even then the number shocks us. We cannot, must not, permit it. That a child reared in a poorhouse is to be a pauper or a prisoner in the future, is almost certain.

We shall never cease building prisons so long as poorhouses are permitted to feed them with inmates. We ought to prohibit by law the placing of a child, mentally and physically healthy, under three years of age, in any poorhouse.

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Other States have already done so, and we should lose no time in following their example. The State of New York provides that pauper children shall be sent to private institutions and asylums instead of the poorhouses, the cost of maintenance to be paid by the county. Though we have but few asylums for children, I am of the opinion that we should enact a similar law, applying it to counties where such institutions exist. But better far than the best institution is home, be it ever so humble, if it is sober and honest. We ought to provide legislation that would secure homes for these children, and I am of the opinion that power and money should be given to the State Board of Charities to employ agents for this purpose. Such agents, acting in concert with the county agents and the State Public and Reform Schools, may accomplish more than all else in this direction; at all events, the experiment is worth the trial. Should it fail, and should the State Public School continue the success that has so far attended it, we can then either enlarge its capacity or build another. Power should be given under careful restrictions to the Boards of Control of the State Public School and the Reform School to transfer children from these institutions. Some boys of tender age are sent to the Reform School, ofttimes by connivance of depraved parents, who seem hardly old enough to commit crime, who ought not to be there, and should be sent to the School at Coldwater.

Occasionally a boy will find his way into the State Public School who, from criminal tendencies and life, ought not to remain to the injury of others. Such cases should be transferred to the Reform School.

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EXTRACTS

FROM THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF GOV. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, RELATIVE TO PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, JANUARY, 1877.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The State Public School, with its 255 "waifs," nearly all of whom were taken from the corrupting influence of poorhouse associations, is a public charity peculiar to Michigan. No one can compare the condition of these children in the healthy atmosphere of this school with their former condition in the poorhouses without realizing the excellence and worth of this noble charity. To secure and maintain the success of this institution, the declared object of its creation should be constantly borne in mind, to wit: to provide for such children only temporary homes until homes can be procured for them in families. No training that institutional life can afford, however good, is so well adapted to a child as a home in a respectable family. Besides, these children as soon as prepared for homes ought to give place in the institution to others. We have still in the poorhouses of the State 650 children growing up amid indolent and depraved paupers, under circumstances well calculated to fit them for criminals or permanent dependents. These children should be promptly removed from such surroundings. So deeply were the authorities of the State of New York impressed with the importance of this subject that recently they prohibited by law the sending of children to the poorhouses of that State, and required county officials to place all over two years of age in families or private asylums. Provision through the agents of the State Board for the Supervision of Charitable Institutions, or through an agency expressly created for the purpose, ought to be made to immediately secure the putting out of such children as now remain in our poorhouses, in families, or private asylums. This policy seems to me far preferable to any one looking toward the multiplication of State institutions for their care.

PRISONS.

The State Prison is crowded, having within its walls a greater number of convicts than ever before. Some relief may be afforded by the transfer of a portion of the inmates to the State House of Correction at Ionia, now nearly ready for occupancy. It must, however, be borne in mind that the State has a number of convicts at the Detroit House of Correction who are likely to be

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transferred to the new State House of Correction as soon as it is completed. Thus the probabilities are that both the State Prison and the State House of Correction will be filled to the limit of their fair working capacity.

The new prison was designed to be what its name implies, a *house of correction*, where criminals not badly depraved, who have committed crime under circumstances of great temptation or sudden passion,—more particularly young men convicted of a first offense,—might be withdrawn from the association of old offenders and hardened criminals, and placed under a discipline designed to accomplish their reformation. I am aware that no system has been devised through which we can hope to restore even the most of our criminals to lives of honor and usefulness. Still, I am of the impression, that with proper treatment a fair proportion may be permanently reclaimed if surrounded with proper motives and incentives. The inculcation of habits of industry, moral and religious training, schooling and books, are elements in the accomplishment of this work. The importance of proper efforts to reform convicts is shown in the fact that the average duration of imprisonment is only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. The great body of them soon return to the community from whence they came, if not reformed, to repeat their crimes and renew their depredations on the public. I trust that in the organization of the new prison its special design may be borne in mind, and I suggest that the several boards having charge of the State Prison, the State House of Correction, and the Reform School, be authorized to meet together, at times to be designated by law, and jointly determine upon such general arrangement for the government of the prisons and the transfer of prisoners from one to the other, as to them may seem expedient and wise; or, if thought best, these boards might be consolidated into one small board having control of all the prisons. Through this agency defects of administration may be corrected, criminals classified, and their treatment made to accord more fully with the requirements of justice and enlightened humanity.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL LAWS.

I doubt very much whether the rapid accumulation of convicts in the State Prison is due wholly, as is generally supposed, to a corresponding growth of crime in our midst. On examination, I apprehend it will be found in some degree attributable to the character and administration of the criminal law. A great majority of the convicts are in the prison for larceny, and most of them for stealing sums of but little more than $25. Others are there for offenses against property, where the value was even less than the sum I have stated. As an instance, I am told that a man is serving a term of years in the prison whose only offense was forging an order for $2. If he had stolen that sum the moral guilt would have been just as great, but the punishment of a milder and different character. I am also informed that a person recently served a term in State Prison for the larceny from a dwelling-house of an article worth less than a dollar, the gist of the crime under the law consisting not so much in what was taken, as in the place from which it was taken. I submit for your serious consideration, whether in some cases the law does not permit the punishment of the State Prison for offenses too trivial in their nature, and whether some of the distinctions on which important differences in punishment are made to turn, are not altogether too finely drawn for such serious consequences. The apparent injustice of sentences of this kind is made the ground-work for burdening the Executive of the State with applications for clemency. It would

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seem as though an investigation of this subject might lead to an improvement in the law, remedying in some measure these finely drawn distinctions in crime, and perhaps result in substituting a larger sum than the law now prescribes as the distinction between grand and petit larceny.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Nothing is more significant than the improved condition of the Reform School. Not long since it was claimed that the boys could not be kept in this establishment without enclosing it with a massive prison wall, and a large appropriation was asked for that purpose. Now bars and bolts are removed,—even the "high board fence" that surrounded the building has disappeared, yet discipline is much better and escapes are less frequent. The boys are held by rules of honor and laws of love, and the results are of a most gratifying character.

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APPENDIX

TO MESSAGE OF

GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY,

January, 1877.

1. REPORT OF LIQUOR TAXES COLLECTED.
2. INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES.
3. REPORT OF STATE PIONEER SOCIETY.
4. LIST OF COUNTY AGENTS OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.
5. REPORT OF COUNTY AGENTS OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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ABSTRACT

OF COUNTY TREASURERS' FIRST ANNUAL REPORTS OF COLLECTIONS OF LIQUOR TAX, TO AUDITOR GENERAL, UNDER ACT No. 228, 1875.

COUNTIES.	DISTILLED LIQUORS.						MALT LIQUORS.										AGGREGATE.		Interest Collected.	Amount of Tax Assessed but not Collected.
	At Wholesale.		At Retail.		Total.		At Wholesale.		At Retail.		Manufactured in Quantities of: 1500 bbls. or less.		More than 1500 and less than 5000 bbls.		5000 bbls. or more.		Total.					
	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Brewers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Brewers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Brewers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.	No. of Dealers.	Am't of Tax Collected.		
Alcona	--	----------	4	$568 26	4	$568 26	--	--------	1	$40 00	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	1	$40 00	5	$608 26		
Allegan	--	----------	43	9,196 25	43	4,196 25	1	--------	14	433 98	3	$150 00	--	--------	--	--------	18	583 98	61	4,780 23	$11 00	$1,420 40
Alpena	--	----------	18	2,700 00	18	2,700 00	--	--------	3	120 00	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	5	220 00	23	2,920 00	*a*	*a*
Antrim	--	----------	3	412 18	3	412 18	--	--------	1	40 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	2	90 00	5	502 18		
Baraga	--	----------	11	1,259 58	11	1,259 58	--	--------	7	240 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	8	290 00	19	1,549 58	--------	30 00
Barry	--	----------	23	2,882 41	23	2,882 44	--	--------	4	183 49	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	4	183 49	27	3,065 93	3 10	100 00
Bay	2	$600 00	125	14,597 50	127	15,197 50	3	$300 00	51	1,498 34	4	209 00	--	--------	--	--------	58	1,998 34	183	17,195 84	42 00	2,469 03
Benzie	--	----------	4	187 50	4	187 50	--	--------	5	80 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	6	130 00	10	317 50	33	355 96
Berrien	1	87 25	55	6,831 45	56	6,918 70	1	100 00	14	541 63	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	16	691 63	72	7,610 33	--------	1,427 50
Branch	1	300 00	27	3,289 66	28	3,589 66	--	--------	11	426 67	2	75 00	--	--------	--	--------	13	501 67	41	4,091 33	2 32	150 00
Calhoun	--	----------	51	7,019 64	51	7,019 64	--	--------	16	595 19	4	171 25	--	--------	--	--------	20	766 44	71	7,786 08	--------	94 18
Cass	--	----------	20	2,276 73	20	2,276 73	--	--------	4	129 99	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	5	179 99	25	2,456 72	6 57	255 77
Charlevoix	--	----------	1	150 00	1	150 00	--	--------	1	40 00	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	1	40 00	2	190 00		
Cheboygan	1	300 00	9	1,312 50	10	1,612 50	--	--------	2	80 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	3	130 00	13	1,742 50		
Chippewa	--	----------	9	1,350 00	9	1,350 00	--	--------	4	160 00	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	4	160 00	13	1,510 00		
Clare	--	----------	5	600 00	5	600 00	---	----------	---	----------	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	---	----------	5	600 00	--------	150 00
Clinton	--	----------	24	3,244 69	24	3,244 69	1	100 00	5	180 05	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	8	380 05	32	3,624 74	--------	150 00
Delta	2	600 00	18	2,625 00	20	3,225 00	1	100 00	9	341 21	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	11	491 21	31	3,716 21	*a*	*a*
Eaton	--	----------	22	2,524 86	22	2,524 86	--	--------	13	405 17	---	----------	--	--------	1	$150 00	14	555 17	36	3,080 03	2 37	393 26
Emmet	--	----------	7	674 25	7	674 25	--	--------	1	40 00	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	1	40 00	8	714 25	--------	*a*
Genesee	1	300 00	56	7,290 97	57	7,590 07	4	400 00	15	461 07	3	102 00	1	$60 00	--	--------	23	1,023 07	80	8,613 14	34 26	547 47
Gladwin	--	Treasurer	repo	rts "No Li	quo	r Tax in	th	is Coun	ty."													
G. Traverse	1	300 00	7	912 50	8	1,212 50	1	100 00	---	----------	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	2	150 00	10	1,362 50		
Gratiot	--	----------	21	2,773 74	21	2,773 74	---	----------	---	----------	---	----------	--	--------	--	--------	---	----------	21	2,773 74	33 08	181 65
Hillsdale	--	----------	21	3,243 44	21	3,243 44	1	100 00	4	563 26	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	6	713 26	27	3,956 70	2 83	
Houghton	3	725 00	89	11,928 28	92	12,653 28	--	--------	86	3,209 99	1	50 00	2	200 00	1	144 63	90	3,604 62	182	16,257 90	46 76	468 75
Huron	--	----------	14	1,937 50	14	1,937 50	--	--------	7	273 33	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	8	323 33	22	2,260 83		
ngham	--	----------	49	5,718 96	49	5,718 96	--	--------	22	650 24	3	150 00	--	--------	--	--------	25	800 24	74	6,519 20	--------	548 33

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Ionia	--	----------	46	5,896 82	46	5,896 82	--	--------	9	230 85	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	10	280 85	56	6,177 67	--------	387 50
Iosco	--	----------	23	3,100 00	23	3,100 00	--	--------	2	73 33	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	2	73 33	25	3,173 33	--------	75 00
Isabella	--	----------	14	1,437 50	14	1,437 50	--	--------	1	24 87	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	1	24 87	15	1,462 37	1 36	310 83
Isle Royal	--	Dep. Treas	urer	reports	"No	Liquor sol	d	in this C	oun	ty."												
Jackson	4	1,063 33	82	10,533 18	86	11,596 51	--	--------	37	1,263 87	----	200 00	--	--------	--	--------	41	1,463 87	127	10,060 38	45 31	606 61
Kalamazoo	6	1,762 50	61	7,189 91	67	8,952 41	--	--------	16	641 67	2	100 00	1	100 00	--	--------	19	841 67	86	9,794 08	--------	814 09
Kalkaska	--	----------	1	150 00	1	150 00	--	--------	----	--------	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	----	--------	1	150 00		
Kent	10	3,000 00	157	20,576 39	167	23,576 39	--	--------	65	2,111 34	2	100 00	5	500 00	--	--------	72	2,711 34	239	26,287 73	11 86	58 21
Keweenaw	--	----------	20	1,930 00	20	1,930 00	--	--------	31	1,016 65	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	33	1,116 65	53	3,046 65	--------	607 50
Lake	--	----------	2	212 50	2	212 50	--	--------	----	--------	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	----	--------	2	212 50		
Lapeer	--	----------	42	2,977 15	42	2,977 15	1	58 34	23	423 03	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	25	531 37	67	3,508 52	25 61	2,825 73
Leelanaw	--	----------	4	550 00	4	550 00	1	100 00	2	60 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	4	210 00	8	760 00		
Lenawee	--	----------	67	8,581 85	67	8,581 85	--	--------	34	1,545 92	4	200 00	--	--------	--	--------	38	1,745 92	105	10,327 77	6 40	85 67
Livingston	--	----------	34	4,178 66	34	4,178 66	--	--------	6	224 32	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	6	224 32	40	4,402 98	7 96	239 58
Mackinac	--	----------	6	637 50	6	637 50	--	--------	1	30 00	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	1	30 00	7	667 50	--------	75 00
Macomb	--	----------	41	4,416 33	41	4,416 33	--	--------	40	1,305 52	4	200 00	--	--------	--	--------	44	1,505 52	85	5,921 85		
Manistee	1	300 00	28	3,665 09	29	3,965 09	1	83 30	11	390 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	13	523 30	42	4,488 39	3 27	336 67
Manitou	----	----------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	3	----------	--------	450 00
Marquette	3	900 00	108	10,700 62	111	11,600 62	2	200 00	62	1,900 37	3	150 00	--	--------	--	--------	67	2,250 37	178	13,850 99	*b*	5,203 85
Mason	--	----------	27	3,700 00	27	3,700 00	--	--------	9	350 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	10	400 00	37	4,100 00	--------	150 00
Mecosta	--	----------	28	3,225 00	28	3,225 00	--	--------	4	146 66	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	4	146 66	32	3,371 66	8 39	600 00
Menominee	1	300 00	22	2,801 08	23	3,101 08	--	--------	5	198 89	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	7	298 89	30	3,399 97	--------	474 19
Midland	--	----------	11	812 50	11	812 50	--	--------	3	40 00	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	3	40 00	14	852 50	--------	648 57
Missaukee	--	Treasurer	repo	rts "No Li	quo	r sold in th	is	County	duri	ng the past	yea	r."										
Monroe	--	----------	36	4,293 82	36	4,293 82	--	--------	33	1,265 02	1	50 00	1	100 00	--	--------	35	1,415 02	71	5,708 84	--------	150 00
Montcalm	--	----------	37	4,444 58	37	4,444 58	--	--------	10	316 63	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	11	366 63	48	4,811 21	6 13	291 24
Muskegon	--	----------	85	11,166 67	85	11,166 67	--	--------	21	655 83	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	21	655 83	106	11,822 50	--------	1,132 50
Newaygo	--	----------	21	2,925 00	21	2,925 00	--	--------	3	108 34	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	3	108 34	24	3,033 34		
Oakland	--	----------	62	7,085 96	62	7,085 96	--	--------	28	929 99	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	30	1,029 99	92	8,115 95	4 14	512 75
Oceana	--	----------	6	700 00	6	700 00	--	--------	5	174 33	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	6	224 33	12	924 33	--------	150 00
Ontonagon	--	----------	8	1,200 00	8	1,200 00	1	100 00	3	120 00	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	5	270 00	13	1,470 00		
Osceola	1	300 00	21	2,043 75	22	2,343 75	--	--------	2	80 00	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	2	80 00	24	2,423 75	15 08	900 00
Otsego	----	----------	1	----------	1	----------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	1	----------	--------	75 00
Ottawa	2	600 00	50	6,595 85	52	7,195 85	1	100 00	10	326 67	3	150 00	--	--------	--	--------	14	576 67	66	7,772 52	6 38	226 66
Presque Isle	--	----------	4	600 00	4	600 00	--	--------	1	40 00	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	3	140 00	7	740 00		
Roscommon	--	----------	1	150 00	1	150 00	--	--------	----	--------	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	----	--------	1	150 00		
Saginaw	4	1,200 00	178	20,442 55	182	21,642 55	4	400 00	128	3,553 56	4	200 00	3	300 00	--	--------	139	4,453 56	321	26,096 11	*c*	6,179 39
Sanilac	--	----------	21	2,052 10	21	2,052 10	--	--------	10	393 39	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	11	443 39	32	2,495 49	1 24	332 54
Schoolcraft	--	----------	3	450 00	3	450 00	--	--------	----	--------	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	----	--------	3	450 00		
Shiawassee	--	----------	18	2,373 75	18	2,373 75	--	--------	11	536 30	2	100 00	--	--------	--	--------	13	636 30	31	3,010 05	3 50	130 00
St. Clair	2	600 00	76	9,963 01	78	10,563 01	3	200 00	44	1,488 25	6	250 00	--	--------	--	--------	53	1,938 25	131	12,501 26	*d*	1,098 78
St. Joseph	--	----------	35	4,394 60	35	4,394 60	--	--------	18	673 30	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	19	723 30	54	5,117 90	--------	291 50
Tuscola	--	----------	18	2,025 00	18	2,025 00	--	--------	8	280 00	----	--------	1	100 00	--	--------	9	380 00	27	2,405 00	2 78	439 16
Van Buren	--	----------	31	3,959 37	31	3,959 37	--	--------	6	231 68	1	50 00	--	--------	--	--------	7	281 68	38	4,241 05	--------	300 00
Washtenaw	--	----------	65	8,624 22	65	8,624 22	--	--------	52	2,016 76	5	250 00	2	200 00	--	--------	59	2,466 76	124	11,090 98	28 63	462 10
Wayne	29	7,728 80	571	70,390 89	600	78,119 69	3	300 00	377	12,291 24	18	834 25	10	1,000 00	5	1,000 00	413	15,425 49	1013	95,545 18	1,284 60	12,580 46
Wexford	--	----------	8	837 50	8	837 50	--	--------	4	120 00	----	--------	--	--------	--	--------	4	120 00	12	957 50	9 10	300 00
Totals	75	20,966 88	2916	356,497 68	2991	377,464 56	30	2,741 64	1435	48,312 19	111	5,332 50	26	2,560 00	7	1,294 63	1609	60,240 96	4600	437,705 52	1,656 36	49,767 68

a Not reported.
b "The amount of interest collected was so small—not to exceed $3.00 or $4.00—that no account was kept of it."—Dep. Co. Treas.
c "No interest has been paid to me on account of Liquor Tax; the sheriff has always retained the same as a part of his fees."– Co. Treas.
d "There has been no interest paid to me by sheriff, and I do not know that he has collected any."—Co. Treas.

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ABSTRACT

OF COUNTY TREASURERS' REPORTS TO GOVERNOR BAGLEY OF COLLECTIONS OF LIQUOR TAX FOR 1875.

COUNTIES.	Wholesale.	Retail Liquor.	Retail Beer and Wines.	Brewer and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Amount Collected.	Amount Uncollected.
Alcona								
Allegan		50	14	3	60	7	$5,742 82	$867 50
Alpena		28	3	2	25	6	2,620 00	
Antrim		5	1	1			502 24	
Baraga		11	7	1	19	19	1,549 58	30 00
Barry		27	6				3,208 10	100 00
Bay	2	142	48	6	169	29	18,176 32	
Benzie		4	6	1			363 86	
Berrien	1	62	15	1	72	7	7,898 24	
Branch	1	32	17	2	52		4,398 76	
Calhoun		53	18	3	74		7,908 51	
Cass		19	4	1	23	1	1,938 09	106 00
Charlevoix		1	1		2		190 00	
Cheboygan	1	10	2	1	14		1,742 50	
Chippewa		9	4		13		1,510 10	
Clare		5			5		750 00	
Clinton		25	9	2	36		3,734 55	
Delta	2	27	9	1	21	8	3,716 21	
Eaton		20	13	1	34		3,257 44	
Emmet								
Genesee	1	51	27	4	83		8,746 83	
Gladwin (none)								
Grand Traverse	1	7		2			1,362 50	
Gratiot		24	3		23	4	3,184 14	150 00
Hillsdale	1	25	15	1	42		3,959 53	
Houghton	3	116	89	5	209	4	17,564 54	
Huron		14	6	1	21		2,260 83	
Ingham		51	27	3	68	10	6,511 20	
Ionia		45	6	1	52		6,230 79	
Iosco		23	2		24	1	3,212 53	
Isabella		18	1				1,462 37	
Isle Royale								
Jackson	3	81	39	4	120	7	13,214 60	402 19
Kalamazoo	6	60	18	3	85	2	10,253 31	
Kalkaska		1			1		150 00	
Kent	10	163	63	10	243		27,051 53	

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ABSTRACT.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Wholesale.	Retail Liquor.	Retail Beer and Wines.	Brewer and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Amount Collected.	Amount Uncollected.
Keweenaw	.....	20	31	2	53	.....	$3,046 65	$607 50
Lake	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	212 50	.....
Lapeer	1	52	25	1	67	12	5,800 61	.....
Leelanaw	.....	4	3	1	8	.....	760 00	.....
Lenawee	.....	74	42	4	120	.....	10,696 80	.....
Livingston	.....	35	7	.....	40	2	4,410 74	.....
Mackinac	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	662 50	87 00
Macomb	.....	36	42	4	82	.....	6,712 59	.....
Manistee	1	28	11	1	39	3	4,606 99	.....
Manitou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette *	3	186	109	5	.....	.....	13,906 78	.....
Mason	1	29	9	1	38	2	4,099 00	.....
Mecosta	.....	25	4	.....	26	3	3,269 57	.....
Menominee	1	26	5	3	31	4	3,480 32	490 00
Midland	.....	11	3	.....	10	4	1,202 50	.....
Missaukee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	35	29	2	66	.....	5,648 44	.....
Montcalm	.....	44	10	1	49	6	5,211 97	363 93
Muskegon	.....	92	22	1	115	.....	11,872 50	.....
Newaygo	.....	24	2	.....	26	.....	3,145 87	.....
Oakland	.....	64	23	2	85	1	8,115 95	512 75
Oceana	.....	8	6	1	14	1	1,005 58	.....
Ogemaw	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150 00	.....
Ontonagon	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	1,732 49	.....
Osceola	1	17	2	.....	15	5	2,503 38	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	3	57	10	3	70	3	7,973 17	.....
Presque Isle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roscommon	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150 00	.....
Saginaw	4	203	134	12	292	61	30,586 46	.....
Sanilac	.....	23	14	1	.....	.....	2,496 73	331 30
Schoolcraft	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	450 00	.....
Shiawassee	.....	25	21	2	48	.....	3,163 55	.....
St. Clair	2	77	52	7	135	3	13,470 94	.....
St. Joseph	.....	48	20	1	67	2	5,117 90	.....
Tuscola	.....	21	10	1	29	3	2,315 63	.....
Van Buren	.....	39	5	1	.....	.....	4,241 05	.....
Washtenaw	.....	72	43	6	112	3	11,371 72	.....
Wayne	43	693	425	40	1,058	143	102,350 82	15,591 96
Wexford	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1,052 11	.....
	92	3,223	1,496	163	4,215	364	461,462 92	$19,640 03

* Fifty-one closed.

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ABSTRACT

OF COUNTY TREASURERS' REPORTS TO GOVERNOR BAGLEY OF COLLECTIONS OF LIQUOR TAX FOR 1876.

COUNTIES.	Wholesale.	Retail Liquor.	Retail Beer and Wines.	Brewer and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Amount Collected.	Amount Uncollected.
Alcona		4	3		7		$712 50	
Allegan	3	73	11	3	43	7	4,430 02	$746 67
Alpena		21		2	16	9	2,093 75	
Antrim		4		1	3	3	350 00	
Baraga		11		1	16		1,505 00	
Barry		23			24	2	2,987 65	149 19
Bay	2	143	34	5	136	48	17,194 96	
Benzie		1					145 00	
Berrien	1	49	19	1	65	5	7,084 67	
Branch	1	30	10	2	42	1	4,807 03	139 17
Calhoun		39	20	3	62		6,699 42	
Cass		18	7	1	23	3	2,331 09	383 68
Charlevoix		1			1		150 00	
Cheboygan	1	12	1	1	15		2,032 08	
Chippewa		9	4		13		1,510 00	
Clare		6			4	2	600 00	300 00
Clinton		24	6	1	29	2	3,531 10	
Delta		6	21	1	28		1,952 50	
Eaton		20	10	1			2,958 38	286 50
Emmet								
Genesee	1	51	25	4			7,814 78	1,699 30
Gladwin								
Gratiot		19	3	19	19	3	2,229 55	558 79
Grand Traverse	1	8		2	11		1,597 00	
Hillsdale		25	10	1	36		3,701 22	
Houghton	3	84	94	3	130	54	11,875 10	
Huron		14	5	1	20		1,876 00	
Ingham	1	48	24	3	54	22	5,894 63	
Ionia		44	5		49		6,147 36	
Iosco		16	1		16	1	2,271 25	
Isabella		13	1			3	1,874 45	
Isle Royale								
Jackson	3	84	48	5	110	30	12,609 05	3,235 00
Kalamazoo	5	56	18	3	76	6	9,593 77	
Kalkaska		1			1		150 00	
Kent	9	165	69	6	220	29	21,248 64	

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ABSTRACT.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Wholesale.	Retail Liquor.	Retail Beer and Wines.	Brewer and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Amount Collected.	Amount Uncollected.
Keweenaw	.....	20	30	2	.....	.....	$2,666 66	$175 00
Lake	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	198 88	.....
Lapeer	1	39	10	1	21	30	2,685 56	.....
Lenawee	.....	65	35	4	104	.....	11,574 15	.....
Leelanaw	.....	3	5	1	8	1	676 95	75 00
Livingston	.....	38	13	..	48	3	5,311 95	.....
Mackinac	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	926 34	.....
Macomb	.....	48	42	3	81	12	6,178 86	.....
Manistee	1	28	12	.....	.....	.....	5,045 81	.....
Manitou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette*	3	144	98	5	135	115	9,151 42	.....
Mason	1	20	8	1	28	2	3,375 98	.....
Mecosta	.....	31	4	.....	30	5	3,434 16	.....
Menominee	1	18	6	2	27	.....	3,142 50	.....
Midland	.....	11	2	.....	5	8	627 00	.....
Missaukee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	28	25	2	30	.....	5,385 00	.....
Montcalm	.....	36	6	.....	31	11	4,349 24	943 83
Muskegon	.....	70	31	.....	.....	.....	10,813 51	1,251 25
Newaygo	.....	25	1	.....	23	3	2,109 39	256 50
Oakland	.....	54	31	3	75	13	8,801 90	.....
Oceana	.....	9	5	.....	13	1	1,265 41	.....
Ogemaw	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150 00	.....
Ontonagon	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	1,350 00	.....
Osceola	.....	18	4	.....	17	5	1,849 62	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	1	49	14	2	59	7	7,160 73	.....
Presque Isle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roscommon	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150 00	.....
Saginaw	3	148	125	12	155	133	16,872 13	.....
Sanilac	.....	17	14	1	.....	.....	2,462 19	386 97
Schoolcraft	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
Shiawassee	.....	20	23	1	36	8	3,308 46	.....
St. Clair	1	61	63	6	106	25	9,841 15	.....
St. Joseph	.....	40	14	1	52	3	6,327 25	.....
Tuscola	.....	14	9	.....	21	2	1,941 51	.....
Van Buren	.....	30	4	1	.....	.....	4,693 71	.....
Washtenaw	.....	59	49	6	86	22	9,463 19	.....
Wayne	25	412	478	37	879	173	87,364 39	16,019 03
Wexford	.....	12	2	.....	11	3	1,335 92	.....
	68	2,710	1,614	161	3,385	816	$384,387 01	$26,501 88

Fifty-eight closed.

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INDEBTEDNESS

OF THE CITIES OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 1, 1876.

Adrian	$55,450 00
Alpena (none)	----------
Ann Arbor	20,000 00
Bay City	421,560 00
Battle Creek	168,800 00
Big Rapids	66,600 00
Coldwater (none)	----------
Corunna	23,300 00
Detroit	2,480,900 00
East Saginaw	645,143 62
Flint	120,000 00
Grand Rapids	560,000 00
Grand Haven	24,000 00
Greenville	28,000 00
Hillsdale	36,100 00
Ionia	36,174 34
Ishpeming	19,000 00
Jackson	214,200 00
Lansing	171,800 00
Lapeer	23,156 00
Ludington	7,200 00
Manistee	19,700 00
Marshall	52,400 00
Marquette	170,000 00
Mason	5,000 00
Monroe	29,000 00
Muskegon	205,925 00
Niles	26,000 00
Owosso	13,871 43
Port Huron	421,560 00
Pontiac	34,100 00
Saginaw	258,500 00
Ypsilanti	82,550 00
	$6,584,590 48

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE PIONEER SOCIETY.

OFFICE OF THE
PIONEER SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Lansing, October 2, 1876.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

Sir.—In compliance with the requirements of Act No. 209, Session Laws of 1875, being an Act to provide an appropriation for the benefit of the "Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan," for the years 1875 and 1876, I have the honor to present you the following report:

The members of the Pioneer Society present at the annual meeting held in February, 1875, voted that the proceedings of the society and the materials collected relating to the history of the State both past and present, should be preserved in a permanent form.

It was proposed to continue the society as a State institution and one that should be fostered and assisted by the State government itself. The Legislature was therefore memorialized to make an appropriation of $500 per annum for the benefit of the society.

The appropriation was made, and the Act approved May 3, 1875.

A business meeting of the society was not held until the regular annual meeting in February, 1876, at which time the society appointed a committee of five historians, whose duty it should be to prepare and publish a volume of "Pioneer Collections."

The historians met on the 28th of February, 1876, and decided that the proceedings of the State Society, from its organization to the present time, should be published in the first volume of the "Pioneer Collections," and also issued a "General Circular" to the pioneers of Michigan, and a "Circular Letter," with a view of collecting the proper materials for insertion in this volume.

In answer to the circulars, the historians have collected and arranged ready for publication, much interesting and valuable matter pertaining to the early history of our State.

It is desirable that this volume should be published, and that an annual or biennial publication should be continued.

The report of the finances of the society commences with the quarter beginning July 1, 1875.

FINANCES.

	DR.
By cash on hand June 30, 1875,	$142 50
" membership fees received from July 1, 1875, to Sept. 30, 1876,	116 00
" interest received,	11 70
" cash received of the appropriation for 1875,	250 00
Total,	$520 20
	CR.
To disbursements from July 1, 1875, to Sept. 20, 1876,	$162 35
" cash on hand Sept. 30, 1876,	357 85
Total,	$520 20

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The itemized vouchers, showing the receipts and disbursements of the same, have been placed on file in the Auditor General's office; also, duplicates of the same with the Secretary of the Society, in compliance with the requirements of Act No. 148, Session Laws of 1873.

It will be seen from the statement of the finances that only $250 of the appropriation for 1875 have been drawn from the treasury of the State, the society not being in a condition to use it as required by the law. It has consequently been lost to the society.

The appropriation of $500 for the year 1876 will probably be expended by the committee of historians before the close of the year.

As before stated a continuation of the publication of the "Pioneer Collections" is considered important, consequently a further appropriation by the Legislature will be needed.

The society now numbers 301 members.

JONATHAN SHEARER, President.

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COUNTY AGENTS

OF THE BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF CHARITABLE, PENAL, PAUPER AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

YEAR.	NAMES OF AGENTS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	COUNTY.
1874	McMahon, James	July 20,	Washtenaw.
"	Russell, Hartwell S.	August 10,	Lenawee.
"	Hyde, Oscar F.	December 18,	Kent.
1875	Shank, Hulbert B.	March 20,	Ingham.
"	Morris, Sylvester S.	" 20,	Ottawa.
"	Pierce, I. Clark	April 20,	Branch.
"	Mott, Charles E.	May 8,	Hillsdale.
"	Brownell, Thomas C.	" 8,	Kalamazoo.
"	Hyde, A. O.	June 6,	Calhoun.
"	Dawson, Thomas	" 11,	Macomb.
"	Stout, Stephen S.	" 23,	Allegan.
"	Ireland, Silas	July 7,	Berrien.
"	Barter, John	" 13,	Saginaw.
"	Miller, Albert	" 31,	Bay.
"	Graves, Benjamin F.	October 16,	Mecosta.
"	Foster, John N.	November 22,	Mason.
"	Smith, Bradford	" 26,	Wayne.
"	Wands, H. P.	December 1,	St. Clair.
"	O'Donnell, James	" 13,	Jackson.
1876	Stevenson, William	January 13,	Genesee.
"	Hale, David B.	February 11,	Eaton.
"	Dewey, George M.	March 6,	Barry.
"	Bates, Alfred G.	" 11,	Monroe.
"	Miller, Richard C.	" 25,	Montcalm.
"	Van Auken, A.	April 1,	Van Buren.
"	Sibley, Frank C.	August 5,	Ionia.

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REPORTS FROM COUNTY AGENTS OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

———, Michigan, December 5, 1876.

To Hon. J. J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.:

My Dear Sir:—Yours of November 20 has been received but a short time, and I improve the earliest opportunity to reply. My experience in regard to the workings of this law has not been so full as that perhaps of some living in the larger cities. Still, I have not been without some experience. I think there can be no question as to the real economy of this law. I believe that the expense attending the agency of this county has not exceeded $50 during the past year, and has been the means of keeping two boys out of the Reform School during a minority sentence, getting a poor girl out of our county house into a home, and this would not have been brought about only through some similar agency.

One of the boys belonged to a very hard family, but had a good heart. Public sentiment was against him. It seemed to be so strong that but for my learning the fact that a relative in a distant city would gladly give him a home, he would have been sent to the Reform School. But I secured a suspension of sentence and sent him away to a distant home with good surroundings, certainly saving to the State in this one case more than the entire cost of the agency in this county for a year.

Another boy entirely without criminal intent was, on account of a family quarrel between his parents and the parents of another boy about his age (10 years) inveigled into a fight, and this was persevered in several times, until they could make it appear that it was an aggravated case of assault, for which he was arrested, and which I got let off. There was sufficient influence in the prosecution of this case to have sent him also to the Reform School, and he was arrested with the avowed intent.

I have now in my school room a boy 14 years of age who has only been kept from a criminal course during the past few months by his feeling that as State agent I had some authority over him, and upon his knowing that his father had consulted me regarding the matter of having him arrested unless he gave up his bad life and devoted himself to school. Hss parents are wealthy, and a good family.

A girl of sixteen has been in the Poor House for about two years, is not entirely *compos mentis*, but still somewhat capable. The lady having charge of the house always kept insisting that she could not get a home for her, but finally said she could not *spare* her as she needed her *help*, and I found it no small trouble to secure her release even after a home in a good family had been secured.

(This last is a local case involving some prominent parties, but of course the use you desire to make is in a general way, not referring, I presume, even to the county by name where the cases occur.)

I have also been consulted by a good many parents who had wayward children likely to finally go into criminal life, and they seem to feel that they are through this agency brought into a line of communication with the State Institutions very much more desirable than through the court officers, and in some instances have been asked to come and see a wayward boy and let him understand as though coming from an officer instead of a mere friend what the result of his course would be, their feeling seeming to be that the children had more respect for the suggestions than in case of the local officials with whom they are quite apt to be on familiar terms.

I have told you what seems to be of any value in my slight experience so far. The

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people I believe have faith in its good workings. We do not need a Reform School for girls, and I know your heart is in that, so that nothing need be said to you in its advocacy. I am yours, very truly, ———.

———, Michigan, December 5, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—In answer to your letter of the 20th ult., I have to say, that in this county the workings of the law appointing a county agent for the Board of Charitable, Pauper, Reformatory and Penal Institutions are not very apparent, except in the one particular of looking after the interests of children who have been bound out by public officers. There has been a criminal charge made against only one child under sixteen years of age in this county during the past year. And in this case the boy was arrested for burglary before any notice was given me. To that case I gave the most careful attention, but could not find any good farmer who was willing to take the boy, as three had already tried him, but neither of them could do anything with him. He was abandoned by father, and his mother was stricken with a paralytic stroke at his birth and has been unable to care for herself since, and is at present dependent on the charity of her relatives for support, her husband having placed his property beyond the reach of the law and left for parts unknown. This boy I took to the Reform School, under sentence of Judge Hoyt. But I have hopes of securing for him a home with his grandfather at no distant day, provided the Board of Control will consent.

There are seven apprenticed children in our county. I have visited all of them, and in one case caused the child to be sent to school pursuant to the terms of the contract. The others were all well cared for.

At present, I am arranging with two substantial farmers to take from the State Public School at Coldwater, each a boy, and expect they will be called for very soon. One boy has been recently sent from that School to reside with ———, and is reported to be a good boy.

Complaint was made to me a few days since, that the young sons of a Mr. ———, of this city, were in a destitute condition, without the necessary clothes or books to enable them to attend school. I at once inquired into the facts in the case, had the boys cared for, and they are now in school.

As this law becomes better understood, I have no doubt its workings in our rural district will be productive of great good, by preventing crime and pauperism; and I deem it of incalculable good in our large cities.

Yours, very truly, ———.

———, Mich., December 7, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley.

DEAR SIR:—There have been few charges brought against minors under sixteen years in this county since my appointment. At least they have not been brought to my notice. None have been tried and sent to the Reform School. There was, in February, a charge of larceny brought against a boy under twelve years. His father (his mother was dead) seemed to think he had done all he could for the boy, and that there was no course to pursue but to get him sentenced to the Reform School. Upon investigation I became convinced that the fault was not so much in the unusual depravity of the boy, as the want of wholesome discipline, and kind, loving home influence. The result was, the father was encouraged to persevere in an effort to obtain a good home for the child, where he would be surrounded by good influences, and the mind and heart directed and stimulated to noble aims. He is now, I learn, doing finely, attending school, satisfied with his home, with fair prospects of usefulness.

Perhaps I am too sympathetic, but I can't help feeling deeply for the neglected little ones. They need the protection of loving arms, and kind hearts, and wise heads. It is but justice that the little unfortunates should be tenderly cared for. Our State is doing a noble work in that direction, but there is room for more.

Yours, truly, ———.

P. S.—My apology for this delay is: wrote to find out more about the boy ———, whether our experiment with him was a success or failure. I feel that it has proved successful so far. ———.

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———, Mich., November 30, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of the 20th inst. As to the law you refer to, I do not see but it works well except for one thing: There is no penalty attached if the courts fail to notify the agent. There has been two cases in this county to my knowledge where the justice failed to notify. Should this become a general practice, the law in this respect would be a failure. Some of the magistrates say: We do not know your address. The County Clerk should be required to give the agent's address in his notice to the magistrate.

I believe it will be a saving to the people of the State, from $75 to $150 for every case where a child is kept out of our State institutions by the workings of this law, besides other good effects. If we indulge too freely in sending them up, our Institutions would soon be filled to overflowing. There are some wayward children that seem to be given to theft, and so constituted that they cannot be controlled by ordinary means, and the public good requires that they should not go at large. These are the kind to go to our Public Institutions, and no others, in my opinion. I have known boys in my acquaintance that were bad, mischievous boys, and would commit small crimes occasionally; after they grew up were the best of citizens. Take one of these boys up to one of these institutions as a criminal until he is twenty-one years of age: he now feels that there is a stain upon his character that he can never get rid of. Unfit, he thinks, to go into good society, depends on his labor for his support, calls on some proprietor for work. He asks where are you from? He must lie, or say: I am from the House of Correction; or, the Reform School. His answer will be: I do not want to hire, to-day. He meets with the same answer a few times. He feels cast down and degraded, falls in with some of the inmates of our small hells, to be found in nearly every town and city in our land, becomes a drunkard or a gambler, or seeks some unlawful means for a support.

I think the public authorities ought to be very careful how they dispose of these juvenile offenders. Be patient with them. Do not send them up for every little misdemeanor. Exhaust every means in our power to reform them at home first. We can save a few. We ought to rejoice more over one thus saved, than a dozen that did not need this saving grace.

You ask, does it have a good effect on the parents? I think it has in two instances under my observation: First. A man in ——— complained of his son, eleven years old. He said the boy had taken or stolen at two different times the sum of seven or eight dollars from him, and spent it foolishly, ran about the streets, did not go to school, etc. The magistrate gave me notice. By the time I arrived there the father had repented of his course (although a little hard himself, I think). He and the boy had settled the difficulty; the boy had agreed to do better, was at school, and everything was going off nicely. Here, I think, the law had some good effect on the parent, and the boy, also. Had this case not been delayed until I could get there, the boy would have been tried, on the spur of the moment, and sent up, I think. The other was a boy, arrested near ———, in this county, twelve years of age, for assisting to steal a cow worth $50. The father and mother felt very indignant towards him at first, and thought he ought to be sent to the House of Correction. Some four days after we appeared before the Justice. The parents had had time to take a second, sober thought, had never known of the son committing a criminal offense before, and was over persuaded by another boy eighteen years of age in this, thought it would be a terrible state of affairs to send him up until he was twenty-one years of age, perhaps, and even the complaining witness did not appear against him. He said he knew it was wrong to take the cow, and he never would do so any more. We turned him over to his parents, and they went off rejoicing. This, I think, had some good effect on the parents. The boy is all right, and now lives in Indiana with his parents, who are poor. Had he been tried at first, he would have been sent up sure, in my opinion. These two cases will be a saving to the State as above stated, besides the boys may make good citizens, and not have the stigma of a criminal attached to them.

Again, in one or two instances the parties aggrieved have come to me in the first place to get my opinion. I thought them to be small matters, and they were stopped right there, to a saving to the people, and the offenders are doing well.

I have now said more than I expected to when I began, and it may not be any information to you, or perhaps of but little interest. Hoping it may be favorably received, I remain,

Yours, most respectfully, ———.

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———, Mich., November 25, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 20th, asking my views of the working of the law for the care of children, was received yesterday. In reply I have to say that so few cases have arisen under the law in this county that I feel incompetent to judge of the general effect.

There are but three children in the county from State School, two girls and one boy, all sent to Coldwater from Poor-houses. The girls would most likely (unless cared for in some better way than is usual at a county Poor-house) have grown up paupers or worse than paupers. The boy would soon have been old enough to care for himself. Judging from his history as told by himself, was as likely to prove a criminal as anything else. Now, I think that chances are, that all of them will (if life is spared) make useful citizens, for I *know* that each has a good home.

There have been but three cases of juvenile offenders. Two were boys, charged with petty crimes. In both cases the boys pleaded guilty. After conversing with the lads and their friends, I advised their discharge under suspended sentence, after having obtained from each boy, as well as their friends, promises of future good behavior. All are doing well so far,—*saved, I hope.* The third case was that of a bright, energetic, but ungoverned girl, under fifteen years of age, charged by her father with being wayward, and completely beyond his control, and rapidly going to ruin. I immediately saw the magistrate, the father, and girl, found her as represented, and with pride enough to *build on.* After some conversation, gained her confidence so far that she gave me her history, which commenced with loss of mother early in life. Step-mother followed; or, as she says, a woman took her mother's place, and remained there until a year or two since; then father and woman separated and she undertook to keep house for him, and did so until his course was such that she could not stay longer with him, since which time she worked at various places as she could find them; admits she is not and *will* not be controlled by him in any way, prison is preferable. I learned by some old acquaintances who have employed her that she is a good worker, and kind hearted. One lady said to me this: "If you can get that girl away from her associates in this town, and place her in some good family, she will be saved, for she is smart, and has pride enough left to build on." In this case proceedings were stopped, and, with her assent, guardian appointed with advice of Judge of Probate. She is now bound in a good family where we hope she will grow into a respectable woman.

Ought not the State to furnish some other place than House of Correction for young female petty criminals?

There is little doubt that the money the State has invested in Reform School and State Public School will pay a large per cent. in diminished cost of pauperism and crime, and still greater saving in what is more valuable to the State than money, many youths who will make good and useful citizens.

Very truly, yours, ———.

———, Mich., November 28, 1876.

DEAR GOVERNOR:—I am in receipt of yours of November 20th, inquiring relative to the workings of the laws on Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions as far as my experience and observation as County Agent may have impressed me.

You will see by looking over the reports from this county that the number of cases requiring my attention have been but few. We have sent one boy from the Poor House to the State School. I asked and obtained the privilege of taking him there that I might see the Institution in its regular working order, and that I might know what the State was doing for these unfortunates, and I was agreeably entertained. I could not do justice in an attempt to set forth the merits of the School. I can only say that all was in good order, and everything was well done, and I regard it as Michigan's noblest charity, for here I found a multitude of orphan children, transferred from the degradation of pauperism to a respectable position, where they are trained and fitted for honorable and useful citizenship.

We have had three examinations of boys guilty of offenses. Two were committed to the Reform School, and the other one we had prepared to bind out to a respectable farmer, but he with his father went away to Canada from whence they came.

The intervention of the agent, which was considered by many to be a useless provision, is now regarded as a wise mediation, adapting the specific remedy for the evil, and by a proper discrimination, may save many juvenile offenders from the degradation that a strict infliction of law may impose, which requires an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, in all cases.

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I think that if our people were better acquainted with this subject, it would meet universal favor. Would it not be well for some one familiar with the whole matter to present an article occasionally in the newspapers, setting forth all the material public interests pertaining to these institutions? With my limited experience, I cannot make out such a case as may benefit you. I venture my opinions as an encouragement for a continuance in well doing.

Yours, respectfully, ———.

———, Mich., November 25, 1876.

To His Excellency, John J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply will say I think the law is a good one if strictly adhered to. I have had nine or ten cases in the last year. In two or three cases it has worked well. One boy was brought before the Court, with two others. After having made due inquiry, I found that his father was an industrious man. Working in a machine shop, he had paid but little attention to his son. The consequence was, he was led astray by bad boys. I interviewed his parents. They said if he could be let off for that time, they would attend to him. I recommended that he be returned home, which was done. Since then have heard no complaints, but hear he is doing well, and, I think, saved. His parents are very thankful. There are several cases of a similar kind.

Yours, very truly, ———.

———, Mich., November 28, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR GOVERNOR:—Yours of 20th inst. came to hand some days ago. I have been unable to answer until to-day. Since I have been the Agent for this county for the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions of this State, very few cases have come under my observation. I think there are no children indentured or placed in charge of any person in this county by either of the Charitable, Penal, Pauper or Reformatory Institutions of this State, so that I am unable to judge from actual experience of the workings of the third and fourth sections of the statute of 1873, that you refer to in your letter. My own judgment, however, is that these sections of the statute referred to, and their practical application, are essential to the well-being and prosperity of orphan children indentured or placed in charge of persons under this law, or under any other circumstances, where no parents or relatives are left to look after their welfare.

I have had some experience in dealing with cases under the second section of this statute. Its effect, I think to be very beneficial, both in saving expense to the State and the better care of children, in some cases by their parents. In one case that I now call to my mind, is where three children were arrested upon a charge of burglary and larceny that must have consigned them to the State Reform School had not this statute been enacted. These children were the off-spring of Swedish parents. They were arrested and lodged in jail. My attention was called to the case both as State Agent and Prosecuting Attorney. After a full consultation with the parents and the Court, I recommended that they be returned to the custody of their parents, and I think them better off than they would have been in the Reform School, and certainly the State is the gainer. And all cases that have come under my observation, and my experience as Prosecuting Attorney for four years last past, lead me to the conclusion that the Legislature acted wisely in enacting this statute, and I am strong in the faith that this statute should be retained and every effort made to carry it into effect.

I should be glad were I in a situation to give you more information of the workings of the statute, but my limited experience under this law must be my excuse.

Very respectfully, ———.

———, Mich., Nov. 29, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley, Detroit:

Yours of the 20th received, but as I had a case on my hands, thought I would wait until I could report, as this has been the first which I have had to do with. It was a boy about 14 years of age; he had been stealing and had stole before, and proved to be a very bad boy in other ways. He was sent to the Reform School, which as I and the people of his village thought would be best for him. As you see, I have had so

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little experience that I cannot give a satisfactory report of the matter, but cannot see why, in many cases will be successful, and be a saving in money to our State.

Yours, truly, ———.

———, Nov. 29, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request of the 20th inst., I have the honor to submit the following as a part of the workings of the law, as I have observed it, under which I have been working. I do not know that I can throw any better light upon the subject, than by illustrating one of the cases that came under my notice.

Last spring I received a communication from one of the justices of the peace of ———, notifying me that four little girls, not sisters, had been arrested, charged with the crime of larceny; the oldest was thirteen, the youngest eleven years. I investigated the surroundings of the case and found the parents of all the children to be Bohemians; all appeared to be in comfortable circumstances in life, but could not speak English. Not trusting to the children, who could all both read and speak English, to interpret for me, I procured an interpreter, and told the parents who and what I was appointed for. They were pleased and said, "Now our children will be protected." They told me how good their children were to go to school and to work. I then took the four children together and told them to tell me the truth, and if they did not I should certainly find it out. I then took each one separate and apart and examined them, and found that their stories all agreed, and the following is the story as related by them:

The four girls on coming home from school passed a house in which an old negro woman had been living. One of the girls looked in at the window, and saw that no person was living there. She called to the other three, saying the old woman had moved out and they would find some playthings. So they all went to the back part of the house and found the back door open. They went in, found some old broken earthen flower-pots, old hoop-skirts, and a broken door bell. One of the girls took the bell, tied a string to the hammer of it, then let it down the well to draw up a drink of water, and in the operation the string parted and left the bell in the bottom of the well. This frightened the girls and they gave a scream and ran away. One of the neighbors who saw the transaction, told the negro woman of it, who got her son-in-law to have the girls arrested for stealing her door bell, hoop-skirts, etc., placing a value on them of eight dollars. After hearing their story I made enquiry of the neighbors, who gave the girls the best of characters. I then found the complainant, who was a mulatto. I reasoned with him and told him I did not think the children had any idea of stealing, that the articles taken were of no value; that if he persisted in his prosecution it would cost the county at least one hundred dollars, and cloud the children's names forever. He then agreed that if I would see that the costs were paid he would withdraw his complaint, as he already regretted the steps he had taken. I then told the parents of the children what I had done; that if they would pay the costs that would be the end of the case. This they at once did, and a more thankful set of people could hardly be found. They thanked me, and said I had prevented themselves and children from being disgraced.

One thing I have noticed in particular, and that is, when a child has been charged with a crime, and a trial by jury has been had, in some instances boys have escaped the punishment they deserved through the sympathy of the jury, for they almost invariably find them not guilty, and my opinion is that it might be better if the law on that point was changed, for it is impossible for the jury to know as much about the case as the agent, for in one or two instances I have found out from the accused before the trial that they were guilty, and yet the jury acquitted them.

Another case: A boy nine years of age was arrested for assault and battery on a little girl of six years. Upon an investigation of the matter I ascertained that the boy's mother had urged the boy to strike the little girl, because the two mothers had been quarreling violently and the boy's mother was the worst off, and in order to be revenged she made the boy give the little girl a whipping. After hearing the case, I got the two mothers together and reasoned with them, told them of the folly of such conduct, and that if continued might result in the death of one or the other of themselves or their children, or else make a great expense to the county. They both concluded I was right and begged me to settle the matter for them. This I did by having the mother of the boy pay the cost of the arrest, and both seemed perfectly satisfied.

You also ask me to report failures as well as successes. The only cases coming

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under my observation that I can call failures is in trials by jury, when I have known by the confession of the accused of his guilt, when the jury have found a verdict of not guilty.

In answering your questions I can candidly say from my experience that,

1st. It is a saving of money to the county and State;

2d. It keeps children out of our public institutions;

3d. It has a good effect upon parents and upon the children themselves.

I have taken considerable pains in every case that I have had anything to do with, and I feel fully satisfied that it is a good law if properly carried out.

Hoping I have fully complied with all of your requests and that may prove satisfactory to you, I remain Your obedient servant, ———.

———, Nov. 27, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor:

DEAR SIR:—The law for the care of neglected and abandoned children, I regard as eminently humane and wise.

From its workings, I think it one of economy. In this county, four children have been taken from the State School, and have good homes. They will make good men and women. Without this law, they would not have thought of taking these little ones.

The effect of the law on parents is salutary. Parents of vicious children, I find, watch them closer, and heed the admonition to be firm, gentle and kind.

In this county, two little orphans were taken from the School, and taken into the family of —— ——. The little ones are loved and kindly treated, and will make useful women.

A boy was taken by —— ——. The little fellow is in the store when not at school, and is bright, active and smart. He will make a good man of business.

A little five-year-old girl was taken into the family of Mr. ———. and the child is one of the family, well treated and happy—a comfort to her adopted parents.

The working of the law as to vicious boys I cannot speak of here, as we have had the misfortune to deal with pretty hard cases. I had the penalty suspended on one boy, and got him a home, upon the promise from him that he would be a good boy. But he ran away, and I have not heard from him since. But I see that much good to humanity and society can be brought about by this law. Looking it all over, I think it one of the wisest enactments on our statutes, and its workings will demonstrate its value to the people and the State.

Very respectfully yours, ———.

Governor Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of November 20th came duly to hand, and I will answer some of your questions as far as I can. "Is it a saving of money to the people of the State to keep children out of our public institutions?"

I have had thirty-five cases of arrest come before me under the provisions of the law of which you speak, and of that number four have been sent to the Reform School, and two to the House of Correction. I find in a large share of the cases, so far as my experience is concerned (to what seems to me to be true) an undue anxiety on the part of officers to have the offender sent up. A certain marshal said to me, if I did not send the boys up, he would be —— if he would arrest another one. In almost all the cases coming before me, I find very much to warrant another trial before punishment.

Second. Does it have a good effect on parents? My opinion is, the effect is good. It seems to bring forcibly before the parent, his failure of duty, and in almost every case there seems to be an honest effort to save the child. And in a large majority of the cases the effort seems to be crowned with success. The principle of action with me is this: If the surroundings are good, or *even fair*, the chances of reformation at home and without the taint of conviction, is very much more hopeful than after conviction, and I send only on the third offense, as a rule, unless circumstances will warrant other action.

In all the above mentioned cases, the parties arrested (except two) have pleaded guilty, and the parents or guardians have paid the costs where they have not been sent up. By the way, I do recollect that there were two or three cases where the parents were so poor that I did not recommend that they should pay the costs.

I make it my business to inquire of the parents or guardians of these children whenever I have opportunity, and find that generally they are behaving themselves

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well. I also interest myself in finding places where they can obtain work, and earn an honest living.

The first arrest that was made after I was appointed agent, was January 30, 1874. Two of the boys that were sent to the Reform School, by my consent, are now at home, namely: —— ——, who was there about three months, and —— ——, who was there about one year. Both are now behaving well. Whether it has been a saving to the people of the State or not, you are better able to judge than I am.

Yours, respectfully,

——.

——, Nov. 22, 1876.

Gov. John J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 20th inst. came to hand in due time, contents noted. In reply allow me to say that I have sent you a report covering all the matter called for in your letter of inquiry, except the "history of cases to illustrate the working of the law." From many cases I will select a few that seemed the most hopeless.

1st. A German boy was arrested and sentenced to the Reform School until the age of twenty-one years. I found on examination, that his father was mainly instrumental in his arrest, conviction, and sentence, discovered to my satisfaction that the father was more at fault than the son. The sentence was suspended, the boy allowed to go home, the father fined five dollars, or made to pay the costs in the case, and a full reconciliation effected between father and son. Since then the father has been sick, and the boy, faithful to his word of "honor," has worked to assist his father, in fact, has been the main support of the family. He is obedient, keeps out of bad company, and will go to the evening school. The effect on the whole family seems to be good. The father has learned to be more considerate of the son, and the son recognizes his duty to his father, and his obligation to the State.

2d. Three Scotch lads, the terror of the whole neighborhood, were allowed to go home under suspended sentence, at which the policeman shook his head. But since then he has informed me that they have become the best behaved lads in the neighborhood. They attend Sunday school, and are obedient and industrious. I am also informed on good authority, that the whole family are very much improved.

3d. Four boys that were arrested for larceny, I found were acting for an old man, who was the *real guilty* party in the case. The boys were allowed to go home under suspended sentence, and the man was arrested, tried, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Since then the boys have conducted themselves well; worked for gardeners outside of the city, and are now in the city schools, instead of the Reform School.

4th. One case more must suffice, viz.: Six boys, nominally equally guilty, were brought to trial, but instead of sending them all to the Reform School, one only was sent. The other five were allowed to go home under suspended sentence, their parents promising to coöperate with me in their reformation. The other boy would have been given an equal chance with the others, had matters at home been hopeful, but on the contrary his father and mother did not think alike as to the treatment of their children. When they can agree with me as to the conduct of the boy, I shall ask for his release. The five boys discharged have surprised every body who knew them. They all attend day school, and keep out of bad company,—not being allowed to associate together as formerly. Their parents are delighted with the change for the better.

You ask: "Is it not a saving of money to the people of the State in keeping children out of the public institutions?" If they can be reformed, but much depends upon the agent. I think it has been a great saving in this county. It is self-evident that it costs less for a child to live at home than to live on the State. If half the boys that have come before me during the last year, who have been put under my care, had been sent to the Reform School, the expense to the State would have been thousands instead of hundreds of dollars. Much more could be accomplished if the agent in this county gave his whole time to this business.

2d. "Does it have any good effect upon the parents?" I think in some cases it has had a very good effect. I have taken an interest in the whole family, as it is of the highest importance that the home influence be good. Where the home is bad, the child will as a rule, be bad. I am much encouraged by the reports that come to me from many of these homes. And finally, I am more and more hopeful in regard to the operations of the law.

Respectfully yours,

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PONTIAC, Nov. 11, 1876.

His Excellency, John J. Bagley, Detroit:

DEAR SIR:—I send you this preliminary memorandum of County Agents' reports. I have not Bradford Smith's. Have applied for it, but get no reply, and think he may be absent. If you have it, as I think may be the case, as I have heard you refer to it, I will be glad if you will send it to me, so that I may tabulate its contents with the others. Of the 26 agents appointed, I have reports from 17, and will send those from whom I have not heard a second request.

Seventeen agents report 159 cases attended in the courts, of which 96 were released, generally to parents; 49 committed to Reform School; 2 fined; 2 bound out; 10 sent to Coldwater,—159. Average age, 13 years.

Offenses—95 for larceny; 18 for assault and battery; 11 for disorderly conduct; 10 for house-breaking; 9 for fighting; 1 for attempted rape; 5 for vagrancy; 10 not stated.

Yours very truly, H. W. LORD, Sec'y.

———, Sept. 30th, 1876.

Gov. John J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I submit to you a detailed report of the juvenile offenders of the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, that have been referred to me by the different courts of the ———, county of ———, since the seventh day of December, A. D. 1875, viz.:

Dec. 7, 1875, ——— was arrested for larceny, of which I was duly notified by the police justice. After an examination into his case, it was decided to suspend sentence upon him. He continued disobedient to his parents, and I caused him to be re-arrested and his confinement in the House of Correction for 60 days. He has since done quite well; he has learned to respect private and public authority,—a lesson he needs to learn. He seems now respectful and obedient.

Dec. 7, 1875, ——— was arrested for larceny. He is said to be doing well under suspended sentence.

Dec. 11, 1875, ———, arrested for larceny, was also allowed to go home under suspended sentence. He is reported to me as doing well.

Dec. 11, 1875, ———, sentenced to the Reform School, was allowed to go home under suspended sentence, and has been reported to me as a good and faithful boy.

Dec. 11, 1875. ———, arrested for larceny, was set at liberty in the same way, and is doing well.

Jan. 3, 1876, ———, arrested for larceny and sentence suspended, has since been sent to the House of Correction, and still continues to make me trouble, but doing better lately.

Jan. 3, 1876, ———, a little boy eight years old; ———, of the same age; and ———, were all allowed to go home under suspended sentence. They were guilty of setting fire to a fence near the City Mills. They are all nice little boys.

Jan. 10, 1876, ———, guilty of larceny, was allowed to go home under suspended sentence, but I think now the best place for him was in the Reform School, but I could not send him under the present law.

Jan. 13, 1876, ———, only 8 years old, was arrested for assault with intent to kill. On a full investigation of the little boy's case, I became fully satisfied that great injustice had been done the orphan boy. I took him to my own home, and although he has given me much anxiety and no little trouble, I feel much encouraged about the little fellow. He supposed until about the time of his arrest that the people with whom he lived were his parents; imagine the grief of the boy when his supposed grandmother told him he had no right to be in what he had supposed to be his father's house. He had been adopted by Mrs. ——— when he was a mere babe, and had always called her mother, loved her as his own mother, and she loved him as her own son, as she told me on her death-bed, as I supposed. She felt more tenderly towards him than her own son. I have tried to find him a good home; he is now with a gentleman in this city.

Jan. 15, 1876, ——— was sent to the House of Correction and I have not known anything of him since.

Jan. 29, 1876, ———, discharged under suspended sentence, shows his appreciation of the kindness shown him by good conduct, as far as known.

Jan. 29, 1876, ———, after two suspended sentences, was sent to the House of Correction; he is a bad boy.

Jan. 29, 1876, ——— was allowed to go home under suspended sentence, but conducted himself so badly that he has since been sent to the House of Correction.

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Feb. 21, 1876, ——— was sent to Reform School after repeated efforts to make him a good boy, but all in vain.
Feb. 21, 1876, ——— has conducted himself well under suspended sentence.
Feb. 4, 1876, ———, under suspended sentence, is at home.
Feb. 17, 1876, ———, sent to the Reform School at Lansing, is reported as doing quite well.
Feb. 21, 1876, ———, under suspended sentence, is at home and obedient to authority.
March 4, 1876, ———, sent to the House of Correction; he is a bad boy.
April 4, 1876, ———, sent to the House of Correction, not heard from since.
April 4, 1876, ———, suspended sentence, is all right.
April 6, 1876, ——— made me much trouble, is doing better now under suspended sentence.
April 11, 1876, ———, ———, ———, ———. All have done well under suspended sentence. All in public schools in the city of Detroit.
April 17, 1876, ———, suspended sentence, not heard from.
April 18, 1876, ———, House of Correction, continues a bad boy.
April 21, 1876, ———, sent to the Reform School.
April 26, 1876, ———, ———, suspended sentence, conduct good.
April 26, 1876, ———, ———, boys without homes, vagrants of doubtful reputation.
May 9, 1876, ———, ———, doing very well, under suspended sentence.
May 31, 1876, ———, under suspended sentence, all right.
June 1, 1876, ———, vagrant from Canada, not heard from of late.
June 2, 1876, ———, doing first rate, under suspended sentence.
June 7, 1876, ———, ———, ———, cases doubtful, under suspended sentence.
May 15, 1876, ———, vagrant sent to the poor-house.
May 15, 1876, ———, ———, are doing well, under suspended sentence.
May 17, 1876, ———, ———, not heard from since allowed to go home, under suspended sentence.
May 17, 1876, ———, vagrant, sent to the poor-house.
May 24, 1876, ———, ———, ———, suspended sentence, conduct somewhat uncertain since discharge.
July 8, 1876, ———, ———, ———, suspended sentence, not heard from since discharged.
July 27, 1876, ———, ———, ———, are completely changed, under suspended sentence, very good boys.
July 28, 1876, ———, ———, vagrant boys, are now in the poor-house.
July 31, 1876, ———, is a good boy, suspended sentence.
Aug. 8, 1876, ———, not heard from, suspended sentence.
Aug. 11, 1876, ———, not heard from, suspended sentence.
Aug. 16, 1876, ———, doing well at home.
" " ———, ———, under suspended sentence.
Aug. 16, 1876, ———, ———, doing very well at home under suspended sentence.
Aug. 31, 1876, ———, Reform School.
Sept. 8, 1876, ———, vagrant; not arrested; I found him a good home.
Sept. 13, 1876, ———, suspended sentence, all right; ——— discharged, seems a good boy.
Sept. 19, 1876, ———, seems to appreciate his treatment; has gone to work in the shop with his father under suspended sentence.
Sept. 25, 1876, ———, ———, vagrant boys; sent to the poor-house.
Sept. 28, 1875, ———, under suspended sentence.
Sept. 30, 1876, ———, doing first-rate, at home under suspended sentence; ———, ———: these were allowed to go home under suspended sentence; they were all nice boys, and have good homes,—the best place for them.
Oct. 5, 1876, ———, a little girl eight years old, living at ———; is in a good home. I saw her. She informed me that she liked her home; went to school; was glad she had such a home; would like to stay with her adopted parents, as she had learned to love them very much.
Oct. 5, 1876, ———, who lives with Mr. ———, in the town of ———, seems to be a nice little boy of 10 years of age; loves his adopted parents; has been to school six months during the past year; has been quite happy until lately. His mother came to see him and tried to coax him to go with her. I advised him to be content to stay in his new home, where he gets good care and schooling, away from all his old associates. His mother is doing her son a great injury.

In conclusion, I would say that the time is too limited to determine results with much certainty; but I am more and more certain that great good may be done by

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those having the care of these juvenile offenders, and great care should be taken in selecting the best men in the State for this *most important work*. It requires time and patience to examine into all the past history of the offender; firmness of will and purpose to do the best thing for the child, regardless of the opinion of lookers-on; downright love for children; a due regard for persons of right and public authority. The man who undertakes this most philantropic work with any hope of success, must recognize as fundamental the following principles:

1st. Secure control of the child;
2d. Secure confidence of the child;
3d. Secure prompt obedience of the child;
4th. Secure truthfulness;
5th. Secure industry and economy;
6th. Secure the respect of the family;
7th. Secure and strengthen home authority;
8th. Secure a knowledge of personal right;
9th. Secure an appreciation of public authority;
10th. Secure an appreciation of their accountability to God.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 7th day of Oct., A. D. 1876.

———, Agent.

———, Mich., Nov. 24, 1876.

His Excellency, John J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 20th inst., in relation to juveniles, duly received, and in response beg leave to state that as agent for this county of juveniles, etc., I have been called to do but little, excepting certain examinations of offenders, and a few children returned to their parents from the Coldwater School. There are no particular cases where the workings of the law have shown any particular results. I have no doubt, however, but that the general workings of the law are beneficial, but it will take time, patience and experience on the part of the county agents, to satisfactorily effectuate the objects aimed at in the law. I am satisfied that the Coldwater School is by far the most valuable part of the system. In the absence of any specific details of any special cases under my charge, I would suggest the desirability and expediency of a State Convention of the County Agents, State Board and perhaps some others, say Superintendent of Coldwater School, to be convened soon, in order that by a comparison of views such suggestions might be arrived at and furnished you in relation to needed amendments of existing laws thereon, as the assembled wisdom of said convention might deem desirable. It might be called at Detroit, and by the Secretary of the Board. Very respectfully, ———, Co. Agent Juveniles.

———, Nov. 23, 1876.

DEAR GOV.:—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand, and I intended to have written to you on the subject mentioned in it previous to its date, but since the election I have been kept as a juryman in the circuit court till this afternoon. I will cheerfully give you the information you ask for, so far as I am able. The law you refer to is looked upon very favorably by all our citizens who know anything of its operations; and the officers of the law are ready, and seem gratified to avail themselves of the discretionary power vested in the State agent, to remand the children under arrest to the care of their parents, or to provide other homes for them, where the indications are that the interests of the child and the community can be best subserved by that course, instead of being bound by the iron rule of the law to convict and send amongst criminals, those who have through evil association been enticed from the paths of rectitude, but who are not really inclined to be criminals. In my short experience as State Agent, in almost every instance where I have been called on to act, the crime can be traced to the evil associations with which the child is surrounded.

The first case I shall notice is that of ———, a bright boy of fifteen, whose parents both died when he was seven. His father, a union soldier, died in the army, the boy was placed in a home where he remained till he was eleven; he considered himself abused and left the place, and after that lived a vagabond life till he was arrested for larceny last December, and no one desiring to take him to their home, he was sent to the Reform School at Lansing. ———, aged thirteen, was arrested for assault and battery. Upon a thorough investigation, it was found that he had no home fit for a child of that age; his mother was dead, his father had a housekeeper not of good character, whom the children disliked and would not obey, so they ran wild in the

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streets, some of the time coming home to sleep and for their meals, and at others staying away nights and days; the father was a laboring man and could not control them. ———, a brother of the above named, aged eleven, was soon afterwards arrested for larceny, and in both instances it was considered best to send them to the Reform School. ———, aged ten years was arrested for participation in the crime of the last mentioned boy, but having a fair home and parents who would look after him, he was remanded to their care, and will not likely be found on the criminal calendar again; but the law made him equally guilty with the other. ———, aged fifteen, a boy of weak intellect, was arrested for malicious trespass (breaking windows), he had a step father, and his mother not having a desire to, or not being able to take care of him, he was abandoned by her after his arrest and sent to the Reform School, where, I since hear he is much happier in his new home than he was in his old. ———, was arrested for larceny on the 3d of August, his age was thirteen, the crime was not fully proved against him, and he having parents, was remanded to their care; but on the 7th of September he was again arrested for a similar crime. He was sent to the Reform School. A predisposition to crime is stamped on his countenance. ———, a boy thirteen years old, was arrested September 6th, for forgery; the crime was fully proved against him in more than one instance, he having been intrusted to get his employer's letters from the postoffice, which he opened and abstracted drafts for small amounts, upon which he forged his employer's endorsement, and in one instance the money, and in another the forgery was detected at the bank. His father is dead, his mother, a respectable woman, but such was the ingenuity with which he managed the crime when so young, that I dare not recommend that he should go at large, lest he might bring greater trouble upon his mother hereafter,—he went to the Reform School. One more instance for particularizing will suffice: ——— and ———, brothers, aged respectively eleven and nine years, were arrested on the 7th of September, on complaint of a vindictive old woman, for breaking open the door of her candy store in the day time, and taking away candy and cigars. There were five or six other little boys around, and these two were induced by the others to push against the door, (which was insecurely fastened on the inside with a button,) and breaking it open. The boys pleaded guilty before the circuit court, and upon my recommendation were remanded to the care of their parents, who are respectable people, and I have no doubt will take care of the boys in future, but had the old law been enforced they would have gone among criminals, and most likely become like their associates. The owner of the candy store heaped all manner of abuse upon me because I prevented the boys from going to prison.

There is no doubt as to the beneficial workings of the law, and if judiciously administered, will be the means of saving the State from providing for the incarceration of many hundred criminals, and save the hearts of many parents from being wrung by the anguish of having their children going to "the bad," by giving them another chance of exercising greater care and surveillance over them, before they are compelled to associate with hardened criminals in the prisons.

Our noble State has been the pioneer in more than one instance in enacting liberal and wholesome laws, which conduce to the happiness and prosperity of her people; which have been copied by sister States, and there is still a chance for more, and I will indicate one measure, which, if you can bring into shape, and have it carried out and enacted into a law, will before you are as old as Father Pierce, the father of our school system, redound to your honor as a benefactor, more than the inauguration of the school system does to his. Since I have been acting as the State Agent for reformatory institutions, I have had many applications from parents whose children are wayward and beyond their control, but have not gone so far as to make themselves amenable to the laws, for my advice and assistance in placing them where they will be under wholesome retraint; the question is asked if they cannot send their children to the Reform School, if they (the parents) pay their board, but when I tell them that I have no power or jurisdiction in any case except where the child has been arrested for a crime actually committed, they go away with heavy hearts, thinking perhaps, that my power will have to be exercised sooner than they desire.

Our State is amply able to provide for all classes that are under the necessity of asking her assistance, and my suggestion is that an institution be established, which shall have neither the stigma of crime or pauperism attached to it, but wholly under the control of and supported by the State, where parents who wish their children under more strict surveillance than they can give them, can place them, and those who are able, to pay any necessary expense, and the State to provide for the balance; and let the law extend so that the proper authorities under certain restrictions, can take children from their parent or guardians, either when they are abused or likely

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to become criminals through mismanagement. I am satisfied such an institution properly managed, will prevent more crime than any other that can be devised, and be the means of saving many a poor child from cruel treatment. To-morrow there is to be tried in our circuit court a man and woman whose cruel treatment of an eight-year-old adopted boy, resulted in his death. The cruel treatment has been known for some time, but no one felt authorized to interfere. From the above hastily written suggestion, you can gather something of what I mean, and if you do not consider the idea utopian, please bring it into shape, and suggest something of the kind to our next legislature.

Yours truly, ——— ———.

———, Mich., Nov. 23, 1876.

Hon. J. J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours of the 20th inst., would say I think the law you refer to is a saving of money to the people. The first year of my work there was almost double the number of arrests that there has been this year. The carrying out of the law seems to have had a good effect on that class of boys. They have been more careful, and I know the parents have been more anxious to keep their children out of mischief. I have had mothers beg of me to try their children once more, and in many cases they have reformed, and are now good boys. One boy from ——— was sent to the Reform School, has come back a good boy. The most of those sent since I have acted as agent have not returned, but I understand they are doing well and a good prospect of reform. One case only that has come to my knowledge where the boy has not been reformed by being sent to the Reform School, and that was a case where strong drink and a thievish disposition were combined. I had a case about one year ago where two boys were arrested for stealing who had been known to be thieves for some time previous. We kept them in jail about one month and released them on suspended sentence, and they are now all right in that respect, so that after all I conclude the law has had a good effect.

Yours, etc., ———, Agent.

———, Mich., Nov. 24, 1876.

Hon. J. J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 20th inst. was duly received. In regard to the law and its workings about which you inquire, allow me to say, when notice of the law and its requirements reached our magistrates, they seemed to get the impression that it would interfere in some way with their especial duties. However, the first cases occurring under it, developed its character and intention. Then our justices saw in it a link long needed to relieve them (so far as juveniles were concerned) from adhering rigidly to the law or technicality of complaints, many of which are made while the blood is up and passions more or less excited, over small misdeeds, or thoughtless acts, committed under peculiar temptations, without malice, and when rightly handled lead to exemplary lives and the formation of good substantial character. It would take too much of your valuable time to read the narrative of all our cases. It is very seldom that a boy, when explanation is fully made to him, refuses to plead guilty. This alone leads to a large reduction of costs for witnesses, counsel, etc., and places the agent in position to counsel with the court, and I feel gratified in saying that no instance has occurred where there has been the least difficulty in agreeing, between court and agent. We are obliged occasionally to send offenders to the Reform School. For instance a few months ago two boys by the name of ——— were sent there for theft. Soon after they went their father was taken sick, and continued sick, and growing worse all the time, until about two weeks ago he was told that he could live but a few days. He expressed great anxiety to see his boys, his family and neighbors joining very earnestly in the request to have the boys brought home, if only for a day or two. They finally prevailed upon me to go after them, and if consent could be obtained to bring them home. On consultation with Mr. Davis and Mr. Howe, they very kindly at once placed the boys in my charge, and they came home with me. On reaching home the boys were set at liberty, with instructions to report to me once in three days. This they did punctually until their father died and was buried. Then their mother came to me with tears in her eyes to thank me and the managers of the school for the great comfort it had given them, and especially to the boys' father, to have them at home, and said the boys were ready to go back. We fixed yesterday afternoon for them to meet me at the depot, which they did, and I

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returned them to the school. Had a short but pleasant visit with Mr. Howe, made a good report for the boys and came home.

Yesterday morning I was cited to appear before Justice ——— and attend to the case of two boys, brought before him for beating another boy. It so happened that I knew all the parties, and after consultation the boys pleaded guilty, the justice suspending sentence (provided I could get the boys reinstated in school) during good behavior. You would be astonished to visit our school-rooms and have the boys shown you that are now on probation and doing as well as any boys in school, that have heretofore played *boy vagrant* about our town. The justice said to me yesterday that too high an estimate could not be placed upon the law, or the mind that projected it. While it may seem tedious to you to open and look through this letter, you will, I trust, recollect that you asked me to narrate some cases, which I have done as briefly as possible, and am obliged to stop, as every case has a history, and the history of all no one book could contain. Any particular interrogations will be promptly answered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ———.

———, Mich., Nov. 25, 1876.

Gov. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—The State Public School was not referred to in my letter of yesterday. From its opening to the present, my duties as Supt. of the Poor gave me an especial interest in its working out a success. Under my charge this county placed the second lot of children there. Since that time we have watched our chances for taking more there. In all we have taken 25 boys and girls, some from poor-house and some from other parts of the county, and placed them under the care of the school. All have done well. Some have been placed in good homes, and several of them now wear stars in the institution. Under your appointment, as county agent, my relation to the school is changed. As a general recommender of those who want to take children, the position becomes one of no small responsibility, and care has to be used. Many persons seeking to get children large enough to do their drudgery, that are in no sense suitable, in point of ability or respectability. The affairs of the school seem to be managed with marked ability under the care of Mr. Alden. His main trouble seems to be a lack of room, and as he wrote me a few days since, the applications for admission to the school crowd in from all quarters. This institution is beyond doubt to become one of the large institutions of the State, and it is to be regretted that so few of the good people of the State hardly know of the school at all. There is of necessity more or less change going on in placing and replacing the children. Sometimes a child stays several months in a family, when a growing dislike is manifested, and in a few cases for the good of all the connections have been cancelled either by exchanging (when the child is evidently to blame) or taking the child back because the party is found unworthy of the trust. Your thorough knowledge of all our State institutions will enable you to make all suitable recommendations.

Very truly yours, ———.

———, Nov. 25, 1876.

Hon. John J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request as to my views of the working of the law as to care of children, etc., under which I have been appointed county agent, I would say that I am satisfied that it is a saving of money, and I well know that it is the saving of some children, although the majority of those arrested for crime in this county have been hardened cases, and the most I could do for them was to advise and urge them to try and be benefited by what seemed to them harsh measures,—the Reform School.

There were others in whom the real germ of manhood stood prominent. In the case of a boy 13 years old, who in company with those older, had trespassed upon, and materially injured the premises of a citizen (this occurred over a year ago), the court consented to have him returned to his parents; he has since been well disposed and obedient.

In the case of another boy, in his fourteenth year, who was arrested for burglary, I was satisfied that the influence of another had much to do with it, and that the influence then brought to bear upon him, he would in the future be able to resist. I advised the court to return him to his parents, to which he consented. I have visited him twice since; find him an excellent boy, a help and comfort to his parents. He is

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always glad to see me, and appears ready and willing to receive and heed advice. His parents seem to take a deeper interest in him than ever before.

In regard to children indentured from the State Public School, I know an agent can do much towards harmonizing differences that sometimes exist between the child and the person to whom it is indentured. Occasionally there is a child of that peculiar temperament, that placed in what would be considered a good home, and in fact would be such for a majority of children, yet to such a child it will be a prison,—nothing congenial. It will feel crushed, and will languish and pine if compelled to remain there. Such should be removed at once.

Respectfully yours, ———, Ag't.

———, Mich., Nov. 24, 1876.

Gov. John J. Bagley:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of inquiry of 20th inst. is before me. I have already made a report to the proper authorities of my doings as agent for this county for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions.

This county is happily situated in not needing supervision as regards many of the features of this law. This county being materially well off, is not so burdened with charitable and pauper demands as many other counties.

I have settled a number of applications made to me of a kind of criminal nature, which I am confident the judicial authorities would have made quite an item of expense to the State and county. I consider it much better to quiet people in regard to the misdoings of children, than to place them in the clutches of the law and House of Correction. The people of the State save money in this way. Parents knowing the power and workings of this law, will exercise a greater restraining influence over their children. Though I have had little experience in this direction, I know this must be the effect,

Again, great good is accomplished by obtaining good homes for neglected children: good to the children by obtaining a *home;* good to the State by saving of expense and *prevention* of much future crime and pauperism.

I have found good homes for six children in this county. Both the children and those with whom they live seem happy and satisfied. I have had instances of children so wayward, or the people with whom they were so difficult to please, that the children did not stay. I am disposed to think that the difficulty is as often with the people who take the children as with the children themselves. They do not fully realize the circumstances and make as much allowance as they ought.

There is no special case of interest under my observations worth recording. Neither will I enlarge and consume your time by reading what will not add anything of consequence to your own large and important knowledge in this matter.

I am fully convinced that the workings of this law are good to all concerned. Though there is but a small expense for agents, if all have the same experience as myself, it may be possible that the workings of this law may be simplified by having the work done by some officers already in existence; though I can see objections to this.

I hope that some extent I have in this letter met your request.

If I can be of any further service in any way I should be glad.

Very truly yours, etc.,

———, Agent for ——— Co.

———, Mich., November 23, 1876.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—Your favor of the 20th inst., asking my "views of the workings of the law as to care of children, etc., under which you (I) have been appointed County Agent" is before me. In reply I have the honor to say that the cases to which my attention has been called officially have impressed me very favorably as to the law in question, and I am of the opinion that the primary principles of it, relating, as it does, principally to neglected or abandoned children, are worthy the careful consideration and earnest support of all the good citizens of our State. As the only object of the law seems to be to care for God's poor neglected children, securing for them shelter, home influences, and education, its effects can but prove a blessing to those who cheerfully bear the burden and expense of so doing. The workings of the law, however, as applies to County Agents, I consider more clerical than ministerial. Their acts and opinions having but little to do in influencing Courts of Justice with preconceived ideas of law and equity, coupled in many cases with a prejudice not easily overcome. As many people have but little sympathy with

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youthful errors, children, especially neglected or abandoned ones, are apt to lose more in caste and confidence than is generally warranted after an unbiased examination of facts and conditions have placed them in proper position.

I feel safe in making the assertion that in no case that I have examined have I found a really depraved, wicked boy at heart. All of them were possessed of tender chords that would vibrate at the touch of mercy, and in but one case have I willingly acquiesced in the verdict of the more severe sentence of sending to the Reform School, although three have been sent there. One of these, a bright lad of fourteen years, whose father and mother were inebriates, lost to all sense of shame or morality, living together most inharmoniously, when asked by me if he had committed a certain crime for which he was under arrest, freely acknowledged his guilt. When asked further, why he did so, commenced weeping bitterly, saying he had no one to care for him at home. No one to guard the citadel of honor. Everybody called him a bad boy, and he cared but little what became of himself. But, says he, if you can get me away from here, I can and will be a good boy. I believed him, but the Superintendents of the Poor to whom I applied to care for him, thought differently, so the Justice of the Peace before whom the boy was arraigned had no other resource than to sentence him to the Reform School, as preferable to keeping him under the baneful influences which had thus far surrounded him at home.

This class of cases is not rare, and from my experience, gained in investigating them, I am forced to believe that the provisions of the law relative to neglected or abandoned children should be made applicable to such cases. As the law now stands, and is interpreted, no child is to be admitted under its control except he first be turned over to the Superintendents of the County Poor, their names placed upon the County books, accepted as wards of the county. This does not reach all required. A little power delegated to the Agents, or some other proper person, to be officially exercised upon such children as are complained of as would never fall into the hands of the Superintendents of the Poor, would save many from a life of crime by placing them beyond the association of corrupt practices.

I suppose the ultimate object our Legislators had in view, in giving us the law in question was to make better citizens, preventing crime. If so, then we must attempt to include the class of children in which criminals are made. I think statistics will show, that at least four-fifths of the criminals now serving sentence in our prisons and reformatory institutions are those who never were a county charge. Paupers are seldom criminals. Pauper children are seldom charged with criminal conduct. They are properly cared for. The agent is to find a good home for them when possible. But the class of neglected and abandoned children of whom I am particularly speaking, those whom the county agent is required to take cognizance, are not included in the law as candidates for the State Public School. Therefore, it becomes necessary, from the simple fact that their names are not enrolled upon the county books, to send them to the House of Correction, the Reform School, or remand them back to their former position, under suspended sentences.

I would open wide the arms of charity, and bring in all dependent and neglected children who are without home, eking a miserable existence from unsympathizing friends, or the uncharitable stranger. A case to illustrate: About a year since, the Supervisor of a neighboring town applied to me as Agent, presuming I had power to act, for relief for a boy about eleven years of age, whose mother was dead and whose father was a patient in an Insane Asylum. Both had been favorably known and highly respected, and acquaintances were not unwilling to give the boy a few meals of victuals, a few nights lodging, occasionally a cast off garment, but they were unwilling to adopt him as a permanent member of their family. He was fast falling into evil habits, and the Supervisor's attention was called to the case. Hence his application to me. I informed him I had no official authority to act in the matter, recommended him to turn the boy over to the County Superintendents of the Poor, but he would assume no such duty, and no one else would, consequently the boy is at large, fast becoming a notorious, bad boy. I think positive administration of justice is required in such cases, and upon the proper showing of the facts by some competent person, this boy, and others similarly situated, should be made the protege of the State, and admissible to State Institutions, whether he has become a county charge or not.

I am aware that so comprehensive a scheme would prove a large undertaking for the State, but I think as a matter of justice, and I might say economy, the State can do no less than to throw her protecting arm around all her neglected little ones, and secure to them such an influence as will make good citizens and prove a lasting honor to the State. Such being the class of cases I have had most to deal with, I feel com-

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pelled to urge their claims upon the State, fully convinced that a large majority of them, if timely cared for, will make honorable men and women, and hope that some way may be suggested whereby they can be reached and cared for.

I have naught but commendation to say regarding the present law. It works admirably, and its effects upon the poor children of the State have already reached a limit of usefulness the most earnest friends of the measure could hardly have anticipated. Also, the effect upon those complained of as violators of the law, have been appreciated, and has thoroughly reformed, as I believe, several bad boys, as more than one-half of those I have examined have been returned to their parents and guardians with every present prospect of remaining dutiful children. Its influence upon parents is decidedly valuable, prompting them to a more rigid discipline, especially after complaints have been noticed.

In one case the parents were wholly unaware of the waywardness of their little, eight year old boy, until he was complained of for burglary. They were respectable people. Their mortification was intense. The lad was returned to his parents, with a bit of experience never to be forgotten by any member of that family. Their daily prayers are full of thankfulness for the wisdom displayed by our law-makers in thus giving them a chance to reform their own child. They will do it.

My dear sir, you will overlook the sending of this to you in so crude a condition when I tell you I write with a felon on my hand, upon which my mind more centered than upon the views you desire. Scissor it as you please, for I have to curse the fates so much that I can not remodel it. Hoping it will be of some little use to you, I am, as ever, Truly yours, ———.

———, Dec. 4, 1876.

To His Excellency, the Governor:

DEAR SIR:—Yours received asking comment on the law under which I am an agent for juvenile offenders. I think the law a success, and also a great saving in expenses. I will tell the story of two cases I investigated in the township of ———. The names were ——— and ———, arrested for burglary and made a confession of it, and carried back the stolen goods. I had them waive examination in justice's court, give bonds and let it go to the circuit court (on account of jurisdiction), and by investigation I counseled the judge for a return of the ——— boy to his home. Parents in good circumstances, home first-class; has had a good influence on boy, and parents also. ——— not having a good home, but a good mother, father *dead* and mother could not command him, I counseled the judge for the binding of him out until he was twenty-one years of age, for which he issued the order, and with the assistance of the judge of probate, we bound him to his uncle, which gives good satisfaction, and the result, the saving of a great expense and producing a better feeling and influence upon both children and parents. I consider the law based upon goodness, and the result of goodness will be shown in the rising generation, as well as a great saving. From your most obedient servant, ———.

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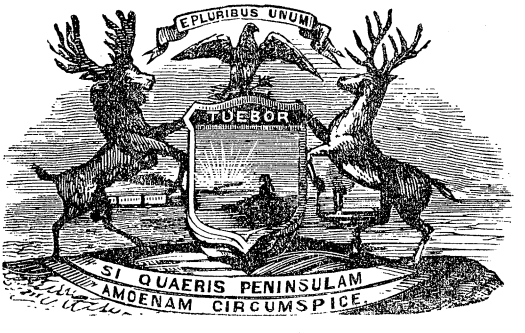
PARDONS GRANTED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1876,

BY

JOHN J. BAGLEY,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.



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PARDONS

GRANTED BY GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY, FOR THE YEARS 1875-6.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LANSING, January 1st, 1877.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the Constitution I transmit herewith information of each case of pardon or commutation granted during the years 1875 and 1876, with the reasons therefor:

1. David Thurston. Convicted in Genesee Circuit, in March, 1859, of an attempt to poison his wife, and sentenced to the State Prison twenty-five years. Pardoned February 6th, 1875, on account of his long confinement and uniform good conduct while in prison. He had charge of the prison hospital for twelve years, and was an old worn out man.

2. Frank Stone. Pardoned February 18, 1875, on statement of the agent and physician of the prison that he could live only a short time longer in confinement. He was sentenced from Ottawa Circuit in May 1873, five years for burglary.

3. James Agen. Pardoned March 11, 1875, on statement of prison authorities that he could live a few days only. He died on the 17th March, 1875. Investigation of this case convinced me I ought to have released him before on the ground of his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. Agen was sentenced December 30, 1870, from Recorder's Court, Detroit, for life for rape.

4. Geo. H. Robinson. Pardoned March 11th, 1875, for same reason as No. 3. Sent from Recorder's Court in May, 1871, for five years. Crime, robbery.

5. Adolph Peterson was pardoned April 2d, 1875, because, on investigation, I became satisfied of his innocence. He was sentenced in November, 1873, to the prison for three years for larceny.

6. John D. Leonard. Pardoned April 2, 1875, on account of his good conduct while in confinement and the near expiration of his sentence. He was convicted in Recorder's Court Detroit, March 29th, 1871, of breaking and entering a factory in the night time with intent to commit larceny, and sentenced to the prison for five years.

7. Dennis Donovan. Pardoned April 19, 1875, on petition signed by the judge who sentenced him, and other prominent citizens of Detroit. Pardon was granted on condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating

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liquors. He was convicted in the Recorder's Court, Detroit, July 26th, 1872, of robbery, and sentenced for seven years.

8. George E. Miller was pardoned April 24, 1875, upon the petition of the judge who sentenced, the prosecuting attorney, and other prominent citizens of the county, who expressed grave doubts of his guilt. He was convicted in St. Clair Circuit, February, 1870, of the charge of carnally knowing and abusing a young female child, and sentenced for twenty years.

9. James Reid. Pardoned May 27, 1875, because he was very low with consumption and could not live long. Since dead. He was sentenced from Ingham Circuit, February 11, 1874, three years for burglary.

10. Charles Smith was sentenced from Macomb Circuit, in April, 1860, for life for burglary with intent to kill. Pardoned July 3, 1875, on the earnest recommendation of the judge who sentenced, and prosecuting attorney. Officers of the prison earnestly solicited it. He was an old man, and his conduct while in prison had been unexceptionally good. The judge said if the law at the time of the trial had been as it now is he would not have sentenced him for life. Pardon was made conditional that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

11. Edward Hutchinson. Pardoned July 14, 1875, because he was very low with consumption, the prison physician stating that if he remained till his time was out he would not be able to be removed. Time would have expired in less than a month. Hutchinson was sentenced from Barry Circuit, in August, 1872, to four years for burglary and larceny. Has since died.

12. George Chase. Pardoned July 14, 1875, because the prison physician stated that he was very low with consumption, and could not possibly live his time out. His parents took him to their home in Pennsylvania, where he has since died. He was sent from Saginaw Circuit in November, 1873, for two and a half years for larceny.

13. Charles Wells. Pardoned August 14th, 1875, at the urgent request of the officers of the prison. He had been a very serviceable man in prison and had but a few days to remain. Sent from Kalamazoo Circuit, March 8th, 1873, for three years for forgery.

14. Chester Waldron. Pardoned August 17th, 1875, on the statement of the prison physician that he was very low and could live but a few days. Since dead. Sent from Lenawee Circuit, in November, 1872, for five years for rape.

15. Harvey Clemmons. Pardoned at the same date as No. 14, and for the same reason. Sentenced to four years, from Oakland Circuit, December 29th, 1874, for larceny. Has since died.

16. Jacob Nestor alias George Lawrence, Pardoned August 30th, 1875, on recommendation of Philo Parsons, L. P. Knight and others, and on account of his good record as a soldier, his good behavior while in prison, and assurances that his friends in Indiana would take him home and make a good citizen of him. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and that he go at once to his brother's home in Indiana and does not return to this State. He was sent from the Recorder's Court, Detroit, in March, 1867, for a period of thirteen years, for burglary and larceny.

17. Berkley G. Bigler. Pardoned September 30th, 1875, on application of the warden and prison physician, who stated that since his confinement he had received a permanent injury, from effects of which he would probably not recover. He was convicted in the Oakland Circuit, December 9th, 1872, of arson, and sentenced for seven years.

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18. Wm. J. McColgan. Pardoned October 30th, 1875, on statement of the warden and physician of the prison, that he was very low and could live but a short time. Since dead. Convicted in Branch Circuit November 22, 1873, of assault with intent to commit rape, and sentenced for four years.

19. Albert Jenzen. Pardoned November 6th, 1875, on the statement of the warden and physician that he would live but a short time. Sentenced from Mecosta Circuit, October 11, 1875, two and a half years, for larceny. He has since died.

20. Henry Jacobs. Pardoned November 18, 1875, on report of warden and physician, that he would live a few days only. Since dead. He was convicted in Saginaw Circuit, January 9, 1875, of larceny from the person, and sentenced for two years.

21. George Whittingham. Pardoned December 10, 1875, on statement of prison authorities that he was in such poor health that he would live but a little while. Conditioned that he forever abstain from ths use of intoxicating liquors. Convicted in Marquette Circuit, August 15, 1873, of burglary and sentenced for five years.

22. Andrus Keator. Pardoned December 15, 1875, because he would probably live but a few days. Died before he could be moved from the prison. Convicted in Ingham Circuit, May 14th, 1875, of perjury and sentenced for seven years.

23. Joseph Rabideaux. Pardoned Dec. 25, 1875, on petition of sheriff Cicotte and others; long sentence, good conduct, and statement of the judge who sentenced him, that he had become convinced that the crime was manslaughter rather than murder. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. He was convicted in Wayne Circuit, January, 1851, of murder, and received a life sentence.

24. Daniel McLean. Pardoned January 11, 1876, on statement of prison physician that he was very ill with consumption, and would probably live only a short time. Convicted in Saginaw Circuit, June 13, 1873, of robbery, and sentenced for 5 years.

25. Ibertson B. Proctor. Pardoned January 12, 1876, on the application of the judge who sentenced, prosecuting attorney, and other prominent citizens of Berrien county, because I become satisfied that he was used as the tool of others. He made full and complete restitution of the property. Proctor was convicted in the Berrien Circuit, June 17, 1874, of forgery, and sentenced for four and one-half years.

26. Thomas Riley. Pardoned January 28, 1876, on recommendation of the warden, and because he was very low with consumption. He was convicted in April, 1872, in Midland Circuit, of the crime of rape, and received a sentence of fifteen years.

27. Alanson White. Pardoned February 1, 1876, on the petition of circuit judge, proscuting attorney, sheriff, and entire jury, and of J. A. Sweezy, N. Bailey, D. R. Cook, A. J. Bowne, H. A. Goodyear, N. S. Goodyear, and others, and near expiration of sentence. Condition—that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. He was convicted in Barry Circuit, in 1871, of manslaughter, and sentenced for seven years.

28. Wilford Patrickson. Pardoned February 14th, 1876, on petition of all the county officers of Van Buren county, Judge Hawes, and recommendation of Judge Tennent, who sentenced him, who stated that he became satisfied the boy pled guilty to the crime of burglary when in fact it was simply larceny.

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Sentenced from Van Buren Circuit, in October, 1875, for five years, for burglary. Pardon was made on condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

29. Edwin C. Paine. Pardoned March 6th, 1876, on application of judge and prosecuting attorney, who say that facts have, since the trial, come to their knowledge which convince them that he was not a principal in the crime, but led into it, and that the sentence was too severe. Made conditional that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Sentenced from Genesee Circuit, December 9th, 1873, for four years, for larceny.

30. Henry Sparks. Pardoned April 15th, 1876, on application of Geo. H. Durand, James L. Curry, and others, and statement of Judge Turner, who sentenced him, and of Sumner Howard, who was prosecuting attorney at the time, that they had become convinced that there are very grave doubts of his guilt, Other prominent citizens acquainted with the facts assure me that they are convinced of his innocence. Conditional that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Sparks was convicted of robbery and sentenced from Genesee Circuit, in November, 1867, for fifteen years.

31. George LaFayette. Pardoned May 20th, 1876. Recommended by prison officers, Lester A. Tabor, and other citizens. From my own investigation I became convinced that there are grave doubts of his guilt. Convicted in VanBuren Circuit, of rape, and sentenced for four years. Pardoned on condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

32. Frederick Runge. Pardoned May 26th, 1876. He is a young man; this was his first offense, and there seemed to be an opportunity to make him a good citizen. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. He was sentenced from Recorder's Court, Detroit, February 3d, 1874, for breaking and entering a store in the night-time, with intent to commit larceny, for three years.

33. William Knight. Pardoned May 31st, 1876, on statement of prison authorities that he had the consumption, and would live a few days only. Convicted of burglary and larceny, and sentenced by Recorder of city of Detroit, September 19th, 1874, for ten years.

34. Thomas Flynton. Pardoned June 20th, 1876, on the earnest recommendation of the judge who sentenced, who states that he is fully satisfied from what he has learned since the trial, that the man was entirely innocent, but was induced to plead guilty. The complaining witness has since made a statement that her testimony on the trial was false, and that she was persuaded by her mother to swear falsely. Sentenced in January, 1869, by Wayne Circuit Court, to twelve years for manslaughter.

35. John Shorey. Pardoned July 4th, 1876, on petition of judge who sentenced him, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, jury, and many other prominent citizens of Washtenaw county. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. He was convicted in Washtenaw county, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced for twenty years from January 24th, 1867.

36. John Bylesma. Pardoned September 13, 1876, because he had the quick consumption and could live but a few days—since dead. Convicted in Ingham Circuit, of burglary, October 29th, 1872, and sentenced for five years.

37. Albert B. Long. Pardoned November 16th, 1876, on the recommendation of the judge, prosecuting attorney, Judge Withey, Amos Rathbone, T. D. Gilbert, N. L. Avery, and many other good citizens of Kent county. It was his first offense,—committed while intoxicated. Conditional that he forever

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abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Long was convicted in Kent Circuit, October 12th, 1875, of forgery, and sentenced for two and one-half years.

38. Peter Demoret was pardoned November 30th, 1876, at the request of the judge of the Recorder's Court, prosecuting attorney, Mayor Lewis, Alexander Chapaton, Geo. Kirby, Jerome Croul, and many others. The judge expressed doubt of any guilt constituting the crime. He was convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, of manslaughter, and sentenced December 4, 1875, for two years. The pardon was granted on the condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

39. George M. Hurst was pardoned December 12th, 1876, on the same condition as No. 38. In this case there was very great doubt of his guilt, indeed. He had never been arrested or suspected of crime before—had a very large and very poor family. The pardon was requested by the judge who sentenced, and by many other good citizens, Newton Forster, Franklin Wells, R. Barnard, C. H. Barny, J. H. Colam and others. Jury stood six to six for a long time. He was convicted September 1, 1876, in Van Buren Circuit, and sentenced to nine months for larceny.

40. Charles Morse. Pardoned December 20th, 1876, on the application of the prosecuting attorney, jury, and very many of the citizens of Ottawa county, and on the personal and earnest solicitation of the judge who sentenced him. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. He was convicted of robbery and sentenced from Ottawa Circuit, December 1, 1871, for twenty years.

41. Moses Talbot. Pardoned December 29th, 1876. Sent from Berrien county, November 30th, 1867, for fifteen years—crime, murder in second degree. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, and that he go at once to his father's house. Granted at the request of Judge Coolidge, John Morris, V. P. Collier, W. S. Wilcox, Levi Sparks, and many others. Grave doubts exist in my own mind as to whether he was guilty of any degree of murder.

42. Gustave Christ. Pardoned December 30th, 1876—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, beer and wine—at the earnest request of Judge Withey, Judge Hoyt, Judge Holmes, Amos Rathbone, A. B. Turner, John W. Champlin, I. E. Messmore, Wm. T Powers, John C. Fitzgerald, T. J. O'Brien, W. D. Roberts, J. H. Standish, Julius Houseman, C. C. Comstock, W. S. Gunn, S. S. Bailey, Isaac Haynes, James Blair, E. S. Pierce, J. W. Stone, P. R. L. Peirce, M. V. Aldrich, L. H. Randall, A. B. Watson, E. G. D. Holden, Eben Smith, M. S. Crosby, C. W. Watkins, and other prominent citizens of Kent county. Many of them express their belief in his entire innocence, and all others that there are very great doubts of his guilt. Eleven of the jury join in the request for his pardon. He was sentenced January 14, 1876, from Kent Circuit, to four years for murder in the second degree. One of the principal witnesses for the prosecution is now serving a sentence in the State Prison for perjury.

The foregoing named were pardoned from the State Prison.

The following were sentenced to confinement in the Detroit House of Correction:

1. Otto Schornberg. Pardoned January 17th, 1875, on application of the magistrate who sentenced him, who asked his pardon on the ground of the destitute condition of his family. It was his first offense. Convicted in justice

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court, Wayne county, December 4th, 1874, of petty larceny, and sentenced for ninety days.

2. Edgar Heath. Pardoned April 21, 1875, because he was of unsound mind, and not responsible for his acts. He was sentenced from justice court, Macomb county, February 18, 1875, one year for petty larceny.

3. George H. Grenville was sentenced by a justice of the peace of Adrian for one year, on default of finding sureties for the peace, January 16th, 1875, and pardoned April 23d, 1875, on condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. His only offense was that of getting drunk. He had been a good soldier. His release was asked by the magistrate who sentenced him, and other good citizens of Adrian.

4. John Carson. Convicted January 25th, 1875, of being a vagrant and disorderly person, and sentenced by a justice of the peace of Marquette county, for a term of six months. I pardoned him May 25th, 1875, because he gave evidence of his intention to reform, and his brother promised to take him to his own home and keep him in employment, and endeavor to make a man of him. His time was nearly out.

5. Mary Fifield was pardoned on the application of Mrs. Ransom Gardner, and other citizens of Kalamazoo, and because a good home had been found for her. She was a young girl, and her time was nearly out. She was convicted in the Kalamazoo Circuit, September 29th, 1874, of bigamy, and sentenced for one year. Pardoned June 14th, 1875.

6. James Quigg. Pardoned August 12th, 1875, because of the petition of the magistrate, prosecutor, jury, and others. It was his first offense. Sentenced by justice of the peace of Wayne county, to sixty days, for assault, July 7th, 1875.

7. Kitty Murry. Pardoned September 11th, 1875, because of the condition of her family and that of her aged mother, She was sent from the police court, Detroit, July 20th, 1875, for five months, for disorderly conduct.

8. James Kelly was sentenced September 5th, 1875, for assault and battery, by B. F. Taylor, justice of the peace of Owosso, for ninety days, in default of $50 fine. He was pardoned November 1st, 1875, on account of the destitute condition of his family,—his father was killed by the cars the day before. His release was asked by the justice, prosecuting attorney, and many other good citizens familiar with the facts. Pardon was made conditional that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

9. Gustave Kuster. Pardoned November 15th, 1875, on petition of magistrate who sentenced, and complaining witness. First offense. Convicted in justice court, Wyandotte, October 26th, 1875, of assault and battery, and sentenced for ninety days.

10. William Broughton. Pardoned November 20th, 1875, on application of Amos Rathbone, M. V. Aldrich, many other citizens of Grand Rapids, and the complaining witness. Convicted in police court, Grand Rapids, September 27th, 1875, of assault and battery, and sentenced for ninety days.

11. Charles Sutliff. Pardoned February 4, 1876, on petition of committing magistrate, prosecuting attorney, H. H. Ingersoll, A. J. Wixom, H. P. Cobb and others. Sutliff has a wife and three children dependent upon him. He was never under arrest before, and better be at home, at work for his family. Sentenced by justice of the peace, G. Yerkes, to ninety days, from December 31, 1875, for assault.

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12. Charles Baylus. Pardoned April 5, 1876, on application of the prosecuting attorney, J. K. Boies, Jno. M. Osborn, and others. His offense was stealing nine boiled eggs, which he did while drunk. Made on condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. He was convicted of larceny and sentenced by a justice of the peace of Adrian for ninety days, in default of fine.

13. Pitt Drake. Pardoned March 25, 1876. He committed the offense while drunk—is not a bad man. His sister took him to her home, out of the State, with the hope of being able to make him a good sober citizen. His release was asked for by the police justice, prosecuting attorney, C. K. Backus, and others. Sentenced by police justice of Detroit, for sixty days, for larceny, in default of fine.

14. John Ryan. Pardoned July 14, 1876, on petition of A. Krolick, and officers of the House of Correction. He was young, nineteen years of age, in ill-health, had only a month to stay, seemed very penitent, and I thought I would see what effect a pardon would have—hoping it might make him a better man. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, of larceny, and sentenced September 21, 1875, for one year.

15. Henry Smith. Pardoned August 1, 1876, on application of the magistrate before whom he was tried, prosecuting attorney, and complaining witness. It was his first offense. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced by a justice of the peace of St. Clair county, June 15, 1876, for ninety days.

16. Theodore Cicott. Pardoned August 21st, 1876, on the petition of Alexander Chapoton and others. It was his first offense, and I hoped to help him keep his good resolutions. Conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Sent from police court, Detroit, for assault and battery, for ninety days from July 14th, 1876.

17. Joel Harmon. Pardoned September 14th, 1876. This was his first offense, to which he pled guilty. Pardon asked for by the judge, prosecuting attorney, G. W. Lawton, J. J. Woodman, K. W. Noyes, G. W. Longwell, and others; was a young man, not twenty-one, and the petitioners state was undoubtedly led into the crime by a more hardened offender. Convicted in Van Buren Circuit, November 2d, 1875, of larceny, and sentenced for one year.

I also commuted Margaret Robinson (alias Margaret McCarthy), convicted in Bay circuit, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced November 25, 1876, to the State Prison for 15 years, December 9, 1876, to imprisonment in Detroit House of Correction, for the term of 15 years from November, 1876.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

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THIRD BIENNIAL

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

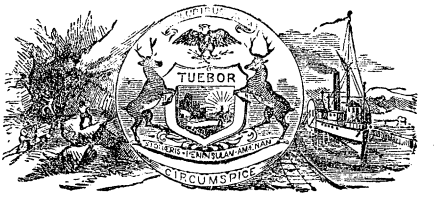
FOR THE

GENERAL SUPERVISION

OF

Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.

1876.



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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Governor of the State, CHARLES M. CROSWELL,	Ex Officio.
Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, ...	Detroit.
Hon. UZZIEL PUTNAM, ...	Pokagon.
Hon. MOREAU S. CROSBY, ...	Grand Rapids.
The Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE, ...	Grand Rapids.

OFFICERS:

CHARLES I. WALKER, ...	Chairman.
HENRY W. LORD, ...	Secretary.

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REPORT.

To Hon. Charles M. Croswell, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

In conformity with the requirements of law, the State Board for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, herewith submits its Third Biennial Report:

The board was organized in 1871. It is made a part of its duty to visit, to thoroughly examine, and, in some measure, to supervise the prisons, asylums, and reformatories of the State, as well as the jails and poor-houses of the several counties, each constituting a part of the whole State system for the repression and punishment of crime, and the administration of public charity.

This board has no executive power. It was not created for the purpose of interfering in any respect with the functions of local boards having the immediate care of institutions committed to their charge. It cannot exercise any control over these establishments; neither can it prescribe or put in operation any measure for the government or change of any class of dependents in the State. Working, as it does, in perfect harmony with the local boards, it was designed, through investigation and comparison, to suggest more uniform, economical, and improved methods for the treatment of those who, through criminality, poverty, or misfortune, have become wholly, or partially, a public charge.

INSPECTION.

An important part of its functions relates to inspection. Thorough, careful inspection by disinterested persons, always serves to reveal defects, and prevent abuses in public and private institutions. The inmates of every such establishment, when its doors close upon them, are, in a great measure, secluded from the public, and often are liable, in the exercise of absolute power possessed over them by officials, to become subjects of neglect or abuse. Visitations and oversight tend to prevent such results, and aid to secure just and proper treatment. Again an institution that fully satisfied the public at the outset, when left wholly to itself, may be run in familiar ruts, making no advancement, and gradually degenerating, until it fails, in a great measure, of the usefulness it was designed to accomplish. Frequent inspection, watchfully scrutinizing all parts of its management, pointing out its excellencies and its defects, without overestimating merits, or aggravating faults, and bringing them to the knowledge of the public, to be freely discussed from time to time, is always effective for improvement and good. It spurs up energy and enterprise, and increases a sense of responsibility which results in greater regard for the welfare of inmates, more care in the saving and protection of public prop-

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erty, and a steady advancement and improvement in all respects. To secure such an inspection seems to have been a prominent feature of the policy of the Legislature in the establishment of this board.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

During the last year there have been changes in the Board of Commissioners, as follows: Hon. Z. R. Brockway resigned in order to accept an appointment to the supervision of the new prison at Elmira, in the State of New York. The vacancy caused thereby was filled by the appointment of Hon. Moreau S. Crosby, of Grand Rapids.

The nomination of Hon. Charles M. Croswell for Governor of the State, caused his resignation as Secretary of the Board, and Henry W. Lord was elected to succed him. Mr. Lord thereupon resigned as Commissioner, causing a vacancy that has been filled by the appointment of The Rt. Rev. George D. Gillespie, of Grand Rapids.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC DEPENDENTS.

According to the most complete returns that are available, the number of persons receiving aid, or wholly supported by the State and counties for the year ending September 30, 1876, is 54,210, divided as follows:

In County Poor-Houses	5,882
Temporarily relieved outside	35,240
State Public School	255
Asylum for Insane	1,016
Institution for Mutes and Blind	250
Harper Hospital, Detroit	51
Detroit House of Correction	2,836
State Prison, Jackson	1,094
Reform School	330
County Jails	7,256
	54,210

There is a deduction from this aggregate to be made for prisoners in the jails to the extent to which they may have been duplicated in the returns, when committed to the larger prisons; and also, for a portion of the patients at Kalamazoo, who are not in receipt of aid from the State.

The whole number of these classes, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 2,500; thus leaving an aggregate of 51,710 persons who are for a greater or less portion of the time maintained by the State.

The average number maintained during the whole year in the several institutions named, was 4,712.

The total cost of this maintenance, assuming that the State Prison and House of Correction are self-supporting, and leaving their prisoners out of account, was for 1876, to Sept. 30th:

For Paupers, exclusive of the value of the labor, in the poor-houses	$237,197 20	
For temporary relief	255,579 23	
For transportation of paupers to and from poor-houses	3,653 10	
" " " " to their friends	8,993 51	
		$505,423 04
Expenditure in behalf of the Insane		122,600 64

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Total cost of pupils in Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	$42,500 00	
Cost of maintaining boys at the Reform School	26,235 83	
Cost of maintaining children at State Public School	28,408 49	
		$97,144 32
Grand total of all expenditures, exclusive of expenditures for grounds, buildings and repairs, and of interest on the cost of property in use for the several purposes		*$725,168 00

More than two-thirds of the whole sum, or $505,423.04, is spent, as is seen by comparison of the figures, on the poor in the alms-houses, and for outside relief.

The State of Pennsylvania, with about three times our population, paid, in 1874, for the same classes of paupers, $1,432,947.94, almost three times as much as Michigan, showing that the cost of pauperism in that State bear about the same relation to the population.

Extending the comparison eastward, the condition of Massachusetts is much worse, with a population but little larger than that of Michigan:

The cost of her town and county poor for 1875, was	$1,172,416 43
And of her State poor	269,928 57
	$1,442,345 00

This is nearly three times the amount paid in Michigan for the same purposes, and as much as paid by Pennsylvania with three times the population.

JAILS.

The Special Commissioners, of whom the present chairman of this Board was one, appointed by Governor Baldwin in 1869 to examine the discipline and general management of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the State, after visiting most of the jails within the commonwealth, reported of them as follows:

"Their condition is wretched beyond all power of description, and beyond all conception of those who have not had the experiences of their own senses in the matter."

This Board in its first biennial report in 1872, after an examination of nearly all the jails in the State, again detailed to the Governor and Legislature an account of these wretched county prisons, describing them as, in the majority of cases, loathsome as to condition, and while inflicting a flagrant injustice on many of their inmates, they were debasing and degrading to all.

This Board of Commissioners again, in its report in 1874, referred to the jails in this language: "In the general advance that has taken place in the last fifty years in charitable and disciplinary institutions there are two classes of public establishments that remain almost unimproved. We refer to the jails and poor-houses."

Asylums, industrial schools, reform schools, houses of correction, houses of refuge, and hospitals of all kinds, and penitentiaries have felt the progress of the age, and contribute more largely to the welfare of the miserable than ever before. All modern discoveries in science, social and mechanical, are applied, and Michigan, considering the brief period of her work, is fully abreast of her sister States in her benevolent expenditures. She is already conspicuous for the

* To this should be added $1,652.40 paid for 2,754 days' support of soldiers at Harper Hospital, at sixty cents per day.

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solicitude and liberality that characterizes her Legislature when intelligent propositions for the relief or custody of her defective, destitute, or dangerous subjects are brought before it.

The jails, as if by some inexplicable neglect, and as if invisible and unknown, have escaped reform, and are in Michigan to-day as wretched as they have been in England or America at any time of their existence.

The Michigan jails congregate all their promiscuous companies in one corridor to each prison, and that generally but an ante-room to the water-closets, with an imposed idleness, in a moral atmosphere made shocking beyond description, and amid stenches that cannot be intensified, the various counties herd together old villains and young boys, prisoners undergoing short sentences, prisoners awaiting trial, prisoners awaiting removal to Jackson, prisoners held as witnesses, and sometimes for debt, with here and there a howling or wailing lunatic. Some have female quarters, where the state of things is in no respect better, and in some respects worse.

The jails of the State of Michigan are in no respect exceptionally bad. They are parts of a bad system, bad everywhere, and awaiting improvement, with the poor-houses almost last of all in the field of social science.

The Secretary of the Board of Charities for the State of Illinois, after commenting upon this subject, in his report for 1871, describes the jails of his State in language precisely applicable to those of Michigan. He says:

"The sane are not separated from the insane.

"The guilty are not separated from the innocent.

"The suspected are not separated from the convicted.

"Hardened criminals and children are thrown together.

"The sexes are not always separated from each other.

"The effect of this promiscuous herding together of old and young, innocent and guilty, convicts, suspected persons, and witnesses, male and female, is to make the county prison a school of vice. In such an atmosphere, purity itself could not escape contamination."

Again, resuming the subject two years later, in his report for 1873, the same officer, after an examination of nearly one hundred jails in his State, says:

"The effect of association in them, is to increase the number of criminals. The lessons taught in the county jails are, contempt for authority, human or divine; hostility to law and its officers, the delights of vicious indulgence; the duty of revenge upon society for imaginary wrongs; the necessity of violence, of daring, and of sullen submission to punishment, the hopelessness of all efforts at amendment, and the best methods of success in criminal undertakings. Past exploits are recounted, and future deeds of darkness planned. The history and character of noted criminals are discussed, lewd songs and conversation, profanity and ribald jests fill up the day. Every jail is a school of vice, and more than one hundred such are maintained by the State of Illinois at the public expense."

Michigan has but sixty-three county prisons, but they are all schools of the same kind as those kept and maintained in Illinois.

The subject is beset with great difficulties, but it clearly embodies and perpetuates a wrong that should of its own weight press upon the guardians of the public weal, and the commonwealth, until a remedy shall have been found.

We cannot leave the subject without further consulting the opinions of those who, like ourselves, have had in charge the duty of its consideration.

The Board of Charities and Reform for the State of Wisconsin, report con-

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cerning their jails: "Here are all classes, the young and the old, the hardened criminal and the person guilty of his first offense, the man convicted of crime and serving out his sentence and the man simply suspected, and the witness charged with no crime whatever, all huddled together, with no occupation for either body or mind. Will the depraved be raised to the level of the comparatively innocent, or will it not be that the aggregate knowledge of wickedness and of evil practices of the whole company will become the individual possession of each one, and will not the most abandoned leave the jail in a worse condition morally than when he entered it?"

The Board of Charities for Pennsylvania report: "That while there are jails creditable in construction and administration, there is also in many of them an entire absence of employment, in which cases we have observed a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes during the day, and of the untried with the convicted, no keeper remaining within the precincts of the jail. We believe that the cultivation of industrious habits, the certainty of steady, continuous, self-supporting labor, are essential to a true reform. It is craved by the prisoner who desires amendment, and should be a boon to all, as it would surely prove a blessing. We need hardly suggest that it is a gross abuse to subject the untried prisoner to intercourse with the felon, or to regard him or treat him as a convict until he is pronounced guilty by a court of justice."

We would, did space permit, summon the whole array of States for their testimony on the subject. It would be found of uniform tendency, and in accordance with what has been already adduced.

Massachusetts, whom we may call the Mother of Charities as well as the Mother of States, feels deeply the degradation of her county prisons, and while she has been unremitting in attention and lavish in expenditure as to all her defective population, she still laments the condition of her jails. Her Board of Charities has not failed in each of its twelve annual reports to press this subject, casting its bread upon the waters and still awaiting its return. It gives us great pleasure, however, to record this much to the credit of the Massachusetts Board: after a persistent labor, extending over quite a number of years and involving considerable legislative difficulty, they have within the last year completed a prison for women, and have now the great satisfaction of seeing all such removed from the county jails and houses of correction. The number of females scattered through these prisons had rarely been less than three hundred at any time during the last ten years.

Speaking generally of the jails, the Secretary of the Board reports: "Our county prison system is quite unsatisfactory in its results, as was said last year, whether regard be had to financial or reformatory aspects. It is very expensive, and does not reform."

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, then Secretary of the Massachusetts Board, says in one of his reports that the jails of that State "are promotive rather than suppressive of crime."

The Board of Charities of the State of Ohio, in one of their late reports to Governor Hayes, make this forcible and urgent appeal:

"It is a startling and terrible proposition, sustained by the Secretary's report, that Ohio is to-day supporting at public expense as base seminaries of crime as are to be found in any civilized community. Children, youth, the young man, the middle aged, the old, all at the first simply accused of crime, and more or less wrongfully accused, many for their first offense, some old offenders, some debauched, cunning corrupters of men—representatives of each of these classes are congregated in our jails, and to perfect the wrong they are crowded often

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into an ill-ventilated, dirty, dark prison, where the whole being, physical, moral and mental, is soon fitted to receive all 'uncleanness with greediness.' With bad air, vile quarters, and depraved associates, little can be added to hasten the perfection of the student in crime; and these schools of crime are to-day found in every county in States, sustained under form of law and at the expense of the public."

In our jail system, lingers more barbarism than in all our other institutions together.

The "Committee on Prisons" of the Constitutional Convention of New York, in 1867, report to that body, "That there is no one of the sources of crime which is more operative in the multiplication of thieves and burglars than the common jails of the State, as now organized."

The eminent Miss Dix, who has devoted a long life to philanthropy, says: "If it were the deliberate purpose of society to establish criminals in all that is evil, and to root out the last remains of virtuous inclination, this purpose could not be more effectually accomplished than by incarceration in the county jails, as they are with few exceptions constructed and governed."

The "Boston Prison Discipline Society" says: "Acquaintances formed in prison have led many a youth to houses of ill-fame, to a familiarity with names, places of abode, principles of trade, and language of counterfeiters; to the arts of pickpockets and thieves; to dangerous combinations in villainy, and to personal degradation, which the most hardened prisoner has blushed to name."

If we turn to the "mother country," from whom we have inherited this remaining relic of barbarism, and which we have cherished so persistently in all its deformity, as if it were an heir-loom of past centuries to be perpetuated without alteration, we find that beyond the seas from whence we came the evil continues unabated.

The British inspectors for the home district in a late report, say of the jails, enumerating among the evils, "Blasphemy, obscenity, demoralizing intercourse, profane jesting, instruction in crime, boasting of criminal adventures, gambling, combinations to defeat justice, concocted efforts to escape, conspiracy to effect depredations, and many others. The comparatively innocent are seduced, the unwary are entrapped, and the tendency to crime in offenders not entirely hardened is confirmed by the language, the suggestions, and examples, of the more depraved and systematic criminals."

The jails in Michigan are probably neither better nor worse than those above commented on in other States. They are of all modes of structure known to the architectural resources of the various counties in which they are located. We have jails of log and of plank, jails of the ordinary frame structure, and jails of brick, of stone, and some built mostly of iron, as to the cells and parts adjacent.

We have in Michigan seventy-six counties, and sixty-three jails. Our latest complete returns in time for this report are for the year 1875. For that year the whole number of commitments were 8,892:

Total number charged with high crimes	1,530
Total number charged with minor offenses	5,281
Number of witnesses	45
Number of debtors	65
Number of insane persons	66
Number of idiotic persons	3
Committed under city and village ordinances	1,902
	8,892

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Of the latter it is probably true that the great majority are for minor offenses. The commitments are mostly by magistrates and police justices, for vagrancy, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, prostitution, etc., etc., and the limit of sentence to the jails does not exceed thirty days, or to the House of Correction for one year.

It will thus be seen that we have in Michigan, subject to the discipline of our jails, in round numbers *nine thousand* of our population each year.

It ought in justice to be fairly assumed that these are all persons convicted of offenses adequate to the severity of the punishment inflicted.

The fact is, however, that a very large majority of the prisoners are innocent in point of law, nothing having been proved against them. They are accused only, and the interest of society is that they shall be detained in custody until by process of law inquiry can be made as to the facts.

Among them forty-five are held as witnesses to afford information as to others who may be incarcerated with them, sixty-five are held for debt, sixty-six are insane persons whose offense is only that, and three are idiots.

Aside from the 1,902 committals by corporations under local acts, there are 6,990. Of these little less than 22 per cent. are for high crimes: 376, or 5.18 per cent., were convicted to the State Prison; 617, or 8.50 per cent., were convicted to the House of Correction; 53, or 73-100 per cent., to the Reform School, and 50 escaped.

Allowing that the 50 who escaped would all have been convicted, we have about 14½ per cent of the whole found guilty of offenses punished by sentence to either of the above named places; but they have all suffered alike the horrors of such confinement as we have described in the jails.

For the 15 in each hundred that we send to the State Prison, the House of Correction, and the Reform School, or who break jail, there are 85 in each hundred who are either not convicted at all, and therefore innocent at law, or else they are after trial sentenced back to the jail to expiate their offense, presenting this anomaly: that they undergo the same punishment before as after conviction, and often for a much longer period.

The question arises, has the Commonwealth a right to deal thus with its people? However that may be, does it not imply bad policy and bad statesmanship, and requiring reform which, if necessarily slow, should *at least be put in motion* and tend upward from the present low level that has been so long established?

The cost of maintaining the jails for the year 1875, with the expenses attendant upon the arrest of prisoners, was $120,229.13. For 1876, $102,767.70.

The legal proceedings in the premises doubtless cost at least as much more. Indeed, the system is "very expensive, and it does not reform."

The promiscuous association of all classes of accused prisoners in the jails, with no possible employment or occupation except such as they can afford each other, is demoralizing, according to a forcible writer, in this way—among a thousand other ways: "If you bring two evil disposed persons together, especially those whose presence in prison points out *crime*, as a prominent feature of their life, this criminality will have increased after the contact, because they as all other men, good or bad, will *propel each other* in that line which is characteristically their own. It is this baneful effect of intercourse which in *penalogy* is called *contamination*."

If the State, while it has a right to punish, has no right to contaminate, may not the prisoner claim protection from such contamination, and especially

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if he be innocent, as nearly all in the jails are in point of law, may he not claim of the State protection from the criminal contagion to which the jail system exposes him?

If he is but accused of wrong, shall he be placed in circumstances where nothing tends to repress crime, but all instrumentalities are active to generate it?

Accused persons are, in fact, held by the State as but hostages for justice. The State has no right to impair the security, no right to take an innocent man and expose him to such damage, that after having failed to make out a case against him it returns him to society a worse man actually than he would have appeared if simply guilty of the accusation against him.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, appointed by the President of the United States as Commissioner to the International Prison Congress held at London in 1872, in his report, speaking of county jails, uses the following language, which is precisely applicable to the county prisons of the State of Michigan:

"I have no hesitation in declaring the county jail system of the United States a disgrace to our civilization; and there is no part of our repressive agencies in which the hand of reform is more imperatively needed. The great evil is the promiscuous intercourse of the prisoners, with enforced idleness, there being in general no classification except that which results from an imperfect separation of the sexes, and no labor at all.

"From this unchecked association and want of employment, it results that our jails are but schools, maintained at the public cost, for instruction in vice, and for providing an unbroken succession of thieves, burglars, and profligates.

"The stripling who has been committed for vagrancy or some trifling offense, locked up without employment in company with accomplished villains as idle as himself, listens to their narrative of crime till he pants for the hour of liberty, that he may commence the same bold, and to his childish imagination, brilliant career."

In our endeavor to lay before his Excellency, the Governor, and the Representatives of the people of Michigan, the enormity of the system under consideration, it is not our design to reflect upon the sheriffs and keepers of our county prisons any considerable portion of the fault which we charge mainly upon the system itself, of which they are the agents and executors. Yet, in our desire to bestow commendation where it is due, when we say that as a rule the prisoners are *well fed*, we have exhausted our stock of praise.

Provisions are so abundant and cheap in this country, and there is such an aversion to see or to hear of men who are hungry, that we have little or no complaint on the part of prisoners in that respect. The "*bread and water*" diet so often mentioned as prison fare, exists only in that phraseology, and not in fact. The sheriffs are paid per week, or day, for the maintenance of prisoners such amounts as may be allowed by boards of auditors or supervisors of the several counties. For the year 1875, the average cost was $5.54 per week, and the average time in which board was paid in all the counties, was about two and one-seventh weeks, or $11.73 for each person committed, and in 1876, $9.64.

It may also be said that the sheriffs and their assistants are vigilant to prevent escapes, and to such vigilance rather than to the strength of the prisons are we indebted for the fact that but fifty escapes are reported for the year.

As to the condition of the county jail, we will describe one. It is not nearly as bad as the worst, and there are better ones in some respects. The jail referred to, is in the county of ———; it is 40x100 feet, built of stone, heated

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with steam, fairly ventilated, and with good sewerage. In these last three respects it stands almost alone. The front apartments of the building form the residence of the sheriff. There are four wards and in all eighty-seven cells 4x7 feet, made of iron and stone. One ward is appropriated to females alone. There is no separate provision for boys, or for insane and idiotic persons. There are, however, cells in the second story where persons are detained as witnesses, or on civil process. As to these two classes, also, this jail has advantages over nearly all the others.

In this jail there were received in the year 1875, 1487 prisoners, of whom 127 were females. On the day of the visit of our Secretary, the prison contained some thirty inmates. The woman's ward was empty, the only woman prisoner was met at the prison entrance in charge of an officer on her way to one of the courts.

The wards were about eighty feet in length, with a line of grated windows on the one hand, and a row of some eighteen or twenty cells on the other. Of these wards, there were two on the first floor, and two of the same kind directly over them on the second floor. One of the upper wards, the woman's, was empty, as before stated, and the other appeared to be tenanted, at the time, alone by one prisoner, detained on civil process. He was quietly reading, and appeared clean and comfortable.

The lower wards, in which nearly all the prisoners were received and held, were exceedingly offensive, both as to rooms and occupants. The prisoners were mostly young men, and nearly all awaiting trial. There were several black men among them, and there were two boys, apparently about fourteen years old. The corridors from which the rows of cells opened, looked damp, and were dirty. The walls were blackened with soil and smoke, and did not appear to have been white-washed within the year. The water-closets and privies were in the ends of the corridors opposite the entrance, but partially screened, and very offensive. The cells were much worse than the holes of animals in the ground, because the latter have no worse smells about them than those of the fresh earth in which they are excavated, while these holes for men in the prisons were without exception, filthy in the extreme.

They were all furnished with decayed looking mattresses that but imperfectly held the straw, which in turn looked as if it too might be a portion of a compost heap, rather than a couch for even degraded humanity. There was in each cell a loathsome blanket or two and no sheets. When the sheriff was asked if these cells were not all badly infested with vermin, he replied: "They probably are."

A prisoner who is committed to one of these cells, however clean he may be at the time, and though his incarceration be for a single night, finds vermin of more than one kind in waiting for his appearance and goes into court the next morning, with pollution, furnished by the county, thick upon him.

Our Secretary had invited the Judge of the Circuit Court, in whose district the jail was situated, to accompany him on this visit. As they, with the sheriff, entered the wards, the prisoners for the time discontinued their several occupations, to observe the visitors. One of the men held in his hands a pack of soiled cards, little distinguishable in color from the iron of the gratings in the doors and windows. The Judge recognized a young man, whom he said had been convicted before him a month or six weeks previously, and who had for some reason not been brought up, as yet, for sentence. The Judge did not understand the occasion of the delay, and the prisoner himself stated to our Secretary that he did not know of any reason for it.

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The sheriff informed his visitors that the prisoners who had friends outside were permitted to receive from them, through the grating, such refreshments, fruits, etc., as they chose to bring them. Our Secretary inquired if jail-breaking implements were ever so smuggled in? He said, "sometimes they were." On being asked, "If whisky was ever surreptitiously introduced?" He said, "sometimes it was, but not often."

Midway in this miserable abode, the writer saw hanging just within the door of one of the cells, a clean, *white shirt,* nicely done up, and almost dazzling in its appearance with such surroundings. Some unfortunate man, who had a wife or mother outside, and within reach, had probably passed it in among other refreshments. Feeble as its influence was, it was the only good influence to be noticed in the whole house. Like a lone white missionary in Central Africa, conspicuous because alone.

The foregoing refers to one of our most formidable jails, made of stone and iron, and in the most populous part of the State. Somewhere near the other extreme as to structure and population, we quote the sheriff's own language, from his report to the Secretary of State:

"The jail at ———, is so open that mice full grown can enter and retire without ruffling their fur, and the boys in town poke sticks through at the prisoners. We have another jail at ———, but I was ordered to move the property of said jail to ———, said jail being so damp as to cause toad-stools to grow out of the walls."

Sixty-three counties have reported thirty-three jails without sewerage, and without facilities for the separation of men, women, and boys, insane and idiotic persons. Fourteen have very inadequate facilities for separation, and one reports special accommodation for insane and idiotic persons.

There are not five bath tubs connected with county prisons in the State, and as to prisoners' clothes, unless they wash them themselves, the only change they have is such as *animals* have when they change their coats.

THE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.

The Board, in its last report, treated this departmentment of our charitable institutions at considerable length, and endeavored, with solicitude and anxiety for reform, to present to the Legislature and the public, something like a faithful exhibit of the real condition of these *unregenerate* establishments, for unregenerate they are, in that they have, as a whole, experienced no change for the better within the period of comparatively modern history. We refer to our former report, and reäffirm all that we had then to say of them. We have made a similar presentment of the jails in this present Report.

The two institutions are usually found more or less associated in the counties, many of their occupants having a kind of oscillating residence between the two. The professionally poor and the professionally criminal, in some of their divisions, border closely upon each other.

The majority of those in the poor-houses, however, are innocent of crime, though there are among them, especially in the winter, large numbers who, in the milder seasons, are petty thieves, vagrants, and prostitutes. The poor-houses, on the whole, are not quite as badly conducted as the jails; that is, there are more good poor-houses, if any can be good under the present system, than there are good jails, under a system whereby it is absolutely impossible that there should be even one.

In remedy of the evils pointed out in its last biennial Report, the Board

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urged the superior advantages of district alms-houses, which should also be work-houses, admitting of a little better class of managers, and of classification of inmates, hospital treatment, educational advanges, industrial pursuits, and economy in expense. We urged this in behalf of the aged poor, the poor children, the sick poor, the lame and crippled poor, the insane, the idiotic, the blind, all of which classes are still numerous in the county-houses, and will continue to be for many years, as it is not probable that large asylums and well-appointed State public schools will quite keep pace with the advancing numbers of the poor in our growing State. However prosperous the nation, poverty and destitution keep more than even pace in the census with advancing civilization, and its percentage on the population grows larger and larger.

In our report concerning the State Public School at Coldwater, we have called attention to the law of its establishment, wherein it appears that it was the intention of the Legislature in 1871, that all the children under sixteen years of age, and of suitable condition of mind and body, should be removed to Coldwater, and that notwithstanding 208 children have been so removed and provided for, there are now, in 1876, 136 more children in the alms-houses than there were in 1871. This shows, of course, that there is even greater necessity for legislative aid in remedy than there was then.

The Board of Charities of the State of New York has been, for some years, doing what it could to remove all such children from the alms-houses, which houses are, in that State, no better places for children than ours in Michigan. They are, indeed, pretty much alike in all the States.

The New York Board, in 1875, again urged the importance of this measure, and during the legislative session of that year, a law was passed providing, first, that after January 1, 1876, no children under sixteen should be sent to the poor-houses under any circumstances; and, second, that all such as were there should be removed and placed or maintained otherwise, as provided in the act. As the matter is very important, and as the destitute children of Michigan are far in excess of the capacity of the School at Coldwater, and as other institutions of the same kind can only come with the lapse of time, we quote the law referred to in full, for the consideration of the Governor and Legislature of this State:

AN ACT to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children.

Passed April 24, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate, to commit any child, over three and under sixteen years of age, as vagrant, truant or disorderly, to any county poor-house of this State, or for any county superintendent or overseer of the poor, or other officer, to send any such child as a pauper to any such poor-house for support and care, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or paralytic, or be otherwise defective, diseased or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care, but such justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate, and also such county superintendent or overseer of the poor or other officer, shall commit or send such child or children not above exempted to some orphan asylum or other charitable or reformatory institution, as now provided for by law.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the county superintendents of the poor, or other proper officers charged with the support and relief of indigent persons of the several counties of this State, in which there are county poor-houses, to cause the removal of all children, between the ages of three and sixteen years (not exempted by the first section of this act) from their respective poor-houses, on or before the first day of

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January, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and also to cause the removal of those who may hereafter come under the care and control, or hereafter be born in such poor-houses, before they shall have arrived at the age of three years, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums or other appropriate institutions as now provided for by law; and the boards of supervisors of the several counties are hereby required to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In placing any such child in any such institution it shall be the duty of the officer, justice or person placing it there, to commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable or other reformatory institution that is governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, as far as practicable.

The increased expense of maintenance for children thus removed and provided for, is the difference between the cost of their support in the poor-houses, and the price at which the several private parties or institutions referred to in the act will contract for it.

POOR-HOUSE POPULATION IN MICHIGAN.

The total number of inmates of the poor-houses reported is 5,282. The number in 1874 was 4,541; in 1873, 3,798; in 1872, 3,457; and in 1871, 3,156. The rate of increase from 1871 to 1872 was 9.53 per cent; from 1872 to 1873, 9.86 per cent; from 1873 to 1874, 19.56 per cent; and from 1874 to 1875, 16.32 per cent. The annual rate of increase from 1871 to 1875 was 13.74 per cent. The population of the State increasod from 1870 to 1874 at an annual rate of 3.0214 per cent. In other words, the inmates of the poor-houses increased from 1871 to 1875 at an annual rate more than four times greater than the increase of the population from 1870 to 1874.

The average number of paupers maintained in the poor-houses during the year 1872 was less than in 1871, but in every other year there has been an increase compared with the preceding year. In 1874 the number was 11.12 per cent greater than in 1873, and in 1875, 6.53 per cent greater than in 1874. The annual rate of increase from 1873 to 1875 was 8.80 per cent. That is to say, the number of persons permanently dependent upon public charity for their maintenance is increasing at a rate nearly three times faster than our population.

The population in 1874 was 1,334,031. The number of inmates of the poor-houses that year, as reported (4,541), was 34 hundredths of one per cent, or one to every 294 of population.

The population in 1871 and 1875 is not known, but increasing the population of the State as reported in the censuses of 1870 and 1874 by 3.0214 per cent, the annual rate of increase from 1870 to 1874, gives an estimated population in 1871 of 1,220,064, and in 1875 of 1,374,337. The number of inmates of the poor-houses reported in the former year was 26 hundredths of one per cent, or one in every 386, and in the latter year 38 hundredths of one per cent, or one in every 260, of the estimated population; that is, in four years the proportion of our population that became inmates of the poor-houses increased from one in 386 to one in 260.

The number of paupers under sixteen years of age maintained in the poor-houses is 232 more than reported in 1874. The numbers reported for the five years are: in 1875, 734; in 1874, 502; in 1873, 577; in 1872, 583; and in 1871, 529.

The number of insane persons maintained in the poor-houses has increased from year to year since 1871. The number reported in that year was 332, and in each year following in order, 402, 412, 446, 459, and 506. The number of idiots maintained in the poor-houses, as reported for each year in order, beginning

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with 1871, was 127, 161, 196, 185, and 222. The number of blind for each of the same years in order, was 50, 50, 47, 55, and 61; and of the mute paupers, 18, 22, 12, 16, and 21.

The total cost of maintaining the poor-houses, as stated in the Superintendents' reports, is $207,686.46. The amount in 1874 was $169,538.96; in 1873, $147,722.53; in 1872, $142,556.74; aud in 1871, $142,450.60.

The average number of paupers maintained in the poor-houses for the year, was 1805. The average number of the insane, was 352. Average number of idiots, 179. Average number of blind, 49; and of mutes, 19.

These statistics are mainly from the reports made to the Secretary of State, and are for the year ending Oct. 15th, 1876.

The reports are from all the counties in the State, seventy-six in number, fifty-four of which have poor-houses and farms.

The total amount expended by the several counties in support of the poor for the year, was $505,423.04. Included in this sum is $266,325.76 expended by the Overseers for temporary relief of 35,240 persons outside the poor-houses. The number of this class has more than doubled since 1873, when it was 13,785. There is some allowance to be made for the probability of more accurate accounts than in 1873. It is very evident, however, that there has been, and is still going on, a very rapid increase in this class of dependents.

Outside relief is probably unavoidable at present, but it is a grievance that grows so rapidly with what it feeds on, that the time is approaching when in this, as it has never failed to become in other countries, it will demand the very special attention of the Legislature.

The above sum of $505,423.04 does not of course include any reference to the amount expended in private charity, and this we have no means to measure. Very much the larger portion of it is fraudulently obtained by the recipients, and the sum of it doubtless much greater than that above quoted as paid out under the poor-laws; it includes not only contributions to the meritorious and deserving poor, but all the contributions levied by *tramps* and imposters, with all their machinery of begging letters, and fraudulent practices, world without end.

The *tramps*, especially, are worthy of, or if not, from their unworthiness compel, careful study. Those native to the country, powerfully re-inforced from abroad, have recently taken possession of so much of the United States as is available for their purposes. This is not by any means a modern or recent class of personages. The name, Tramp, though often used to describe them as individuals in former times, has but recently become a comprehensive name for the whole class.

The Tramps form a numerous and formidable body of men and women. They are, many of them, good actors, and simulate distress of all kinds with such apparent sincerity and truthfulness, that the more skillful of them subsist on the public with ease and comfort.

They are of early parentage, and have as ancient an English lineage and history as any other class of the community. They are now, as ever, oft times a terror at unprotected houses, and the time may come when these "sturdy beggars" may compel such a law as was passed in the early days of England, under Edward the First, A. D., 1290, that as a protection against vagrants "*every man have in his house harness according to his station.*"

A. D., 1349, it was enacted, "That because many valiant beggars, as long as they may live by begging, do refuse to labor, giving themselves to idleness and vice, and sometimes to theft and other abominations, none upon pain of

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imprisonment shall give anything *to such as may labor*, or presume to favor them in their sloth, so that thereby they shall be compelled to labor for their necessary living."

A. D. 1367, it was enacted "that vagrant beggars, and staff-strikers, be imprisoned until they return home to work."

A. D. 1429 the Tramps had learned to read and write, and a law was passed in remedy of "Divers great mischiefs and subtile felonies," the "subtile felonies" being *threatening letters*, many houses and goods having been burnt because demands had not been complied with. A. D. 1530 a very severe act was passed against the vagrant poor. We will not quote its sanguinary penalties, but the preamble is interesting, and not inapplicable to our own time: "Where-as in all places throughout the realm, vagabones and beggars have of long time increased, and daily do increase in great and excessive numbers by the occasion of idleness, mother and root of all vice, whereby hath insurged and sprung, and daily insurgeth and springeth continual theft, murder, and other heinous offences and great enormities, to the high displeasure of God, the inquietude of the King's people, and to the marvellous disturbance of the common weal, and where-as many good laws and strict statutes have been before this time devised for the reformation of the premises, yet notwithstanding the number of beggars and vagabones be not diminished but daily augmented, it is ordered," etc., etc.

A statute of that day defines the Tramp of the period:

"Scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who go about begging not being authorized under the seal of said Universities, and shipmen pretending losses of their ships, begging without authority witnessing the same, shall be punished as above rehearsed of strong beggars. And all proctors and pardoners (*i. e.*, those who sell indulgences) and all idle persons going about, or abiding in any city or town, using divers and subtile craft, unlawful games, and plays, pretending knowledge of physic, phisionomie, palmistry, or other crafty science, where-by they bear the people in hand that they can tell destinies, diseases and fortunes, and other such like fantastical imaginations shall be whipped two days together after the manner above rehearsed."

The vagrant beggar or tramp of our day, and in this country, has all the sinister qualifications of his progenitors, in addition to which he avails himself of modern facilities to greatly enlarge the field of his operations.

He travels dead-head, or on official passes, on nearly all the railroads in the United States and the Canadas, and has no difficulty whatever in making a tour of all the cities as often as may be convenient for him.

If, for instance, he shall have exhausted his resources at Detroit, he calls on the *Directors* of the poor, and proposes to become a fixture on their bounty. He however plaintively intimates that he has relatives at Buffalo, Cleveland, or Chicago, whom he could reach with moderate assistance. The overseer sees without difficulty that this opens a cheap way of escape from a permanent incubus on his county, and he gives the Tramp a *pass*.

The conductors on all the railways know these passes, they are in this form:

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
City of Detroit, ——, *187*—.

By virtue of Sec. 9, Chap. 18, of revised ordinances of 1871, I hereby respectfully recommend that —— class passage ticket from Detroit to ——, on the —— be granted to ——, who desires permanently to leave the State.

Very respectfully,
—— ——,
Director of the Poor.

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Pausing only for an instant to admire the trace of humor that so unexpectedly appears in the last line of the above pass, we proceed to note the fact that among the expenses reported by the overseers for 1876 is the item, "Transportation of poor persons and paupers not in the poor-houses to their friends, $8,993.51."

At a meeting of the County Superintendents of the Poor of this State, held at Coldwater in May last (and to which the Board of Charities was invited), the writer urged upon the convention the importance of the immediate abandonment of a practice almost universal among them, of passing off these tramps upon each other. This is done to such an extent that in some cases it requires printed forms, such as given above, to facilitate the work.

The process is provided for by statute in the State of New York, probably without the full knowledge of its own legislators, who voted for the bill. There was possibly some one of them that saw it—on the plan stated in Proverbs, xxix—13. "The poor and the deceitful man meet together, the Lord openeth both their eyes." The law referred to is section 11 of an act passed June 7th, 1873, in regard to State alms-houses, as follows:

SEC. 11. Any person becoming an inmate of any such alms-house, and expressing a preference to be sent to any State or country where said pauper may have a legal settlement or friends, willing to support or to aid in supporting him, the secretary of said board may cause the removal of such pauper to such State or country; provided, in the judgment of said secretary, the interest of the State and the welfare of the pauper will be promoted thereby; and the said secretary shall report from time to time, to said board, the names of all persons removed under the provisions of this act, the places whence removed, and the cost of the several removals.

That which is here committed to the discretion of the Secretary of the Board of Charities in this act as to *State* Alms-houses, is probably practiced by a great number of directors of the poor in the counties, passing off paupers and tramps, like bad bills, upon each other to the extent of their ability. However that may be, it is certainly so in Michigan. It is a demoralizing practice as to officers who tolerate and engage in it, and it gives the tramp a facility for enterprise in his calling that greatly multiplies his temptations to continue it, and adds greatly to the number so employed. The case is further complicated by the fact that the able-bodied, professional, traveling beggar is, in the great majority of cases, also a professional thief, and he is always ready to avail himself of opportunity for crime.

This transfer of the unworthy and mendicant poor takes on enormous proportions when it becomes international, and it has been from the grand international exhibition of its advantages to the party affording the pass, that our counties and States have learned to practice it among themselves.

With all the great advantages we derive from emigration, and heartily as we welcome all the worthy population it brings us, it is our own fault that we allow the most bare-faced imposition upon us of the worst classes of foreign vagrants and convicts, sent to us by thrifty boards of poor-law officers, with public funds openly appropriated for the purpose, and having received such defective and criminal classes, we proceed to pass them off upon each other.

The *circulation* of paupers in Michigan is in a measure prompted and perpetuated on account of there being no settlement laws in this State. An overseer or director of the poor on the line of some of our railroads is often called upon by persons in real distress, sometimes in very severe weather, and not

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unfrequently late at night. The case appears urgent, and instant relief the only possible thing in the emergency. That having been afforded, the officer sees next day that he has on hand an individual or a family that promises to be a permanent tax on his county, and having come from he knows not where, he is tempted to ask leading questions, and likely to ascertain that his beneficiaries have relatives in the next county or State, and he bestows a portion of his bounty in the shape of a railway fare.

The State of New York to meet cases of this kind has passed a law to "*provide for the care and support of State Paupers*" and until we shall have in Michigan either State alms-houses, or district alms-houses under State control, the example of New York may well receive the attention of our own Legislature.

The first and second sections of the bill are as follows:

Passed June 7, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every poor person who is blind, lame, old, impotent or decrepit, or in any other way disabled or enfeebled, so as to be unable by work to maintain himself, who shall apply for aid to any superintendent or overseer of the poor or other officer charged with the support and relief of indigent persons, and who shall not have resided sixty days in any county of this State within one year preceding the time of such application, shall be deemed to be a State pauper, and shall be maintained as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The State board of charities is hereby authorized, from time to time, on behalf of the State, to contract, for such time and on such terms as it may deem proper, with the authorities of not more than five counties or cities of this State, for the reception and support, in the poor-houses or other suitable buildings of such counties or cities respectively, of such paupers as may be committed to such poor-houses as provided by this act. The said board may establish rules and regulations for the discipline, employment, treatment and care of such paupers and for their discharge. Every such contract shall be in writing, and be filed in the office of the said board. The poor-houses or other buildings so contracted for, with the authorities of any county or city, while used for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be appropriately designated by the said board, and shall be known as State alms-houses. The said board may from time to time direct the transfer of any such paupers from one alms-house to another, and may give notice, from time to time, to counties to which alms-house they shall send paupers.

SEC. 10. When any child under ten years of age shall be committed to any such alms-house, the said secretary in his discretion may cause the transfer of such child to such orphan asylum in this State as he may deem proper. The expenses for the maintenance and care of such child thereafter, and until otherwise provided for, shall be paid out of the State treasury on the certificate of said secretary, in the same manner as provided in the preceding section as to the maintenance and care of insane persons or persons of unsound mind; provided, that such expenses shall not exceed the cost of maintenance of such child in said alms-house. The said secretary, also, in his discretion, may bind out any orphan or indigent child which may be committed to any such alms-house or may be placed in any orphan asylum as aforesaid, if a male child under twenty-one years, or if a female, under the age of eighteen, to be clerks, apprentices or servants until such child, if a male, be twenty-one years old, or if a female, shall be eighteen years old, which binding shall be as effectual as if such child had bound himself with the consent of his father or other legal guardian.

Under this provision of the law in New York, the law having been amended so as to admit of contracts with fifteen counties, the alms-houses of the following cities and counties have been for the purposes of the law made *State Alms-houses.*

They are as follows, eleven in number, and with an aggregate capacity for 1200 inmates:

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(Designated under act, chapter 661, Laws of 1873.)

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of Contract.	Accommodations for State Paupers.
Albany city	Albany	October 1, 1873	200
Suffolk county	Yaphank	October 1, 1873	150
Delaware county	Delhi	October 1, 1873	50
St. Lawrence county	Canton	October 1, 1873	150
Erie county	Buffalo	October 1, 1873	200
Broome county	Binghamton	January 1, 1875	50
Jefferson county	Watertown	January 1, 1875	50
Onandaga county	Syracuse	January 1, 1875	100
Kings county	Flatbush	June 20, 1875	200
Oneida county	Rome	Dec. 28, 1875	25
Seneca county	Waterloo	January 1, 1876	25

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This Board, reviewing as it has with concern, the state of County Poor-houses and County Jails, turns with great relief to the State Public School at Coldwater.

The average number of children under sixteen years of age, supported in the county poor-houses, was, in

1871	529	1874	502
1872	583	1875	734
1873	577	1876	744

In its last biennial report, the Board endeavored to exhibit to the Governor and Legislature the deplorable condition of the alms-houses, urging in their stead District Poor-housess, in remedy or amelioration of many evils found to exist in the County houses.

It was then remarked that the case of these helpless children is one for thoughtful consideration. They are usually the passive victims of other persons' faults or misfortunes, and as a rule entirely innocent of any act or negligence to account for their condition.

They are all *wards* of the State. The term implies helplessness on the one part and protection on the other, the old phraseology of "watch and ward," warded by day and watched over by night, defining the duty and measuring the obligation of the State.

At that time the school at Coldwater had just been opened with 159 children, and had relieved the poor-houses of ninety-three children, leaving therein, and subject to all the objections the Board had alleged against the county system, 407.

Of these, it was urged by the Board, that the most of them grew up entirely without education. "A large share of them are incapable of instructionin such places; and those who have the capacity to learn, and may attend the district schools in their vicinity, meet with obstructions and mortifications sufficient either to deter them altogether from instruction, or reduce their acquirements to so low a standard as hardly to be an offset for the damage sustained in having their little hearts wounded by the taunts of wayward but more fortunate children, who cannot fail to remind them of their destitute condition."

Then turning with satisfaction to the State Public School at Coldwater, the

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Board expressed its gratification that there a large proportion of the children found shelter and culture. "There they cease even to be paupers, both in law and in fact; there they become the children of the commonwealth, comfortably at school, and with the future heretofore closed to them in the alms-houses, re-opened, with lights to guide them."

The Commissioners experience ever fresh delight in their visits to this school. Contemplating the miseries from which these children have been removed, the contrast of present situation, and reversed tendencies, is one to warm the hearts and encourage the efforts of philanthropists in all places where county poor-houses as now conducted contain children whose next habitation is likely to be the county jail, and then in other prisons, grade on grade, throughout a criminal career.

The school under consideration is believed to be the only one of the kind yet established as a State institution in this country, though the State of Ohio has provided for two or more county schools on a somewhat similar plan.

The operation of the Coldwater school is in its third year, has received in all 412 pupils, and contains now 255 pupils. Of these 208 have been removed from the alms-houses: 93 in 1874, 46 in 1875, 69 in 1876. But with the increase of dependents in the poor-houses during the past six years, there are now more children in them, notwithstanding these removals, than there were when in 1871 the act was passed establishing this school. That year the average number maintained in the alms-houses was 529; in 1875 it was 734, and in 1876 it was 744; and deducting 46 from the one year and 69 from the other we have in in 1875, 688, and in 1876, 675, as the number of children still in the poor-houses, and of course subject to all the disadvantages from which the 208 have been rescued.

We quote with pleasure the following from a speech by His Excellency, Governor Bagley, before the National Social Science Asssociation at Detroit, May, 1875:

> The institution which was the most recently established, and which is, to my mind, the most beneficent and the grandest work the State has ever done, is the State Public School at Coldwater. There we have at present 175 little children who have no home save that the State affords them, whose hearts are as pure and whose minds are as capable as those whose lot is a far different one. These children we have surrounded with everything pertaining to a home, save parental love, and we are teaching them how to grow up to be true men and women, and good and profitable citizens. Some time ago some gentlemen made a tour of the county almshouses in this State, and they found there 650 little waifs growing up in total ignorance, only to become a burden and a source of great expense to the State. So it entered into the minds of the Legislature to make an effort to save some of these homeless creatures, to put some of these little children in homes and to become their guardians. The school was opened a year ago last month. We would be glad if the school were able to receive every one of these 650 boys and girls, but as it was an experiment its facilities were limited, and but a fraction of all these can be received. The Superintendents of the poor in the several counties are authorized to select from among the children in the county houses a stated number, and they are transferred to this home. We are satisfied with the experiment, and mean to make this institution a permanency. It is one to whose inmates the State may say: "This is your home; here you have somebody to care for you, to work for you, to clothe you, and to make you men and women."

Assuming that this most beneficent of all our institutions, which the Governor says was in the first instance an experiment, is now a success, it follows that the State is under equal obligations to provide further accommodations, or additional establishments for the helpless children that remain, who as wards of the State have an equal claim upon its care and providence.

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That it was the intention of the Legislature to rescue from the poor-houses *all* the children under sixteen, and in suitable condition of body and mind, is manifest from provisions of the law creating the public school. Thus Sec. 11 of the act: "There shall be received as pupils in such school those children that are over four and under sixteen years of age, that are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction, who are neglected and dependent, especially those who are now maintained in the county poor-houses, those who have been deserted by their parents, who are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime."

And from Section 14 of the act: "That whenever there shall be sufficient room for the reception of the class of children described in this act, in such State Public School, no such children be maintained hereafter in the county poor-houses."

The capacity of the school at Coldwater is now for about 260, and is, as will be seen, about full with its 255 pupils.

The Superintendent states that the apartments in the main building were designed for a much larger number, and 400 to 500 children can be accommodated by building more cottages. It is the opinion of this Board that the lower number should be the maximum, and 400 under one superintendent, and subject to one system of sanitary conditions, is as many as should be gathered in one institution.

Without pressing this matter upon the attention of the Legislature, and not disposed at present to make definite recommendations, it is nevertheless the desire of this board to suggest with some degree of anxiety that the time is very closely at hand when the parental obligations of the State will be called in exercise, and looking perhaps to another school for more extended provisions for those to whom it stands *in loco parentis*, if the manifest success at Coldwater shall confirm the Legislature in its desire as expressed in the act above quoted, "that no such children shall hereafter be maintained in the county poor-houses."

There have been in all ages, intelligent nations who believed that the children of the country belonged to the State. Lycurgus, writing in the first century of our era, says of children: "Good institutions are the fountain and root of all honesty and virtue." Five hundred years before that Plato, writing about bad boys and the duty of the State, said: "Persons who are naturally endued with the most excellent wits, if they happen to be spoiled in the breeding up, commonly prove the very worst of mankind. Can you think that all those barbarous villainies, all that horrid wickedness which we see in the world, proceed from mean and lazy dispositions, and not rather from brave and generous spirits perverted by ill education? Or do you suppose that a natural weakness and feebleness of temper does ever prove the cause of any very great good, or very great mischief?"

Puffendorf, writing two hundred years ago, quotes Plato as saying in another place, "That to lay the foundation of a good government, we must begin with the education of children, and must make them as virtuous as possible, as an experienced gardener employs himself about the young and tender plants and then goes on to others."

Here Plato quotes Homer who wrote still six hundred years earlier as saying, "Children belong less to their parents than to the public. They are the children of the people, they are the hope and strength of the State. It is too late to mend them when they are spoiled. It signifies nothing to debar them from

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employments when they have rendered themselves unworthy of them. It is much better to prevent the evil than to be obliged to punish it.

"A king who is the father of all his people is more particularly the father of the youth, who are the flower of the whole nation. And it is with flowers that fruits are prepared. Let not then the king disdain to watch over them, and *make others do the same* also in their education. Let him take care that the laws of *Minos* be duly observed, which ordain that children be taught to contemn pain and death; to place honor in the neglect of pleasure and riches, to look upon injustice, lying, and slothfulness to be infamous vices, that from their tenderest infancy they be instructed in singing the praises of heroes who were beloved by the gods. Let the charms of music seize their souls to make their manners gentle and fine. Let them be tender to their friends, faithful to their allies, and *just to all men*, even to their most inveterate enemies. Let them learn less to fear death itself, and all manner of torments, rather than the stings of conscience. If children instructed betimes in these noble maxims, if they are instilled into them gently, there will certainly be few but what will be inflamed with the love of glory and virtue. It is of the highest importance to establish public schools to accustom youth to robust exercises of the body, to hinder them from growing lazy and effeminate, which will spoil the best tempers in the world."

These were the sentiments of an enlightened heathen, written nearly 3,000 years ago. They will, however, bear consideration now, and if the world stands, will be probably worth reprinting 3,000 years hence.

Happily in this age and in this country it is not necessary to consider the the question whether the children generally belong to the State. The great mass of them are well provided for by their parents, and there is a tone of public opinion having in great measure the force of law, which in the main renders education compulsory; but in the language of the act above quoted, there are classes of children of which the State assumes a special guardianship, and undertakes their welfare, to wit.: "Those who are neglected and dependent, those who are maintained in the poor-houses, those who have been deserted by their parents, or who are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime."

The most excellent feature of the Coldwater school is that these children are committed to its care, to prepare them for and to obtain for them homes among the people, and that while awaiting such homes they may have the best of educational care, both as to books and industries, and be subject, furthermore, to such moral and religious influences and teachings as will send them forth with better hopes and brighter prospects than can open before those who grow up in the atmosphere of alms-houses and jails, or who, neglected and destitute in city streets, learn with facility the practices of a criminal life.

Since the establishment of the school, it has placed out in families with great satisfaction to all concerned, 117. These are indentured or adopted, and the State continues its watchful care over them, and resumes its guardianship in case it should appear necessary. A pleasant home obtained for the child, in most cases among the farmers, brings the boy or girl to the third stage onward and upward from the destitution from which he or she had been rescued by the State; and though success in virtuous life cannot be assured, the child has furnished the *opportunity*, and in the great majority of cases the opportunity will be improved, and ultimate in good citizenship.

One excellent advantage the public school of Coldwater has over many other institutions for dependent children is, that its pupils are *pupils* only; they go

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there with no taint of offense upon them in any way, without the touch of constable, or process of court, save only that it be certified by the Judge of Probate that the child is destitute, and a proper person for the fostering care of the commonwealth.

STATE AGENCY FOR THE CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

This is also a Michigan measure, and probably exists in no other State. The intention of the law is that there shall be an agent of this Board appointed in each of the counties. And we regard this measure as so important and so full of promise that we annex a copy of the act:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE AGENCY FOR THE CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the Governor may appoint in each county of this State, an agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor. Before entering upon the duties of his office, and within thirty days after receiving notice of his appointment, said agent shall take and file with the county clerk of the county for which he was appointed, the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of this State, and upon such qualification it shall be the duty of the county clerk to immediately transmit notice thereof to the circuit judge, the probate judge, each justice of the peace, and all other magistrates of the county having competent jurisdiction for the trial of juvenile offenders. Said agent shall receive no compensation for his time or services, but his actual expenses necessarily incurred while engaged in the performance of his duties under this act, on being fully stated in account, and verified by the affidavit of the agent, and approved by the Governor, shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 2. Whenever a complaint is made or pending against any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years, for the commission of any offense not punishable by law with imprisonment for life, before any court or magistrate having competent jurisdiction thereof, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, before proceeding to hear or determine the case, to give notice in writing of the pendency thereof to said agent, who shall have opportunity allowed him to investigate the charge or charges; and upon receiving such notice, the agent shall immediately proceed to inquire into and make a full examination of the parentage and surroundings of the child, and of all the facts and circumstances of the case, and report the same to the court or magistrate, who shall advise and counsel with the said agent; and if upon such consultation, after full investigation and proof of the offense charged, it shall appear to the court that the public interest and the interest of such child will be best subserved thereby, he may make an order for the return of such child to his or her parents, guardian, or friends; or he may authorize said agent, under the advice and approval of the judge of probate of the county, to take such child and bind him or her out to some suitable person, until he or she shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time; or if the child appear to be willfully wayward and unmanageable the court may cause him to be sent to the Reform School or to a house of correction authorized by law to receive such boy or girl, subject to such conditions of sex and age as are now provided by law for the reception of children in said school.

SECTION 3. Said agent shall as often as once in each year visit all children, resident in the county for which he is appointed, who shall have been indentured or placed in charge of any person therein by any State Board or officer of the State, and shall inquire into the management, condition, and treatment of such children, and for that purpose may have private interviews with such children at any time; and if it shall come to the knowledge of such agent that any child thus placed in charge of any person as aforesaid, is neglected, abused, or improperly treated by the person having such child in charge, or that the person holding the child is unfit to have the care thereof, he shall report the fact to the board or officers of the institution by which such child was indentured, and such board or officers shall cancel the contract and cause the child to be returned to the institution from whence he or she was taken, or indentured to some other person, or to be discharged, in the discretion of the board or officers. In all contracts or indentures for binding out children from any State institution, the officers making the same shall expressly reserve the right to cancel

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the contract whenever in their judgment the interests of the child are not properly cared for.

SECTION 4. No child shall be indentured, adopted, or taken during minority, by any person not of kin thereto, from a State institution, until notice of application therefor has been given to the agent aforesaid residing in the county from which such application is made, and until his report in writing, made after an investigation into the propriety thereof, has been made and filed with the officers of such institution. And all applications for the release or discharge of any children so indentured or placed in charge of persons in such county, shall be given to said agent for his report in like manner.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of said agents in their respective counties, to seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate and maintain children arrested for offenses, committed to any State institution, or abandoned and neglected children in charge of any State institution or officers, and to give notice thereof to the boards or officers having authority to dispose of such children. And said agents shall from time to time make report of their doings under this section to the board of which they are the agents.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Reform School and the principal officer of any State institution for the care or reformation of juvenile offenders, now or hereafter to be established, upon the discharge of any boy or girl received therein, forthwith to notify the agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions residing in the county from which such child was sent, of such discharge; and if the boy or girl so discharged shall return to such county, the agent shall, as far as possible, assist him or her in procuring suitable employment and a good home free from immoral and evil influences. Said agent shall also keep a brief history of each child within his county discharged as aforesaid, in a manner and form to be prescribed by the board of which he is agent, and report the same from time to time to said board as it may require, to the end that the effect of the treatment and discipline of the several institutions of the State for the care and reformation of juvenile delinquents upon their discharge therefrom may be better known and understood.

SECTION 7. This act shall not apply to any county of the State in which no agent shall be appointed by the Governor under and by virtue of the provisions hereof.

SECTION 8. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved April 29, 1873.

This act was amended March 19th, 1875, providing compensation to county agents in addition to expenses, of $3 for the care of each child attended to, but not to exceed in all $100 in any county except Wayne, in which it is limited to $200.

So fast as men of the qualifications required could be found in the several counties the Governor has made the appointments, and twenty-six agents in as many counties have been selected and commissioned. The service promises to be of very great value, and its work has much to do with the success of both the Public School at Coldwater and the Reform School at Lansing.

The County Agents' work in this respect is valuable, both on account of the boys they send to these institutions, and of those they take out or keep away.

It is one of the best things that can be done for a boy or girl that is exposed to the apparent necessity of entering any institution, whether charitable or disciplinary, if the agent can find for him or her a good home, in the first instance, without the intervention of a residence in any congregated community of other children dependent or faulty.

This the county agent can and does often accomplish. So, also, he is often able to restore such relations in disturbed homes as would otherwise turn out and expose to temptation and certain fall both boys and girls.

Disturbed homes are a fruitful source of juvenile delinquency.

The agents thus far appointed have attended to 252 cases during the past year, wherein children were under arrest before justices' courts, police courts, and circuit courts. Boys, 224; girls, 28.

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OFFENSES.

Larceny	167
Assault, including fighting	34
Housebreaking	10
Disorderly, building fires, etc.	17
Vagrancy	22
Attempted rape	1
Total	252

Eighty-six of these children had lost fathers; fifty-seven of them had lost mothers. One hundred and six were reported foreign born,—reports rather imperfect on this point.

The average age of the 252 was but about 12¾ years, an age at which crime has its palliations, and on the ground that discretion at that time of life is but very imperfectly established, the wisdom of interposing a special adviser in their behalf before the courts can hardly be questioned.

It was found that a large number of these little offenders had no homes whatever, a much larger proportion had such disturbed ones as to be worse than none at all, and besides those who were reported as orphans, there were others among them who had no parents to *speak of*.

It is the duty of the county agent, as clearly defined in the act, to make a careful examination of "the surroundings" of each case, and with the magistrate take the real merits of the case into consideration, and try to decide what is best to be done on the whole.

The dispositions actually made were as follows:

Released to parents, or on suspended sentence	182
Sentenced by the several courts to Reform School	57
Sentenced by the several courts to the House of Correction	11
Fined	2
Total	252

Among those *released*, places for twelve were obtained at the State Public School, six were sent to the alms-houses, and places were obtained in families for six. Seventy-eight of the number were kept under observation by the county agents, visited and looked after, and reported in the main as doing well.

We look for valuable results from the services of the county agents, the work is mainly a labor of love on their part, they being restricted to $3.00 for each case, aside from actual expenses.

The scheme is Michigan's substitute for the visiting agency of Massachusetts, and for our State there is every reason to believe that it will prove the better plan, as we place an adviser, and in some important respects a guardian right along side of the child; a man of his own neighborhood and quite likely to have personal knowledge of all the circumstances, and therefore better as we think than to send a visiting agent from a central office to a distant part of the State as case after case shall occur, creating often unavoidable delays, and adding greatly to the expense.

Whichever plan adopted there is good economy in it, compared with a system of neglect of dependent or disorderly children.

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If the county agents shall in the whole State either remove from, or prevent the entrance of, to our State Public School, or the Reform School, or deliver from the alms-houses, one hundred children more than would otherwise be so protected, and shall place such children in respectable homes, where they can re-enter with fair prospects the society of the general public, and begin at once to render service equal to, or in excess of the cost of their support, then setting aside the value of all moral influences, there is clearly a saving in money to the amount of the cost of mintenance for one hundred children, which at the lowest possible rate cannot be less to the State than $150 each, or $15,000.

This is a most economical charity, and children who have otherwise all possible prospects of vagrancy and crime before them, when with suitable care placed out in families are found, with exceptions of failure not exceeding five per cent., to do well.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution which the members of the Board of Commissioners had formerly to regard with some misgivings, they have visited with great satisfaction; and during the last two years have noticed with pleasure a marked improvement both as to the theory of its work and the manner in which it is conducted.

We insert here from the Report of the Board of Control a general description of the institution and its property:

"The Michigan State Reform School is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation at the east end of Shiawassee street, about one mile north of east from Capitol Square, City of Lansing. A farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres belongs to the institution; three acres of which is used as a play yard for the boys, and building in front, and the shops in the rear.

The yard in front of the building, containing five acres, is surrounded by a neat picket fence, and laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs. The grounds east of the building are devoted to the pleasure and comfort of the boys.

The center building of the house proper fronts west, and is forty-eight feet wide, fifty-six feet deep, and four stories high. There are two wings extending north and south, each ninety-five feet long, thirty-three feet deep, and three stories high, excepting the towers at the extremities, which are four stories high. One wing extending east eighty-three feet, thirty-three feet deep, three stories high. On the first or ground floor of the center building are a kitchen and dining-room for the Superintendent, a store-room and laundry. On the second floor, a reception room, parlor, Superintendent's office, and private rooms. On the third floor are rooms for the officers and employés. On the fourth floor is the chapel, suitably arranged and furnished for seating four hundred persons. On the first floor of the north wing are the dining-rooms for the boys. The second floor is used for dormitories and bedrooms, and all the upper portion is used for dormitories, arranged with separate sleeping apartments for the boys.

In the basement of south wing is the wash or bath-room for the boys, where their daily ablutions are performed. On the first floor are school rooms and tailor shop; on the second floor school rooms and library. The upper portion, as in the north wing, for sleeping apartments.

In the basement of the east wing are the laundry, store-room, and cellar. On the first floor, the kitchen, bakery, shoe-shop, and ironing-room. On the

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second, the hospital and bed-rooms, and in the upper portion are sleeping apartments for the boys.

On the northeast part of the yard stands the shops, a three-story brick building one hundred and forty-six feet long and fifty-three feet wide, suitably divided and provided with machinery for the employment of the boys.

On each side of the main building, facing the front yard, stand two family houses; two-story brick edifices, forty-two by fifty-two feet, containing suitable apartments for an overseer and his family, together with a large number of inmates whose good conduct has merited this advancement.

The farm, all of which is now under cultivation and pasturage except about twenty-five acres of woodland, has for its use a large barn 48x60, with stone basement and cellar for the use of cattle, a horse-barn, wagon and tool sheds, etc., sufficient to shelter all the stock and tools necessary for carrying on its operations."

Since our last biennial report, the school has passed under the superintendency of Mr. Frank M. Howe, a son of Mr. George Howe, for many years conductor of the noted Reform School of Ohio at Lancaster.

The younger Mr. Howe of the Michigan school, appears to have excellent qualifications for his work, and has been reared to it by his father. The school has lost all its prison features; walls, bars and bolts have disappeared, they for some years having "stood upon the order of their going," have at last departed, one by one, and the institution is becoming in fact an Industrial School.

The *prison look* has in a marked degree disappeared from the faces of the boys, and is replaced by expressions of better promise. A look of *felony* should never be allowed to become established in a boy's face; if so it is apt to be as a title page to a life of infamy. Yet where we have observed boys walled in for discipline and restraint as well as for education, the villainous expression is much more marked in them as a whole, than in grown-up men in the penitentiaries.

This Board is in full sympathy with the School Board of control in their desire for an amendment to the law of 1855, Sec. 10, Compiled Laws, page 2217, relative to the term of commitment and the ages of those committed. The law provides for the commitment of boys over 10 and under 16 until the age of 21 years. It is believed that 18 years should be the limit of confinement here, and that boys cannot be kept after that without probable injury to the school in a degree not compensated by advantages to themselves.

Boys of 21 years are men, and should not be in a Reform School with boys of 10.

The desire of the Board of Control that the lower limit of age should be 8 instead of 10, is worthy of consideration, though it would seem that at 8 years the Public School at Coldwater would be the better place for such. This is a case for *discretion*, and it should be lodged somewhere. It is the theory of the Public School at Coldwater that its pupils have no taint of criminal life about them, yet there are some boys at the Reform School that should have gone there, if it had been legally right without process of criminal law, and therefore might have gone to Coldwater and compared well with many that are there.

There are also many boys in the city streets that are tolerably expert criminals at 8 and 10 years old. A child turned out of a depraved or disorganized home at the age of 6 or 7 years develops on the streets and in the alleys with

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extraordinary rapidity, and at ten years some of them will plan and execute schemes of depredation of considerable magnitude and difficulty. We think that there are many boys of eight years that may very properly be sent to the Reform School, and would add our recommendation to that of the local board that the range as to age should be from 8 to 16, and the limit of commitment to the age of 18 years.

There are now in this school 242 children; they have, as a rule, the bright, joyous expression of face and manner that young boys should have. The Superintendent holds them without walls as before stated, but still holds them, and with fewer attempts to escape than under the old system; if any do attempt escape the same efforts are made to recover them as heretofore.

The boys the past year have earned in the shops and toward their support $5,378, beside the work done on the farm, the product of which goes also to diminish their expenses, it being consumed mainly for the use of the school. As to occupation and instruction the local board report as follows;

"We inculcate largely the idea of M. Demetz in our discipline, viz.: His basis of a Reformatory education, is the Religious sentiment; for a bond of union the Family spirit; for order, Military discipline,—each strong in itself, but of immense power to hold man to duty, when combined and made to act in unison toward the same end. With our farm additions we find employment for many of our boys, which is without doubt better than any other for moral training. But various other industrial pursuits are followed, principally caning and matting chair-seats; they also make all their own clothes, caps, shoes, stocking, and do their own baking, cooking, and laundry work. All are employed a portion of each day in some industrial occupation, and all are in school about five hours each day. The also have certain hours for recreation and play, morning, noon, and evening, so that between work, study, and amusement, the time passes pleasantly, their minds being so occupied as to give no time for thought of mischief, and they find little incentive to do so.

The bible is read daily and portions of it are committed to memory every week, and repeated at Sunday school. Clergymen of various denominations, and often others, address them on the Sabbath, but no sectarianism is allowed. At all their daily meals they are taught a proper recognition of the Supreme Ruler and Giver of every good,—thus in all things inculcating a proper respect for religion as a correct basis of permanent reformation. They are allowed the ordinary holiday amusements,—Thanksgivlng, Christmas, New Years, and Fourth of July, all of which they enjoy immensely,—in which they are often remembered by some of our large-hearted citizens, and never forgotten by our popular Governor. The subject of employment has ever been one of the most difficult questions of solution, how we could employ the surplus labor, after those required for the necessary work of the farm and house, at something remunerative by which they would acquire a useful trade by which they could earn their own living when they leave.

The stay of the majority is so short, and their age so tender, that simple trades which require little practice or strength are not easily found; and those more difficult cannot be successfully undertaken. The habits of industry and daily occupation are, after all, about all the real results attained or that we can expect."

The whole estimated present value of this institution, according to valuation of land and buildings and inventory of other property, is $245,343.26.

The Board of Control apply to the present Legislature for an appropriation of $25,000 per year for the next two years for current expenses, and that appears to have been about the expense for the last year, over and above the earnings of the boys.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

This very important and useful institution, the Commissioners have visited with great interest and a considerable degree of solicitude, ministering as it does so well to two diverse classes of the afflicted wards of the State.

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There have been great mistakes in the general plan of this Institution, as to construction, and the failure of its first system of warming and ventilating alone, has cost twice or three times as much as a well-arranged plan according to the best principles involved would have done under adequate supervision.

The fault, though at much expense and great discomfort, has been remedied, and a good and economical scheme of heating and ventilating is now in operation.

There are still, however, glaring defects in the general internal arrangement, all of which are well understood and appreciated by the intelligent Board of Control; and under the faithful and energetic attention of their acting commissioner, Hon. A. L. Aldrich, it is believed that each step taken in alterations and improvements will be in the direction of remedy, until this whole structure shall in its internal arrangement harmonize with the beauty of its situation, its magnificent edifice, and the best possible development of its uses.

The industrial and educational departments have always appeared to the Commissioners to have been well conducted. Wonderful success in endeavors to make up for the uses of lost senses, by an extraordinary training of the others, is manifest in all the classes, and especially in those most advanced.

We renew our objections made in previous reports, to the incongruous mixture of two classes of defectives in this institution. The deaf-mutes and the blind have nothing in common as to their mode of treatment, and instruction, that should prompt the idea of classing them for such purposes under the same roof, and submitting them to the same system of management. Their influences upon each other are mainly injurious to both classes; and the administration of the affairs of the Asylum is in many ways complicated by the different interests to serve, and the methods of promoting them.

The whole capacity of the building is now needed for the deaf and dumb; and there should be in one of the largest cities of the State an Asylum built for the blind alone. The building need not be expensive, and need not have expensive lands in connection.

Proximity to a large town is of more importance in the education of the blind than in that of any other class, as in consequence of being shut out from all appliances of education to which sight is necessary, they should have all the opportunities that hearing affords, and public lectures, and especially musical entertainments, are of the utmost importance to them. As for musical instruction, it prepares many of them for success as musical professors and teachers, and is an art in which they often excel, and to which they in many cases seem especially adapted.

The Institution appears to have been economically conducted, and the children seem in all respects well cared for.

The Trustees report in regard to the occupations of the children, aside from educational pursuits, as follows:

The same industries continue in operation that were mentioned in our last report, namely: The cabinet shop, the shoe shop, the printing office,—all for Deaf-mutes; the basket shop for the Blind; and the sewing rooms for both the Deaf-mute and the Blind girls. In the printing office girls as well as boys are instructed in the art of printing. In addition to the work done in the various shops, and the sewing rooms, the boys are required to assist in sweeping the floors in their "wing" of the Institution buildings, to prepare some portion of the fuel, to keep the grounds adjacent to the buildings in order, to keep the walks and drives cleaned, and to do some of the coarser and heavier work in the kitchen. The girls are required to assist in the kitchen,—where they are taught some of the arts of cookery,—in the dining-room, in the laundry, in the ironing room, and to make the beds in their dormitories.

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Since the last visit of the Board of Commissioners, Professor Egbert L. Bangs has resigned as Principal of the Institution. His period of service was twelve years, and covered nearly the whole history of the Asylum. His services were ever faithfully and efficiently rendered, but to preside over two institutions in one, and do it well, is almost too much for the State to expect for any considerable number of years.

The Trustees have employed I. Willis Parker, B. A., who had been for some time a teacher in the institution, to take the position vacated by Mr. Bangs, *ad interim*.

It will be generally gratifying to the people of the State, as it was particularly to the Trustees, teachers, and pupils of this institution, that the Centennial Committee of Awards acknowledged, by a prize given, the general excellence of this Asylum. It is thus referred to in the report of the Trustees:

> It may not be improper here to note the fact that at the request of the Centennial Commissioners of the State, and of the Rev. Dr. Jacokes, who was appointed to superintend the educational exhibits of the State at the great Exposition, specimens of work from the several industries in the Institution were forwarded to Philadelphia for exhibition, and of the eight prizes awarded to the educational exhibits of the State, one was given for this work. In addition to these, ground plans of the buildings, photographs of the elevations, and elaborate descriptions of the methods of heating and ventilating, drainage, water supply, dormitories, food supply, cookery, dietetic system, etc., together with a detailed account of the system of education in operation here, were also forwarded to the Centennial.

The institution on the 23d of December, 1876, contained pupils in all 220:

Mute Boys	99
Mute Girls	79
Blind Boys	22
Blind Girls	20
Total	220

This number is larger than can be properly provided for in existing dormitories and school rooms, the capacity of the building, as before remarked, being but little in excess of the wants of the mutes alone, of which there are 178.

The Trustees report the cost of maintenance *per capita* as $177.33 per annum for the last two years, and by comparison with the cost in similar institutions in sixteen other States, they find the above to be much below the average, and is materially lower than that of any one of them except Mississippi, where in one establishment for the deaf and dumb alone, it is $175.54.

ASYLUM AT KALAMAZOO.

The Hospital at Kalamazoo continues under the most excellent management of Dr. E. H. VanDeusen, who from the first, 1859, has directed its operations. Commencing then with a small number, and very imperfect accommodations, it has grown to be a large and first-class asylum, with a capacity for six hundred patients.

From its organization to the present time, a period of eighteen years, it has afforded to the worst of human maladies, all the alleviations that humanity and science can offer.

It has furnished board and medical treatment in the aggregate amounting to 231,352 weeks, at a total average cost of $4.91 per week for the whole time.

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This includes both county and private patients, the average cost for the former for the year 1876, being $4.98, and the latter $3.50.

This great number of weeks represents so much of individual suffering, and at the same time illustrates the great efforts made by the State for its alleviation. If combined in one life, these 231,352 weeks would extend it to 4,451 years. Of all the patients whose aggregated lives in the Asylum make up this sum of years, there has been no two alike; they cannot be attended to or prescribed for *en bloc,* or in mass; each requires and must have a particular study of his case, and a treatment that will differ from all the others. The aggregate amount of care is understated when we make it appear that for the eighteen years past at Kalamazoo, it has has been equal to the care of one person so afflicted for 4,451 years.

Dr. VanDeusen, with his own wonderful faculty for obtaining and retaining a knowledge of each patient and all his antecedents, that bear upon the case, and aided in all departments by his very worthy assistants, is able to provide each occupant with such special consideration as his case requires.

The Board of Commissioners in their many visits to this Institution, have always found much to praise and little to criticise. All the wards, rooms, corridors, and walls have an air of perfect cleanliness, evincing unceasing attention. The atmosphere in all departments, when the difficulties of hospital routine are considered, is wonderfully free from offensive odors; and the sanitary condition of the institution, aside from the physical maladies connected with mental diseases, which more or less obtains in all cases, is in the highest degree satisfactory.

The whole number of patients treated during the last two years, Oct. 1st, 1874, to Sept. 30th, 1876, was 1,016—males, 506; females, 510. Of these 129 recovered, or about 12¾ per cent.; 108 discharged improved (*improved,* as used here, means "a degree of improvement enabling the patient to resume his usual relations and employments, but not absolute restoration to perfect mental soundness"); 96 unimproved, and 65 died.

This shows a very small percentage of recoveries, and does not fairly represent them as it would if the calculation were based upon the number of patients received in the course of the two years alone; but as there were remaining in the hospital Oct. 1st, 1874, 481 patients, it is presumed that among them were the accumulated chronic patients of former years. The per centage of recoveries is not at best so large as it should be, and will be when a better system of management in regard to this most pitiable class of sufferers shall have been adopted and enforced throughout the State.

Our great asylums may be constructed with all the appliances that science can suggest and determine; and physicians and superintendents obtained combining with warm-hearted and faithful service, all the learning that this specialty in the profession affords, yet if it remains a part of public policy to send them only chronic cases, or chronic cases in large proportion, the percentage of cures must remain but small.

Good will have been accomplished if the State and the public can be led to realize that insanity is a physical disease; that in any given case the chances for complete recovery are little more than even, and that without scientific treatment the probability of recovery diminishes rapidly with the lapse of time.

It is believed that the Great Creator has never yet made a diseased mind. Insanity *always* implies some *physical* defect or failure. This may be antenatal, in which case it is called hereditary, and is a transmitted physical defect

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causing or tending to insanity. (Ante-natal physical failure causes idiocy in most cases. There are no idiotic minds in good physical structures.) When the cause is not ante-natal, there has been on the part of the sufferer some injury to the bodily organism, by accident, disease, or animal excesses, or some strain of mental exercise that impairs the physical tissues, before the intellectual fiber, so to speak, ever gives way.

The antecedent physical failure is usually apparent in cases of *post mortem* examination of the brain, sometimes too minute in its manifestations for the naked eye, but discoverable by microscopic observation and very rarely beyond its reach.

It cannot be too particularly borne in mind that instant relief should be sought when a clear case of insanity is manifest. The contrary practice is so very common that the percentage of recovery is unnecessarily small.

When in a family of independent means a case occurs, there is a natural reluctance to admit the certainty of the malady, then more time to be reconciled to the necessity of admitting it to others, and precious months are lost which might have sufficed for recovery, or have ensured it under skillful treatment.

When a case occurs in a family of limited means, or without any, delays also naturally take place before the father or mother can be abandoned to the alms-house, or a wife or husband reluctantly submitted to the overseers of the poor.

In the latter case, the county alms-house, without its being intended, does all that is possible to aggravate the malady, and from the several causes combined the fact is that a large proportion of the insane fail to reach the hospital until the mental disease has become so strongly intrenched as to be irremovable.

The percentage of cures as to county patients has been also greatly reduced by the disposition, perhaps the necessity sometimes, on the part of the counties to recall their patients after a limited time, and reincarcerate them in the poor-houses. This sometimes, often indeed, occurs at the asylum just as the medical superintendent begins to discern the approach of returning reason, and entertain hopes of speedy recovery; and when a return of the patient to the alms-house renders it absolutely certain that in his or her case the light of reason will be finally extinguished. This is bad economy as well as unmerciful. The percentage of cure if taken at the outset is seventy per cent., if after the case is chronic not over ten per cent. The cost of cure in the one case will not average over $200, while it is estimated that cases of confirmed insanity cost the public $5,000 each.

The reason of these removals are two fold: first, the overseers of the poor in the counties are apt to think that after a reasonable time they should recall the patient, on the ground of a saving of expense to the county. This is not a good reason, because it involves the idea of possible injury to the patient, that may also prove bad economy, by making him a life-long burden upon the community.

The second reason is a better one, and grows out of the hitherto insufficient amount of hospital accommodation afforded by the State.

The overseers of the poor in the several counties having a constant accession of new cases, and having been unable to get them admitted at Kalamazoo on account of insufficient capacity there, have been obliged either to recall an old case in order to replace it with a new one, or else keep the later cases until they too become chronic. This was a very sad alternative, many humane county officers have felt it to be so, and it has caused several of the counties to make

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what they regard as permanent provision for their insane poor at home, by causing "insane departments" to be added to the poor-houses, where indeed they give the inmates much better care than they otherwise could, but where, after all, there is an entire absence of scientific treatment, and where the chances for recovery border upon the impossible, while the tendency to an aggravation of the malady is direct and certain.

The capacity of the Hospital at Kalamazooo, as now enlarged, is for about 650 patients, and contained Dec. 14, 641.

Dr. Van Deusen writes under this date: "As regards applications, we have been able to receive all from this State desiring admission. We should not, of course, but for the practice of removing to the poor-houses the quieter class of patients who have no friends to remonstrate."

The removal of the quieter class, who have no friends to remonstrate, to the poor-houses, implies degrees of misery and blasted prospects of recovery, that would be very distressing to the public if fully realized.

Before another session of the Legislature the new asylum for the insane at Pontiac will have been opened for patients. Its capacity will be for about 350, and with the Hospital at Kalamazoo be able to provide for 1,000 patients.

The last census of Michigan, 1873, states the number of insane persons in the State to be 1,058. The census returns of this class are always defective and understated.

There is good reason to believe that there were at that time at least 1,200, and that by the time the Pontiac asylum shall have been finished there will be 1,500.

If that shall be the case, it is still probable that the two asylums will be able to receive all that will make application, as at all times there will be a considerable number otherwise provided for; some in their own homes, some in private asylums, and, unless prohibited by law, some in the county houses.

It is the opinion of this Board that when the State shall have provided sufficient accommodation for all the insane poor in its State Asylums, that the several counties should be by law restrained from retaining any such in the county alms-houses.

The question of employment or occupation for the insane has heretofore, as now, engaged the attention of the Board, and the conspicuous lack of it at Kalamazoo has always impressed the Commissioners with a feeling somewhat in abatement of their otherwise almost unexceptional satisfaction with the whole appearance and conduct of the Hospital. In our last biennial report we urged the importance of this subject, and endeavored to show at considerable length that it was in accordance with reason, and cited numerous authorities to show that its benefits had been proved by experience. We also urged that the new asylum at Pontiac should be so constructed as to admit of industrial pursuits.

The Board has urged this mainly in behalf of the male patients, because the painful lack of occupation is much more apparent with them than in the female department. In regard to the latter, women have such a variety of indoor employments and are so much more generally accustomed to pass their time indoors, that there has never appeared in their wards such an impressive exhibition of listlessness from idleness as among the men.

The Board has never entertained the idea that any profitable employment could be found for the patients, or that they could probably earn as much as the expense of providing them with the work, but we believe that such provision would in many cases have important sanitary advantages, and be as well worth

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its cost as any other part of the treatment. We would recommend employment as *treatment*, and for its value as such. It should, of course, be mainly or wholly voluntary.

The Commissioners are aware that the subject has its difficulties, a considerable number of the patients have no strength to labor, they being physically prostrated, and others are entirely incapable of intelligent action. Others still there are who could not be trusted with tools of any kind for fear of injury to themselves or their keepers; yet there are numerous establishments where all these difficulties are overcome, or provided for, and a craving for occupation on the part of many patients has been met with opportunity for employment, which in not a few cases has proved curative, and in very numerous cases proved an amelioration of the malady.

In view of these considerations it is with great pleasure that the Commissioners observe, that the Board of Control of the Asylum at Kalamazoo, ask of the Legislature at its present session an appropriation of money for the erection of buildings with machinery, etc., connected with the male department for the purposes of employment and recreation, when in bad weather, or during the long winters, so many of the patients would otherwise be confined to their wards and corridors, with only the somewhat disturbing society of each other, brooding over their delusions, deepening the melancholy, and of itself tending to dementia.

Dr. Van Deusen well expressed the need of such facilities for occupation as we have in view, in 1871, when in his report for that year he observed, "Comparatively few of our institutions are adequately supplied with the means and appliances for the diversion and recreation of patients, and for providing occupation adapted to the feeble organization of one class, the morbid activity of another, and the restlessness of almost all."

The whole number of insane admitted to poor-houses during the year 1876 was 505, and the average number maintained therein, 352. This may be taken as the permanent insane population of the alms-houses.

The State Board of Commissioners recommend that it shall be hereafter, or as soon as the State shall have completed its new Asylum at Pontiac, and shall have room for all the insane poor of the State, illegal for County Superintendents, or other officers having authority in such cases, to commit any insane persons whatever to the county poor-house, or to otherwise provide for them than by procuring their admission to one or the other of the State Asylums, according to locality, as the law may direct.

This Board is also impressed with the belief that as the great Asylums are State institutions, built at State expense and regulated by State authority, and as they only can afford, and as they only undertake to afford curative treatment as well as general care, that the whole expense of the support of the said Asylums shall be defrayed by the State, thus relieving the counties of all bills on account of board or other expenses.

This will be a very important enactment of law if made, and will prevent the strong tendency now general in the counties to hold their indigent insane until the cases become chronic and incurable, before sending them to an Asylum, where alone they can have any chance for recovery, and that only if sent in the early stage of the malady.

Such a law will involve the necessity of rigid measures provided by statute to protect the State from improper applications for admission on the part of the counties, as there will then be a tendency to propose persons that should not be

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sent, as there is now to detain in the counties those that should be sent. This may ultimately lead the State to appoint a Commissioner in Lunacy, for which there is a growing necessity in other respects, and whose services would be of value in this direction.

His Excellency Governor Bagley, in his recent message recommended that the support of the insane should become a State charge after the county shall have supported each individual case for the space of three years. There are some good reasons for this exception, and this Board submits with entire confidence the whole matter to the Legislature, and with a sincere hope that in one or other form the State will make the indigent insane real wards of its own.

STATE PRISON AT JACKSON.

The Board of Commissioners are pleased to note from year to year, improvement and progress in this the principal penal establishment of the State.

This institution dates back to 1839, three years from the entrance of the State into the Union. The prison walls enclose ten and one-half acres of land, and the grounds embrace thirty acres in all.

The grounds of late are very much improved in appearance; lawns, shrubbery, and shade trees are provided and cared for; old rookeries, heretofore numerous and unsightly (originally intended as temporary structures), have disappeared, and though this prison can never be a model of excellence in external appearance, it is yet a good establishment of its kind, is presided over by a Warden of admirable qualifications, its discipline humane and effective, considering the very great difficulties thrown in the way of discipline by processes of reconstruction going on the last two years, and the greatly overcrowded capacity of the institution. Furthermore, it has the unusually good quality of being self-sustaining.

Since its organization in 1839, the whole number of prisoners received has been 5,770; of whom 3,888 have been discharged, 626 pardoned, 147 escaped, 229 died, 48 have had reversal of sentence.

The average length of sentence, exclusive of life convicts, has been about three and one-half years.

These figures show that a convict, according to experience of thirty-seven years in this prison, has one chance in 9¼ for pardon, one in 40 for escape, one in 25 to die, and one in 125 for reversal of sentence.

The prison is conducted on the congregate system; labor required of prisoners in the shops, when work can be had, is from eight to nine hours per day.

The principal employment is the manufacture of wagons, furniture, agricultural implements, boots, shoes, cigars, brooms, etc.

If it were practicable to utilize the waste time always manifest in the shops in the afternoon, for the advantage of the prisoners, the Commission would be glad to chronicle such an improvement. Reference is made to convicts, of whom there are considerable numbers, sometimes it would appear to the extent of one-fourth, or one-third of all present, who having as early as three or four o'clock perhaps, completed their tasks, are compelled to sit idly upon their forms or stand at their benches until all are discharged for the day. If this worse than wasted time cannot be applied to overwork for the prisoners' own benefit, an idea opposed by the contractors, it would seem possible for the local board to devise some scheme by which this large waste might be economized.

A reading-room adjacent to the shops, where such men under proper super-

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vision might be permitted to retire for one or two hours' reading per day, though it should cost the State two or three additional keepers, might for its educational advantages be a great benefit to the men, and if so, a certain advantage to the commonwealth.

This brings under consideration the educational advantages of the prison, which are really of too low a measure to consist with the enlightened public opinion and general liberal policy of Michigan. If ignorance has to do with crime, the State cannot afford while applying remedial as well as disciplinary measures, to forego the advantages of educational measures, in connection therewith so far as opportunity is offered.

On the subject of school privileges granted to the convict, the Secretary of this Board applied for information to the Chaplain and received the following information.

We also print in the appendix to this report, an admirable paper from the same worthy gentleman and excellent officer, on the general subject of a *Prison School.*

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Jackson, Jan. 2d, 1877.

HON. HENRY W. LORD, *Pontiac, Michigan:*

DEAR SIR—Yours is received. In reply to your inquiry, I say there are about two hundred men now in the prison school. But the school is scarcely worthy the name it bears.

Instruction is undertaken in the common branches, geography and grammar excepted; Bible-teaching is also attempted. But all is crude, imperfect, unsatisfactory, insufficient. Teaching is done by keepers, and guards, and by convicts, and in some instances convicts do the best work of the school hour. There are a few keepers, or guards, on police duty in the room during the time of the session, so that a good degree of order is maintained. *Order* I *will* have. *This* I can *enforce.* But it is utterly impossible, as the school now is, to secure the close application and methodical work, which are the *essential points.* The object is to *train* the men *thoroughly*, and to learn, or teach them what we can. But the training cannot be done with our present means and facilities. The school has one session of one hour each week, on Lord's Day morning, from nine to ten o'clock. All who attend the school are collected in one room. Studies are not systematically arranged, but each man is worked somewhat as he pleases, because present arrangements do not enable me to compel a man to do what he does not wish to perform. But after all some progress is made,—enough to justify the effort.

I presume the above covers the ground of your request.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,

GEO. H. HICKOX.

As before observed, the State Prison continues to be self-sustaining, its net earnings having been about $10,000 per year in excess of expenses for the years 1875 and 1876.

The severity of the times, however, falls with heavy weight upon all the prison industries, and permanent income adequate to rapidly increasing expenses cannot probably be depended on for all the future. It is hard work at best, to make the punishment of crime defray its own expenses, and in this respect the Board of Control at Jackson have been remarkably successful, there being few prisons in the United States or elsewhere that can show so good a record in this respect.

The State Commission have still to lament the so-called *Asylum* for the insane prisoners, which continues to disgrace the State in connection with this institution. A separate building outside the walls, neatly kept and comfortable in appearance, so far as consistent with its structure and design, contains in the centre of a large hall, well warmed and lighted, a block of iron cages in which from ten to twelve lunatics are confined with doubtful legality and undoubted

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impropriety. It is just to say of the Warden and keepers that this unfortunate class of prisoners are tenderly cared for, and as well provided as the theory and appliances for their detention in this manner will permit.

The State can torture but cannot punish an insane person. While insane, then, a prisoner should be as one of the insane wards of the State, and should receive such scientific and curative treatment as the State has at command for its other insane wards.

While this is undoubtedly true, it is also true that the regular Insane Asylums of the State do not furnish a proper place to afford such treatment. To commit convicts to them, would for reasons too obvious for necessary detail here be injurious to the sanitary progress of a much greater number of other patients, in a degree not to be compensated by the benefit accruing to the former.

A detached building with a capacity for twenty-five insane convicts, sufficiently near one of the Insane Hospitals of the State to come within the easy care of its medical superintendent, would probably furnish the most economical means for providing for the class of lunatics under consideration.

During the month of December, 1876, the prison population has run up to almost 900 occupants,—885 at one time had to be provided for. The prison has cells for about 650. This leaves 235 to be lodged and otherwise accommodated and governed without cells. For these, beds have to be extemporized in the corridors, and the prison at night presents the appearance of a large congregation of men in bed. Of course a strict prison discipline is impossible, the wonder being that it is not at all times entirely subverted. The truth, however, is that a very fair degree of discipline is by the vigilance of the officers well maintained.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This establishment remains under the excellent superintendency of M. V. Borgman, and the Commissioners take pleasure in testifying, as heretofore, to the generally praiseworthy condition of the prison in all its appointments, and administration. It is as the name imports a *Detroit* House of Correction; but in the absence of provision for large classes of delinquents on the part of the State, contracts have been made with this institution, as authorized by various statutes, both by the State itself, and by something more than half the different counties, and also by the Government of the United States; so that the Detroit House of Correction has for many years been partly municipal, partly State, and partly national.

Like the prison at Jackson, this too is self-sustaining; the product of its industries, and the amount received from the authorities referred to, outside of Detroit, for the maintenance of prisoners, being in excess of current expenses.

Like the State Prison, also, the House of Correction is very much crowded. The whole number of prisoners received in 1876 was 2,946, of whom 586 were females. The number in confinement on the first day of January, 1877, was 695, of whom 141 were females. This in the male department is greatly in excess of the number of cells.

Should the laws of the State authorizing contracts for commitment to this institution be repealed on the completion of the State House of Correction at Ionia, some arrangement will necessarily have to be made for female prisoners, for whom the State has otherwise no provision whatever. And it is very doubtful indeed whether the completion of the House of Correction at Ionia will furnish sufficient accommodation, with the prison at Jackson, for the probable

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number of male convicts that will afflict the State two years hence. In the prison at Jackson now, and at the House of Correction at Detroit, there is an aggregate convict population of at least 400 in excess of the designed capacity of those institutions.

Among the many praiseworthy appointments and accessories of the Detroit House of Correction, is an intelligent and efficient effort in behalf of education. On making application for particular information, to Mr. C. C. Yemans, who has charge of that department. the Secretary of this Board received the following reply:

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
DETROIT, January 12, 1877.

HON. HENRY W. LORD, *Sec'y, etc.:*

SIR—Your letter to Superintendent Borgman was handed me to-day. With his approval I make the following answer, taking your questions in order:

"What facilities for education are afforded?" I have no doubt you refer to the school under my charge, but I wish to call your attention to,

1. Our course of lectures.
2. Our library.

Five o'clock each Saturday afternoon all prisoners, both men and women, assemble in the Chapel to listen to a lecture or reading. These lectures are given mainly by our citizen clergy, lawyers, or literary men. Sometimes we are favored with music from ladies and gentlemen who are interested in our effort. These lectures are *not prepared especially* for our people, but are such as are given before literary and historical societies. We regard this Saturday lecture as a valuable collateral to the school, in which (the school) grammar and U. S. history are taught.

Library. The library has been selected with care, some volumes being added each week to our list. These books are often purchased at the solicitation of a prisoner, from some review notice he has read. Books are distributed once each week, either as a prisoner may select or the librarian shall select for him, reference being had to the advancement of the prisoner.

SCHOOL.

School convenes five evenings each week. Men's department, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Women's department meets Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and as both departments occupy the same room and use the same text-books and methods, they will be described as one school.

The Matron has charge of the women's department, and I conduct the men's department. Classes are formed of not more than six students; of these classes there are from twenty-two to twenty-six, depending on number of students. Teachers of these several classes are some officers, balance is selected from best informed prisoners, who have had experience in school either as teachers or students, or both.

We use most approved text-books, such as are used in our common schools, beginning with Webb's Word Method. Formerly Geometry, Algebra, and Geology were taught, now we limit our studies to the common branches,—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, U. S. History as a reader, and Grammar.

Each student has his school books as private property. Each prisoner having three months or more to serve is *required* to attend school. School year is about ten months. In summer, prisoners work ten hours each day, except Saturday. In winter prisoners are in cells before dark, making working hours quite short, and study hours, on the other hand, quite long. In addition to the gas-lighted halls, each student has a candle by aid of which he pursues his studies when not in school.

I will now write a description of one session which will answer for a full term:

The completion of our new dining-room gives us a pleasant and convenient school room. School is assembled immediately after the evening meal, which is taken in the cell, and continues one hour and a half. On opening school a short lecture is given, last year (1875) on Arithmetic, this year on English Grammar, by the Principal, two evenings of each week, other evenings vocal music is taught. The first recitation is Reading. During this recitation new students are examined and classified by Principal; second, spelling, either orally or by writing. Then Arithmetic, "mental" and "practical." Class in Grammar taking time of "Practical Arithmetic" class. Principal hearing Grammar recitation and Mental Arithmetic (one class), and devoting such spare time as he has to general oversight, answering questions, etc. Lessons are

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then assigned for next session, school is dismissed, prisoners retaining books, slate, and pencil for study in cell.

"With what apparent results?"

This is not an easy question. I will, however, give you the facts, as far as I can, coming under my observation during the five years of my experience. The majority are here but for a few months at a time, many of them returning often, which indicates an inability or an indisposition to support oneself in any way. We have many for long terms, but these go far away when discharged, and are only heard from by correspondence. There is also a large class who have come here by misfortune only, and are never heard from here again, many of whom no doubt follow industrious habits and utilize the knowledge acquired here in gaining an honest living. Some are known by us to have done well, and to have maintained the habits of study and industry acquired here. Many who have been here one year and more have made progress in their studies really surprising. Some are known to us who could scarcely read when admitted, who have mastered practical arithmetic during their retention, and have come to read good literature with pleasure and appreciation. I personally know several young men in this city who seem to be doing well, who began in our lowest classes, and some who have held good positions since being discharged.

If this does not give you the information desired, you will please inform us, and I shall be most happy to give you an early answer. Respectfully,

C. C. YEMANS, Teacher.

NEW STATE INSTITUTIONS IN PROGRESS.

Two new institutions are now in course of building, and it is expected that both will be ready for inmates before another session of the Legislature.

The State House of Correction at Ionia

is now in such a state of forwardness that it is likely to have 300 cells ready for occupation in May or June next. The erection of this building was provided for by Act 96 of the session of 1875.

The commissioners appointed for the purpose located this institution on a beautiful plat of ground of sixty acres, one mile west from the city of Ionia. A cluster of excellent springs on the premises will afford a good supply of clear living water.

The House of Correction, which is designed as a reformatory, will have a capacity when completed of 588 cells. The building, though inexpensive, will have a very elegant appearance, and will afford a striking example of the possibility of striking and pleasing architectural effects produced within moderate outlay. The whole cost of the establishment will not exceed, as we are assured by the commissioners, $300,000.

The Eastern Asylum for the Insane.

This indispensable additional hospital for the insane was provided for by Act No. 120 of the session of 1873, and $400,000 appropriated for its location and structure. The commissioners appointed for the purpose located it at Pontiac and secured a satisfactory tract of 307 acres of land. Work commenced the 15th of April, 1875, and at the close of 1876 the walls are all up, the roofs on, and with all appearance of the completion of the Asylum during the year 1877, so that early in 1878 it will be ready for patients.

This hospital, like the House of Correction referred to above, will present to the admiration of all beholders a wonderful exhibition of combined economy and ornamental structure, without a parallel in the public institutions of any other State. It is the expectation of the building commissioners that they will be able to complete the building for the amount appropriated.

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The normal capacity will be for 300 patients, and will, without crowding, accommodate 350.

PRIVATE CHARITIES.

The Board of Commissioners take pleasure in again commending to the favorable regards of the Legislature the various private charities. The more so, as it is such as these always that are the pioneers of public institutions.

There is at Grand Rapids a Union Benevolent Association, enterprising and useful. The annexed statement from a late report gives an idea of its usefulness:

The Matron's Report.

Accompanying the above report is the annual report of the Matron of the "Home," at 83 Bostwick street, which contains many suggestive facts, though it is but brief. Read it carefully:

The Work at the Home.

Number of inmates at the Home at the last annual meeting	15
Admitted during the year	125
Dismissed during the year	80
Still at the Home	17
These are classified as follows:	
Widows	6
Deserted wives	6
Single and married adults	64
Children	49
Invalids	10
Number who paid entire or partial board	7
Chargeable to town, county or city	38
Charged to the Home	28
No. of births at the Home	6
No. of deaths " "	1

Of the 125 cared for 62 were Americans, 4 Hollanders, 14 Irish, 3 Scotch, 6 English, 16 Germans, 1 French, 1 Swede, 2 colored, and 11 unknown.

The ladies have also given to travelers, homeless and weary, 59 meals. Many girls have found situations. Thirty-four homes have been provided for children. Although we boast of no great deeds, kind Providence, who smiled on our first feeble beginnings, which has led us step by step into broader and more extended fields of usefulness, has not deserted us in the past year.

Also at Grand Rapids is the "St. Mark's Home," which is doing a good work.

At Detroit private charities are numerous and very efficient. These and similar associations accomplish, as will be seen below, a great deal with a little money, and it is the opinion of this Board that an appropriation of $25,000 per year, to be judiciously distributed among the most deserving of these organizations, affording to the State as well as the citizens the privilege of subscribing to their funds, would be a most economical expenditure.

We add a very brief account of a number of these associations.

St. Vincent Orphan Asylum.

The St. Vincent Orphan Asylum was established twenty-seven years ago, occupying at first the building on the corner of Randolph and Larned streets, vacated by the St. Mary's Hospital. It subsequently removed to a building on Randolph street, between Congress and Larned streets, where it remained until 1875, when it moved to its present large and commodious building, situated on McDougall avenue.

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This Asylum is exclusively for girls who are orphans, or whose parents have abandoned them, or who are in such circumstances or condition that their parents are unable to provide for them. Good homes are provided for as many as possible, while those who remain in the asylum are taught in various branches of an English education and vocal music, and are also instructed in sewing, knitting, cooking, and general household work.

The older inmates are put to trades and vocations by which they can earn a livelihood, so that upon attaining the age of eighteen years they may be capable of maintaining themselves. Few, however, remain in the Asylum until they have reached that age.

The Asylum is under the direction and charge of the Sisters of Charity, and has now within its walls between ninety-five and one hundred children. For the past few years the number of inmates has been increasing, and during the past year has been larger than ever before.

The expenses of the Asylum amount to about $6,000 a year, which is raised by voluntary contributions, donations, and annual fair given by the ladies of the various parishes of Detroit.

No compensation is received by the Asylum for any of the children under its care.

Its present accommodations are sufficient for two hundred children, and include spacious dormitories, school and work rooms, as well as the other rooms necessary to a large household.

St. Mary's Hospital.

This Hospital was established about thirty years ago, and for three years was located at the corner of Larned and Randolph streets. Its present large edifice was completed twenty-seven years ago, and has since been occupied for hospital purposes. It is located on Clinton street, and occupies one-half of the block bounded by Clinton, Mullett, Antoine, and Hastings streets.

It is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. During the past year four hundred and eighty-seven different patients have been treated and cared for at this Hospital, and the average daily number under treatment has been forty-seven. Of these an average of ten per day are charity patients, while the remainder pay their own expenses. The receipts from the latter meet the entire current expenses of the Hospital, which amount to about $8,000 a year.

Several of the physicians of the city attend the Hospital daily, giving their gratuitous service to the patients. The rates charged to the paying patients are from $4.50 to $10 per week, according to the accommodations furnished.

Harper Hospital.

This institution was incorporated under an act of the Legislature passed in 1863, and was first opened as a hospital January 1, 1866. It is located on the east side of Woodward avenue, north of Brady street. During the war of the rebellion the United States Government established a hospital and erected buildings at this point, which still remain, and Harper Hospital now occupies the center building and two of the ward buildings thus erected on grounds owned by the Hospital.

This Hospital is open to all invalids needing the accommodations which are there afforded. During the past year there have been four hundred patients, of whom about two-thirds are paying patients. A few of the remaining one-third are invalid soldiers, for whom the State pays sixty cents per day; the rest are

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charity, or free-bed patients, from whom nothing is received. The present Hospital will accommodate seventy patients, and the average daily number during the year has been from forty to forty-five. The annual expenditures are about $13,000, which is $3,000 more than is received from paying patients. This deficit, however, is made up by interest on funds owned by the trustees of the Hospital, which are placed at interest.

There are eight physicians who give their services gratuitously to the Hospital, while the physician in charge, Dr. H. W. Longyear, receives a salary.

St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home.

St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home was organized March 8, 1866. It is both a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick, and a home for destitute and aged people. It is under the direction and management of fifteen trustees chosen from the several parishes of the Episcopal churches of the city. It does not, however, confine its admission exclusively to church patients, but is open to the sick of the city for treatment, whether connected with that denomination or not. The whole number of patients in the Hospital during the past year was one hundred and one, and the average number was twenty-five.

There have been from eight to ten persons kept in the Church Home, which is connected with the hospital. The services of the physicians are voluntary and gratuitous, except the House physician, who receives a small salary. The medical board consists of three physicians, wno attend the Hospital in turn.

The annual expense of the Hospital and Home amount to between $5,000 and $6,000, of which only a small portion is received from patients. The remainder is raised by donations principally from the various parishes of the Episcopal church.

St. Anthony's Male Orphan Asylum.

This is an incorporated institution, and owns a farm containing ninety-seven acres of land, upon which is a commodious brick asylum building. It is located in the town of Hamtramck, about three miles from Detroit City Hall, and on the Gratiot road. The Asylum has been in existence about ten years, having been incorporated January 31, 1867. The farm products aid in the maintenance of the Asylum, whose objects are to assist destitute and orphan male children residing in the State of Michigan, furnish them, if possible, with homes in families, and give them such education as can be given in the Asylum during their stay there, which is limited to boys from five to twelve years of age.

The Asylum since its organization has been under the management of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, but after May 1st of the present year will be under the control of the Brothers, and it is hoped that there will then be a wider field of usefulness for the Asylum. It is proposed to henceforth retain the boys in the institution until they shall be twenty-one years of age, to give them better educational advantages, and to teach them some useful trade or vocation.

It is alse hoped that the institution will then be placed on a paying basis. There are now seventy-eight boys in the Asylum, which number is about the average for the year. From thirty to forty have been furnished with homes in families during the year, or returned to their relatives, and forty have been received into the Asylum.

The expenditures for the past year have been about $6,000, and the deficit over the receipts from the farm has been obtained from voluntary contributions.

The inmates are required to attend a school which is taught by the Sisters.

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Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum is located at number 942 Jefferson avenue, in a two-story brick building of ample size for the accommodation of forty to fifty children. The aim of its managers is to care for orphan and homeless children, and provide them with permanent homes in good families, or, if this cannot be done in all cases, to teach them at the Asylum in the ordinary English branches, as well as sewing, housework, etc. During the past year there have been sixty-seven children received at the Asylum. Seven have been provided with permanent homes, fifty-seven have been taken by their friends, and thirty-five now remain in the Asylum.

The ordinary expenses for the year are about $3,000, and in addition there have been $1,300 expended on repairs during the past year. The Asylum is supported by donations and membership fees of one dollar per year, and by interest on a small permanent fund.

Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home.

This was established November 11, 1868, on Cass avenue,—was soon removed to Beaubien street, again to one of the wards of Harper Hospital, and in January last to a commodious building of its own on Thirteenth street, near Grand River avenue. The objects of this institution are to afford a lying-in hospital for destitute women about to be confined, and for the care and nurture of abandoned infants and foundlings left to the tender mercies of strangers. During the past year over one hundred adult patients have been treated, and there are now twenty-six at the Hospital. The average number under treatment is about twenty. The Hospital will accommodate about forty adult patients in winter and fifty in summer.

Upwards of seventy children have been born in the Hospital during the year, and about twenty-five foundlings left in various parts of the city have been brought to the institution and cared for. Of the adult patients about one-half are married, or so report themselves, and considerably more than one-half are from various points in the State, while occasionally one comes from Canada.

The institution, though a private charity, conducted entirely by Detroit ladies, finds most of its benificiaries from the State outside of Detroit, and thus becomes to that extent a State charity.

Mrs. M. B. Stickney is the matron, and Mrs. Leavitt is the present acting physician. The expenses of the institution last year amounted to about $3,500, and the receipts from patients were $1,161. Adult patients, who can afford to pay, are charged rates varying from four to ten dollars per week for the privileges of the Hospital, nursing, and attendance, but only about one-third are able to pay. The deficit is made up by voluntary contributions, raised almost entirely in Detroit. The Hospital is in charge of some of the best known benevolent ladies of Detroit, and is sustained almost entirely by their continued exertions.

Thompson Home for Old Ladies.

This institution was established in May, 1875, to provide a home for destitute old ladies. At that time it was endowed with a permanent fund of $10,000, generously donated by Mrs. David Thompson of Detroit. From the income derived from this fund placed at interest, and the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, the expenses of the institution are met. It occupies part of the building owned by the Home of the Friendless. The payment of $250 by or on behalf of an old lady without a home will secure to her a permanent one in this

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place for the remainder of her days. Ten old ladies, whose aggregate ages amount to 779 years, are now inmates, are kindly cared for, have pleasant rooms neatly furnished, receive many visits from ladies outside of the institution; on Sundays very generally enjoy the benefit of religious services, conducted by ladies and gentlemen who are invited for that purpose, and are here quietly and serenely passing away the remainder of their days.

Home of the Friendless.

This was first established in 1861, and from small beginnings has become one of the best known of the public charities of Detroit. Its objects are to afford temporary shelter to destitute women and girls until they can in some way find relief, by engaging in some remunerative employment, or by receiving help from relatives or other friends, and to provide a home for destitute and homeless children between the ages of two and twelve years.

The institution is located on Warren avenue, just west of Woodward avenue, where it has a very large and commodious brick building, erected expressly for its use, and admirably adapted to its wants, and to which it removed in 1873.

The Home is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions from the benevolent citizens of Detroit, about the only receipts from its inmates being for the board of several of the children kept at the house, whose parents pay at the rate of one or two dollars per week. About ten adults have been accommodated during each month, from one to ten days each,—or one hundred and fifteen during the year. These were fed, lodged, and cared for, without any charge or expense to them, until they could find a home elsewhere. Occasionally, for some good reason, a person was kept for more than ten days at a time. Besides these adults, there have been in all one hundred and fifty-five destitute children provided for at the Home during some part of the year. There are now at the Home thirty-five children, and this is about the average number through the year. The children attend school at the home, where a competent teacher is provided, and their clothing is furnished to them.

The expenses for the year ending April 30, 1876, were $5,035.79, and this is about the usual amount of annual expenditures. The institution is under the charge of a Board of Managers, composed of ladies chosen from the members of the various Protestant churches of Detroit.

House of Providence.

"The House of Providence Infant Asylum and Lying-in Hospital" is located on the corner of Antoine and Elizabeth streets. It was established in 1869, and incorporated in 1872, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. For several years the institution was located on Fourteenth street, but removed to its present building last fall.

The objects sought to be accomplished by its managers are to afford proper shelter, care, and treatment to destitute married women and unfortunate young women,—seeking to reform the latter by concealing their first faults from the knowledge of the world,—and to furnish a home for abandoned children from infancy to five years of age. Since the House was established there have been received five hundred and ninety-two children and two hundred and seventy-six adults. During the year ending November 1, 1876, one hundred and twenty-nine children and fifty-six adults have been cared for. About sixty children have been transferred to families where they have been adopted. There are at present about twenty adults and forty children in the House.

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The current expenses are about $4,000 per year, and this by voluntary contributions, fairs, and lectures. In building their house the institution has incurred a debt of $14,000.

The Michigan Retreat.

The Michigan Retreat for insane persons is located on Michigan avenue about two and a half miles from the Detroit City Hall. It occupies a large three story building, and a farm containing twenty-one acres is connected with it.

The Retreat was established sixteen years ago, and has been since that time in constant use as an asylum for the treatment of the insane. It is now in a prosperous condition and contains sixty inmates, about the number the place will accommodate. These pay a certain amount for their maintenance, except some ten or twelve who are cared for gratuitously. The total number of patients treated during the past year was one hundred and four, and the average number during the year has been sixty.

The Retreat is under the care and direction of the Sisters of Charity, and, including the products of the farm, is self-supporting.

Home for the Aged Poor.

In May, 1874, "The Little Sisters of the Poor," an order of the Sisterhood of the Roman Catholic church, established on Fort street west, an institution known as a "Home for the Aged Poor." During the past summer they erected a large four-story brick building on the corner of Scott and Hale streets, capable of accommodating one hundred and twenty people, and the Home was removed thither in September last.

The object of the institution is, as the name imports, to afford a permanent home to the aged poor of both sexes, and only persons over sixty years of age, and who are recommended as worthy and respectable, are admitted. There are now sixty-two aged poor people in the Home. One of them, an old lady, has passed her one-hundredth birth day, and two others, a man and a woman, are each ninety-eight years old, while about half of the whole number are above eighty. Six of the inmates are blind.

The institution is supported entirely by charity. Two of the Sisters are daily soliciting alms for the support of the inmates, while the others are looking after the Home and attending to the wants of the aged people. The Home owes $6,000 of debt incurred in the erection of their new building.

The Industrial School.

The Industrial School has been in operation for nineteen years. It occupies a portion of an old two-story brick building on the corner of Washington and Grand River avenues, much out of repair, but which, on account of its central location, is the best attainable for the wants of the school.

The managers of this School are educating, clothing, and furnishing a daily dinner to children whose parents are too poor to clothe them properly so that they can go to the public schools. The children are taught in the common English branches, and also to sew and knit, and assist in making their own clothing. Every child attending school is provided with suitable clothing for the season, including boots and shoes. School books are also furnished them. The school is in session from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and at noon a warm dinner is furnished to each pupil, and frequently the mothers of some of them

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partake. Pupils come from all parts of the city, some a distance of two miles. About one hundred and fifty children have attended school during the year, and the average daily attendance has been about seventy. From 400 to 500 garments have been made and given to the children.

The school is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is conducted by a board of lady managers, chosen from the various Protestant churches of the city.

THE NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

As in our report for 1875, we have again to refer to the above named organization of philanthropic men and women, who have done so much to merit the praise implied in that sentence of sacred record: "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The Congress held its annual session in New York in the summer of 1876, and Michigan was, as heretofore, represented in its deliberations by delegates appointed by the Governor.

Valuable papers were then contributed to its deliberations by Hon. E. C. Seaman, Hon. C. I. Walker, and Hon. C. D. Randall of our State. We regret that the length of the proceedings and our narrow limits prevent a full synopsis of its transactions and a reproduction of its valuable papers in full. We make room in our appendix for all we can, and print the papers of Hon. C. I. Walker and Hon. C. D. Randall, and a condensed report of the proceedings by L. P. Alden, Esq., of the Coldwater school.

We also present a brief outline of the proceedings of the Superintendents of the Poor in Michigan at their last annual convention, held at Coldwater in March, 1876. Papers of great value were read there, and discussions by the Superintendents of the interests they have in charge that go far to hasten the progress of improvement in the field of their operations.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, the Commissioners congratulate the State upon the generally excellent and efficient condition of all the State institutions. In the economy and good accomplished by her State charities, Michigan has few, if any equals, and none of the sister states lead her, in the advanced line of benevolent and careful expenditure, for the care of defective and dependent persons within her borders, and whom she adopts as wards.

The Commissioners have refrained in this report from urging many special and definite recommendations. In cases where there are flagrant necessities for reform, as in the jails and poor-houses, an attempt has been made to so state the case that the wrong shall of itself appeal to the wisdom of the Legislature for such remedy as in its discretion will be seen necessary.

The best institutions are at best bad. They are but remedies for ulcerated maladies in the body politic. It is a sad thing, one of the worst of misfortunes, to be consigned as an inmate to the best of them; and it is a fearful thing for man or boy, woman or child, to dwell within such a shadow of death as the worst of them. It is the duty of the State to do its best to diminish the sorrows and alleviate the distresses of those who have no other, and can have no other earthly help or hope.

Your Excellency, we know, from your long service with us on this Board,

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will heartily join in an expression of our obligations to your predecessor in the executive chair for his tireless labor and large hearted solicitude, as well as his most efficient coöperation in every good work in which the Commission has been engaged during the four years' term of his Governorship of the State.

CHARLES I. WALKER,
UZZIEL PUTNAM,
MOREAU S. CROSBY,
GEORGE D. GILLESPIE,
Commissioners.

HENRY W. LORD, *Secretary.*

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FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF PENAL, PAUPER, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

General appropriations for 1875	$5,000 00
" " " 1876	5,000 00
	$10,000 00

The actual expenses of the Board during the two years have been:

For salary of Secretary, $2,000 per annum	$4,000 00
For traveling expenses of Secretary, including express charges, postage, books, and stationery	446 71
Commissioner's traveling expenses	375 05
	$4,821 76

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TOPICS TREATED IN THIS REPORT.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

We begin our appendix with notice of the Third Annual Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor. The meeting was one of great interest. The following programme of its proceedings was adhered to so closely, and gives so excellent an idea of the scope of its design and usefulness, that we publish it here again, with the hope that it will suggest to all who read it, the interesting and wide field of knowledge, and for good works, which lies before those who have thrown upon them the care of our defective, dependent, and dangerous classes:

PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, March 22d.

The Convention will assemble at Seeley's Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M., when it will be called to order by the President, and proceedings, subject to such changes as the Convention may designate, will take place as follows:

1. Prayer.
2. Report of the names of delegates in attendance.
3. Reading of letters addressed to the Convention.
4. A paper by Dr. E. H. VanDeusen, Supt. of Michigan Asylum for the Insane, on "State Provision for the Insane."
5. A review and comparison of the amount expended in the different counties for temporary relief during the year 1875, as shown by the reports to the Secretary of State.
6. Debate on the mode of distributing such relief, and the number of persons fully or partially supported thereby; its effect in encouraging pauperism and destroying self-help; the extent to which it may be judiciously allowed; together with the most effective methods for dealing with "tramps," and getting rid of impostors and undeserving paupers. The discussion to be led by Superintendents T. D. Green of Eaton, Thos. F. Moore of Lenawee, and T. W. Hall of Calhoun.
7. The roll of counties will be called, and a representative from each will briefly state the general condition and management of the poor-house therein, especial reference being had to sanitary arrangements, provision for the separa-

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tion of the sexes and classification of the inmates, as well as the character of food supplied.

8. A paper by Hon. C. D. Randall, on proper limits of State support for dependent children.

H. C. Lewis, Esq., of Coldwater, having extended to the Convention an invitation to visit his elegant art gallery, the time from 1 P. M. until 2½ P. M. of this day will be devoted to an inspection of the pictures and statuary therein.

Evening Session.

1. Music.
2. Prayer.
3. An address by Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan, on "The Necessity of making Pauperism Self-supporting."
4. Music.
5. An address by Hon. H. W. Lord, of Pontiac, on "The Tramp as a circulating medium, and transactions based thereon by interested communities."
6. Music.
7. An address by E. L. Bangs, Superintendent of Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on "The Mute and Blind Wards of the State."
8. Music.
9. Benediction.

Thursday, March 23d.

1. Prayer.
2. An address by L. P. Alden, Superintendent of State Public School, on "The State School Experiment."
3. Debate on the following topics, in the order stated:

I. The employment of Paupers, especially the lazy and vicious, and how it can best be accomplished. J. I. Mead, of Ingham; A. O. Hyde, of Calhoun.

II. The laws of settlement and removal, and how they can be so made and enforced as to prevent one locality from sending its broken-down and diseased paupers to be a burden upon another. Jas. McMahon, of Washtenaw; T. W. Hall, of Calhoun.

III. The neglected and destitute children in the poor-houses, and what shall be done with them. Dr. Humphrey, of Marquette; John N. Foster, of Ludington.

IV. Ought insane and Idiotic persons now in the poor-houses be kept there? Dr. E. T. Rand, of Eaton; Geo. M. Dewey, of Barry.

V. Will any change in our system diminish the evils of pauperism and lessen the weight of taxation imposed for this purpose? Wm. Chamberlain, of Berrien; J. T. Cobb, of Kalamazoo.

VI. What legislation, if any, is necessary for the improvement of our laws in regard to the poor? Thos. F. Moore, of Lenawee; A. O. Hyde, of Calhoun.

The Convention, in a body, will visit the State Public School at 3 P. M. of this day.

Evening Session.

1. Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Report of Committee on Membership, etc., recommending names of officers for 1876. Election and installation of officers.
4. Music.

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5. An address by Rev. George D. Gillespie, Bishop of Western Michigan, on "A State School for Idiots."
6. Music.
7. An address by Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., on "The Policy of keeping Insane and Idiotic Persons in the Poor-houses."
8. Music.
9. A paper by Z. R. Brockway, late Superintendent Detroit House of Correction, on "Hints at changes in our system that will diminish the evils of pauperism and lessen the weight of taxation therefor."
10. Music.
11. Benediction.

COLDWATER, March 22, 1876.

The third annual convention of the county superintendents of the poor, assembled here this morning at 11 o'clock, President C. M. Croswell of Adrian, in the chair.

The convention opened with prayer by Rev. J. G. Jones.

The following gentlemen were present according to counties they represent:

Allegan—Oka Town, C. W. Calkins, N. Jewett.
Barry—D. B. Pratt, S. J. Bidelman.
Bay—B. Knight, J. R. Thomas.
Berrien—Wm. Chamberlain, A. E. Perkins, Silas Ireland.
Branch—R. K. Twadell, J. C. Pierce, R. R. Judd.
Cass—Uziel Putnam, C. C. Nelson.
Calhoun—T. W. Hall, A. O. Hyde.
Clinton—James Kipp.
Eaton—T. D. Green, G. T. Rand, D. B. Hale.
Gratiot—S. C. Crossman.
Hillsdale—B. Bishop, C. E. Mott.
Jackson—F. A. Kennedy, F. S. Wing.
Kalamazoo—Thomas C. Brownell.
Lenawee—H. S. Russell, H. B. Combs, T. F. Moore.
Mason—T. Johnson.
Marquette—Dr. S. D. Humphrey.
Montcalm—R. C. Miller, B. B. Crawford.
Osceola—S. C. Jones, Hezekiah Brown.
Shiawassee—A. B. Chipman, G. P. Butler.
Saginaw—T. L. Jackson, G. P. Butler.
Traverse—H. E. Steward.
Tuscola—J. R. Hooper.
Van Buren—H. M. Olney, W. W. Hodge.
Wayne—J. R. Hosea, J. A. Patrick, J. W. Keits, Superintendents; O. C. Abbott, Overseer of Poor; S. D. Curtis, Superintendent Insane Asylum.
Wexford—James M. Brown, John N. Hanna.

The aggregate attendance, numbering fully 250 persons. Among the men of note here are Gov. Bagley, Rev. F. H. Wines, Springfield, Ill., and Jas. Burns of Detroit; Z. R. Brockway of Detroit; Hon. H. W. Lord of Pontiac; E. L. Bangs, Superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Flint; Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, of Ann Arbor, L. P. Alden, Superintendent of the State Public School here, and a large number of the best county superintendents of the State.

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Below we reproduce Gov. Bagley's address, made at the evening session of the 22d:

GOV. BAGLEY'S ADDRESS.

To make pauperism self-supporting is, perhaps, not possible when taken together, for we rank under the head of paupers the insane, idiotic, crippled, maimed, childhood and old age in one mass. If this classification and this herding together of sick and well, young and old, is to continue, we must expect that our poor-houses will, in the future, as in the past and present, be expensive institutions. First, then, among the ways that suggest themselves to my mind by which we can reduce the expense of pauperism, is to stop, for once and all, the placing of the insane in our poor-houses. Insanity is not pauperism. It is disease,—as much so as consumption or fever. The State should continue to construct and maintain asylums for the insane until every insane person in the State, of every sort and condition, can find shelter under their kindly roofs. Thus, and thus only, can we attempt to cure insanity, and, in its cure, save the expense of its care.

The State, too, should provide a school for the idiotic and imbecile children who so soon find their home in our poor-houses, and who never leave there except for the home for the poor not made with hands. I wish I had time to tell you of what I have seen in some of these schools, especially the one in Columbus, Ohio, where nearly four hundred of these babes of God are not only being cared for, but, in many instances, converted into self-sustaining, self-supporting persons. We should no longer delay this much needed economic charity.

With these two classes that so soon become and remain chronic permanent cases, out of our poor-houses, we shall yet have left the real poor,—the pauper,—and here opens a field for economy and money saving, boundless in its extent, and deserving of our most careful attention, namely: The division of the worthy and unworthy; the genuine and the bogus poor.

"The genuine pauper,—the friendless man or woman, who, from age, disease or other unavoidable disability,—is unable to earn the food and shelter which God intends all his children to share, becomes properly the charge of society. Policy and humanity both decree that his suffering shall be reduced to a minimum average. He is no more to be punished for his poverty than the blind man for his blindness, or the cripple for the weakened limb which hinders him from keeping step with his fellows."

This absolutely helpless fellow-creature is always with us, and has the highest claim upon us for relief, and just in proportion as he is helpless should this relief be given, in the way least degrading to his manhood, as the payment of a just debt, and not an alms. A lack of food and clothes does not imply degradation of nature, and it is as possible for a community as for an individual to administer aid with that respect for its recipient, which is the highest trait of benevolence.

Our alms-houses and asylums are but the payment from us of that just debt which the highest of all authorities has told us we owed to our weaker brother as to Himself.

But we owe no debt to frauds or idlers; neither policy, humanity nor charity prompt us to harbor or succor them. In each of the poor-houses will be found a proportion of the debauched and idle, who utterly refuse to work, and who prey upon the community either by beggary or crime. The admittance of this

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element is not only a flagrant wrong to the tax-payers, but to the worthy poor for whom the poor-houses are maintained.

Still more costly and dangerous in effect upon society are the vagrants who roam from one poor-house to another, and are thus encouraged in their vagrancy. The doors of all poor-houses should be closed against these sturdy beggars.

How to successfully accomplish this separation of the real and counterfeit is a difficult problem. Correspondence between the poor authorities of different counties, descriptive lists sent from one to another, more stringent regulations for admission, greater care upon the part of those whose duty it is to give admissions, will do much, but I am of the opinion that good square, hard work prescribed daily as a medicine for these impostors will empty our poor-houses of them, and save the county the expense of caring for them quicker than aught else. If the able-bodied inmates of our county houses were given just such work, in quantity and quality, as laborers do upon our farms and in our cities, they would "fold their tents, like the Arabs, and silently steal away."

Imagine this done. Imagine, if you can, all improper, unnecessary persons out from under the sheltering and expensive care of our poor-houses, we shall yet have left a vast army of genuine poor, the class above described, our brethren and kinfolk.

For these work should be devised. Not play work, not simply chores, but substantial, remunerative work; work indoors and outdoors; work for winter as well as summer. Several years ago I visited, in Montreal, the "Old Ladies' Home," under the care of the "Grey Nuns." Such old persons I never saw, averaging over eighty years; many of them blind or partially so, and yet almost every one of them were at work knitting, weaving, sewing, etc. A happier home I never saw, and the old ladies seemed to feel that they were not the recipients of charity, but were earning their daily bread, though of course they were not. If these old ladies could work and earn never so little, how much more could the inmates of our county-houses do, many of whom are young and capable?

There are an hundred simple industries that can be conducted by these people—basket-making, weaving, knitting, etc. Work will take away the shame of pauperism that is so dreadful to every one. Work will enable many of the young to go out from the poor-house and earn their own living. That community only can acquire a sound and healthy growth in which the rule is absolute: "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." The law of labor is the law of humanity.

I urge, therefore, that systematic labor be carried on in our county houses, as one of the ways of making pauperism self-supporting. Again, great care should be taken in the selection of the superintendent of a county house. If he or his wife have been a failure on their own farm, they will be a failure on the poor farm. As good management is required in a poor-house as in any business I know of. When you have a successful man or woman in charge of your county house, keep them. Do not remove them for political or religious opinions, or because there has been a change in the board of supervisors. The position is a thankless one at best, and, if you have a good man, show him your appreciation of him by keeping him.

In what I have said I have treated the subject upon the basis and supposition that our present system of county poor-houses is to be perpetuated. I am aware that I am treading on dangerous ground, When I urge, however, that the surest way to make pauperism self-supporting is, abolish the whole system of

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county poor-houses, except, perhaps, in counties of over 100,000 inhabitants, and substitute in their places district poor-houses large enough to accommodate four or five counties, or two or three hundred persons. I know how jealous we are of our county lines (almost as much so as our southern brethren used to be of the rights of the States), how fearful we are that we may pay more than our due share of taxation, how regretfully we relinquish power. Yet the subject is worthy of our most earnest consideration as tax-payers, as humanitarians, as citizens. If possible, forget our county lines. Remember that humanity is the same on both sides of the road; remember, too, that the particular spot from whence some pauper sprung is in the State, and that as citizens of the State we are partners all.

The Legislature at its last session, and upon my suggestion, enacted that hereafter the expense of conveying convicts to prison should be paid from the State Treasury, upon the theory that crime was not committed against the people of the county, but of the State; therefore the citizens of a county remote from the prison should not be taxed for a larger expense on account of their remoteness than the people from a county that was near by; and this, I believe was a wise and proper act.

If we could do the same in our treatment of the poor, the one great obstacle to the establishment of district poor-houses would be removed. Four counties adjoining in this State, with a total population of 120,000, have each a poor-house and farm, the whole valued at $65,000, though I judge the valuation very low, as each farm has over 100 acres. The whole number in these poor-houses for 1875 was 298, the average number 141. The value of the inmates' labor is estimated at $825. The salaries of keeper and physicians wers $3,250, to which should be added the cost of the living of four families,—probably as much more. Could not these four counties unite in the construction of one building, the purchase of one farm, the employment of one keeper and one physician, and in so doing save a large amount of money? The saving of interest on the amount invested in land and buildings would of itself be an item worth considering. The farm could be located near the center of the four counties, each county could have a voice in its general management, and the expenses paid *pro rata* by each county. As a simple business proposition it certainly looks feasible. But of far greater importance would be the improved methods of reform or cure of pauperism that could be brought into play in such an institution. Industries could be inaugurated and trades taught, a much better system of classification adopted, a good hospital for the care of the sick maintained, and the whole treatment of pauperism put on a higher and more intelligent basis.

Is it not worth the attempt?

In what I have said I do not wish to be understood as fault-finding with the management of our county houses as a whole, for I know that at the head of many of them are some of the best men and women of the State. It is the system itself that demands our most earnest and careful consideration, and our minds should be kept open to all suggestions for its improvement.

Mr. Henry W. Lord's address, which followed that of Gov. Bagley, was lengthy, and unwritten. His subject, "The Tramp," with special reference to his predatory and wandering habits; how he had afflicted the world in all times, and especially how his operations were now extended and facilitated by unlimited traveling privileges, which he can command, availing himself of the anxiety of all poor-law officers, into whose hands he causes himself to fall, to get rid of him—and pass him by free railway fares on, and on, and on, ever in

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pursuit of *work*, which he hates worst of all, and of his *relatives*, whose home is always in the direction of his present intended journey.

Thursday Morning.

The exercises commenced at nine this morning, and were introduced by prayer by Rev. Mr. Lowry of Coldwater. A paper was then read by Hon. C. D. Randall of Coldwater upon "Proper Limits of State Support for Dependent Children," of which the following is an abstract:

As an introduction he spoke of the evils in society which brought about pauperism, showing that "rum" was the cause of nearly if not all the poverty in families. He then showed that the State was too apt to wait until these poor waifs upon society became criminals before they undertook to do anything to make them good citizens. It should prevent pauper and criminal tendencies by education with moral surroundings. The child should be taken while pure from bad and placed under good influences in a home. Michigan was the first to organize a government institution for the prevention of crime into which children needing no reformation are admitted. The State public school is an institution for the poor, and poverty alone is the price of admission.

The work of saving these dependent children and making them good citizens is a duty society owes itself. The State can do the work more effectually and cheaply than it can be done by counties or towns, where the number of children would be too small and the expense of buildings, officers, and employés would be too great. The organization and classification of inmates can be more thorough in a State institution. The only purpose for which society is organized into a political body is for the mutual benefit of its members; and at the very foundation lies the principle prevailing at least in all civilized communities, that this organization is for the benefit of the weakest member as well as for the most powerful. The moment it is admitted that society is organized to promote the interest of the more powerful and to oppress or neglect the weaker, that moment society would be disorganized and thrown back into its original chaotic elements. So these dependent, defenseless children have rights given them by both their Creator and by man, and we cannot as men ignore that right.

But why should the State rather than the church or organized private charity do this work? For this reason: The churches are doing a grand work, but their well-meant efforts are but feeble attacks on a giant evil that is fast growing beyond their power to successfully grapple with, and a stronger arm is needed for the work than they can wield. Besides this, church and other private enterprises depend entirely upon fitful charity. Already the State cares for its criminals and insane, and deaf, dumb, and blind; why should it not provide for its dependent children. Have they not a claim upon society?

In England the average of the dependent population to the self-supporting is about one in twenty. In 1847 one in fourteen was supported in whole or in part by public charity. In the United States the average of dependents is about one in 332. In Michigan it is one in 462. The difference is great, and the practical question for us to consider is, what can we do to prevent the United States becoming what England is. If it is done, it must be done by preventive measures. Punishing animals, or building extensive reformatories, or extending alms-houses, will never accomplish a work that can be done only by preventing the young from becoming dependents and criminals. In answer to the question, "Where do you place the limits of State aid for dependent children?" Mr. Randall said, "I do not hesitate to give the most radical answer. The duty

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and interest of the State begins and ends with the dependency of the child in every respect, mentally, morally, and physically."

The salvation of the country lies in elevating this class to a higher educational and consequently higher social condition.

After following out the very profitable theme of the necessity of making these people good citizens to secure the safety of the State, Mr. Randall gave an extended analysis of our State school, giving it a two-fold character, viz.: It is a school for the children of the poor, and poverty alone is the price of admission; and second, it is a merciful agency to restore the child to a home which it has lost by the sins or misfortunes of its parents.

The discussion of the subject, "The employment of paupers, especially the lazy and vicious, and how it can best be accomplished," followed, and was participated in at some length by several gentlemen.

Bishop Gillespie said he had for several years taken an interest in the subject, and from his extensive travels in the State he had many opportunities to make observations. He had found in some poor-houses that when a pauper died there was not enough of the inmates left to do the necessary duties at the funeral. This results from the fact that our paupers have been divided up, and the sick, deaf, dumb, and the blind have been taken out. All inmates should be required to work, if able, and all poor-houses should enforce the rule. There ought to be work-houses, and if one county cannot afford to build one, four counties ought to join together and build one, and when paupers find that they have got to work for somebody else, they will work for themselves.

O. C. Abell of Wayne recommended good, healthy work for all who are able, and work-houses for tramps, for long terms, as a rule. The work of the Wayne county poor-house is all done by paupers. Mr. Humphrey of Marquette also favored work for all who could. If a pauper will not work, send him to the house of correction as a disorderly person.

Superintendent Green of Calhoun, offered a resolution, declaring against appropriating any of the poor fund for the benefit of tramps. Mr. Green said he never assisted tramps with money. Several superintendents suggested that the very advent of a tramp is a swindle. Others said there was no practical way to avoid using some money for tramps. They must be assisted or "moved on." Superintendent Brownell of Kalamazoo, opposed the resolution, as also Superintendent Green of Calhoun. It is, he thought, a matter of discretion and judgment.

Henry W. Lord of Pontiac, described the treatment of tramps centuries ago, that of having their ears cut off, flogging, etc. He believed that if tramps were to be transported, they should be passed back to the county from whence they came, and he did not believe the poor fund should be used at least for transportation otherwise.

Afternoon Session.

The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

C. M. Croswell—President.

Dr. S. D. Humphrey—Vice President.

T. W. Hall—Secretary.

T. D. Green—Treasurer.

The place of meeting next year was left optional with the officers. The time chosen is the second Tuesday in February, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The call is to include officers of all penal and charitable institutions of the State.

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The committee on blanks reported that those now in use are an improvement upon those previously employed, and they are approved except as to temporary relief and causes of indigence. The report was adopted.

Superintendent Nelson of Cass, called attention to the difficulty of getting insane persons into the Asylum at Kalamazoo at night, and the Secretary was instructed to request the Asylum officers to remedy the difficulty.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

"The neglected and destitute children in the poor-houses, and what shall be done with them," was discussed by Dr. Humphrey of Marquette. He had brought eight little children from the Upper Peninsula to the Public School here. He had found the care of destitute children in the Upper Peninsula especially arduous and difficult, because of the climate, and he related several instances of extreme want and suffering there. The poor children were far better off, as a rule, when removed south. Some difficulty is experienced in getting children to come to the Public School because of religious belief, chiefly among Catholics.

Mr. John N. Foster, Superintendent of Mason county, urged the necessity of removing poor children from the care of dissolute parents to the State School, and he narrated some cases in which children neglected had landed at an early age in the Reform School.

THE STATE SCHOOL EXPERIMENT.

The following is the address of L. P. Alden, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN—The institution with which I am connected, is so intimately related to the poor-house system of the State, that you will naturally expect, in the paper, I have been invited to prepare for this association, a plain statement of some of the facts connected with its history and workings.

ORIGIN.

The State Public School is the outgrowth of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. While many private and municipal associations, like the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Detroit, and the Michigan Orphan Asylum at Adrian, have been doing for years a similar work to which it has undertaken, no *State* has ever before attempted it, and in many of its features, it differs from all other institutions. So far as I can learn, it seems to be the direct result of the investigations and recommendations of the commissioners appointed by Gov. Baldwin, in 1869, to examine into the condition of the penal, pauper, and charitable institutions of the State. The bill, embodying many of these recommendations, and establishing the School, was drafted by Senator C. D. Randall of Coldwater, and became a law in 1871. The first buildings were erected in 1873, and the school was opened for the reception of children, May 21st, 1874.

COST OF OUTFIT.

The outfit consists of:

Forty-one acres of land, lying one mile north of the heart of the city, costing	$13,125 00
Barn, various outhouses, hospital, eight cottages, main buildings, plumbing, and gas fitting	104,394 06

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Steam heating and cooking apparatus	$14,027 94
Grading, sewerage, trees, and fencing	4,978 91
Furniture and library	10,332 78
Farm implements, live stock, and miscellaneous	2,689 31
Total cost	$149,550 00
Of this sum the citizens of Coldwater gave	30,000 00
Actual cost to the State	$119,550 00

The new cottages are 40x33 feet, and the hospital 48x33 feet, two stories in height, while the main building has a frontage of 198 feet, and a depth in the central part of 175 feet, with a height of three stories above the basement. The whole building, except the rear part, is covered with slate roofing. All of these buildings are not only elegant in appearance but substantially constructed. The city of Flint has a school house, I am informed, that cost $110,000, and it is believed that no State was ever furnished a finer equipment for any given work at the same cost.

By using the hospital partly as a cottage, which can be done during a large part of the year, 260 children can now be provided for; and as the offices, lodging and school rooms, kitchen, cooking apparatus, and dining-room were designed for a much larger number, from 400 to 500 children can be accommodated, at a comparatively small additional cost, simply by the erection of a few more cottages.

DESIGN.

As so many persons misapprehend the *aims* of this institution, it may be well to inquire into its design, and the special work it has undertaken.

First—It is not a reform school. It is a preventive rather than a reformatory institution. Bad children have, and will come to this institution, who it is hoped will be reformed; but they have no right there, simply because they are *bad*. There is no law authorizing magistrates to send children to this school charged with crime, even under suspension of sentence, and no taint of crime, or of any marked wickedness, attaches to any inmate of this institution simply *because of such connection*, as soon would if this class of children were sent here, and which would in the end greatly embarrass the work of finding them homes. Hence, when children above a certain age, of corrupt habits, who might contaminate the younger and innocent children, have been sent here, the Board of Control have claimed the right to reject them, and in a few instances have exercised it.

Secondly—It is not an orphan asylum, though many have the impression it is such. *Every dependent* and *neglected* child in the State, of sound body and mind, who has not committed crime, whether orphan or not, of whatever nationality or color, is admissible to its privileges.

Again, it is not designed to be a *permanent home* for the children who enter the institution. Many children come to the school with the idea impressed upon their minds that they are to remain in it till they are sixteen years of age, when they are to be restored to their friends, if they have any, or will be suffered to go out into the world and shift for themselves, the State ceasing to care for or exercise any further control over them. When such an idea has taken possession

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of the mind of a child, I find great difficulty in persuading it to go into a home even when a good one is found. But the State does not promise to retain any child in the school till sixteen years of age, provided suitable homes can be found for them sooner, nor does it cease its control over the child, even when indentured, till it has attained its majority. It stands in *loco parentis* to the child, and when it becomes the ward of the State, the authority of the parent ceases. It is expressly declared to be the intention of the act establishing the school, to provide for such children a temporary home, only till homes can be procured for them in families; on the theory that the family furnishes the best agencies for the complete development of the child.

Once more, the leading design of this institution is not that of the *alms-house*, whose mission it is to provide food, clothing, and shelter only. If this had been its design, then it would have been opened to the feeble-minded and diseased children, for they, more than the healthy and bright ones, appeal to our sympathies and need charity. But the law says that only "those who are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction shall be received as pupils." I speak of this more particularly, because quite a number of badly diseased and feeble-minded children have been brought to the school, some of whom have unwittingly been received. Every such child becomes a fixture, and it would not take many years to load up the institution with them, if they were freely admitted, and thus block the way for the bright and healthy ones, who would soon find homes.

What then is the grand underlying idea of this institution? It was designed, as its name implies, to be a *school*, where children shall be trained mentally and morally for good citizenship; to be producers instead of consumers; to become honest, law-abiding citizens instead of pests to society. It is an attempt to dry up some of the sources of the stream of pauperism and crime. Visitors from abroad speak of it as a "grand charity that does credit to the heart of the State." And such indeed it is. It touches the heart first; but it does credit to the *head* as well as heart, and evidences a far-sighted statesmanship. I take it that it was not so much a benevolent regard for the poor and neglected children as a lively concern for its own safety, which prompted the State to establish this institution. The motive was the same as that which prompted the establishment of the free school system. The State had such facts in view as these: "In all juvenile reformatories," says a good authority, "95 per cent of the offenders come from ignorant and vicious homes." "At least 80 per cent of the crime of New England," pays another, "is committed by those who have no education." It recognized the fact that the safety and glory of our country lies not in its wealth and resources, but in the intelligence and virtue of its people.

The instinct of self-preservation then, first led the State to provide the free-school system, that every child whose parents could not or would not provide for its education, might not be deprived of it. But looking over its broad domain, it saw that there were large numbers of children whom the common schools failed to reach, who were growing up in ignorance and idleness, in full course of training to prey upon society and fill its prisons, children whose parents were too poor to feed or clothe them decently, and whose ragged and filthy condition rendered them improper associates of more fortunate children; or, more particularly, children who were growing up in ignorance and idleness in the *poor-houses*. That such was the condition of the children in the poor-houses there seems to be no reason for doubting. The special commission ap-

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pointed by Gov. Baldwin say in their report "that pauper children reap but little benefit from the public schools. Some of them attend district schools, others are taught by some inmate, but usually without success. In all cases the associates of the children at the poor-houses are calculated to defeat the great end of education—the development and elevation of the pupil." Speaking of the same thing Mr. Croswell, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, says: "Most of them grow up entirely witout education, and those who have a capacity to learn, and may attend schools in their vicinity, meet with obstructions and mortifications sufficient to deter them altogether from instruction, or reduce their acquirements to so low a standard as hardly to be an offset to the damage sustained in having their little hearts wounded by the taunts of wayward but more fortunate children." And what is said of their training in school was also affirmed of their industrial education. They grow up in indolence, with a distaste for work, and if for a few years in early manhood or womanhood they manage to shift for themselves, they are liable to become discouraged at the first obstacles, and later in life would doubtless find their way back to the poor-house, bringing several of their progeny with them; or, perchance, take the road to crime.

It is true that the act of 1869 provided that where there were in any poor-house, ten children between the ages of five and eighteen years, they should be taught in the house, or some other place. But it was practically inoperative, as there were only at that time seven poor-houses in the State that had that number.

It was to educate, then, this class of children which the common schools failed to reach, that led to the establishment of the State Public School, and in this way it becomes the complement of our free schools, and perfects our educational system. The poor-house could feed and clothe the child, but failed to develop a good citizen, and self-protection demanded a system that would. If such was the design, it follows that children sent here are no more charity scholars than those educated at the expense of the State in our public schools, or by the General Government at West Point and Annapolis.

ECONOMICAL ASPECTS.

I pass on to consider the economical aspects of this institution. Whether a child can be maintained at the State Public School, with all its superior privileges, at less cost than at the poor-house, is doubtful. The probabilities are the cost is about the same. The appropriation to the school for this year, on the supposition that there would be an average attendance of 240 children, was made on the basis of $2.40 per week for each child. This would include fuel, lights, salaries, farm labor, school books, medical attendance, furniture, wear and tear, and all current expenses. As expenses are now running, I think that this sum will be nearly or quite sufficient. On the other hand, the reports of the county superintendents make the average cost throughout the State, per capita, only $1.97 for the year 1875, and $2.14 for the year 1873. But as the cost ranges all the way from 58 cents per week to $7.79 in the different counties, as given in these reports, it would seem that there must be some error in them, for it is utterly impossible to feed, clothe, and care for any human being at so low a sum as 58, 65, or 80 cents per week. The probability therefore is that the cost is considerably greater than that above given, and fully equals that of keeping a child at the State School, or what it will be with a large number of children.

This question of economy has another aspect. Of the 286 children received

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into the school previous to January 24th, 88 have been placed in families, that is nearly one-third of the whole number. Many of these had been a burden to the counties whence they came for years, and quite likely would still have been there had it not have been for this school. Three children recently came from Houghton county, two of whom had been in the poor-house ten years each, and the other nine years, making an aggregate residence of twenty-nine years. The figures above given mean, when interpreted, that 286 children, cared for by the counties, shrank to 198 when cared for by the State, in a little over one year after the care began to be fully exercised, or, in other words, that the cost of supporting these children was almost immediately reduced one-third. The fact is this institution is becoming a great intelligence office, and as its work is more widely known, homes will be found still more rapidly. Already, inquiries for children reach me from distant States, and we have three in New York State, two in Kansas, and quite a number in Ohio and Indiana. But were the immediate economical results less satisfactory, it might still be shown that the investment in the *end* would prove a paying one. As has been shown the State is working for future rather than present results, and it may be laid down as a settled principle, in conducting private or public affairs, that a bad plan or system will in the end prove more expensive than a good one, even though its first cost should be much less. No system could possibly be so expensive in the end, as that which would have a tendency to increase pauperism and crime, and any system that will transform into honest producers those who are starting on such a career will prove a cheap one for the State.

Most of you have, doubtless, heard the story of "Margaret, Mother of Criminals,"—a newspaper reporter's version of the history of the "Juke" family, which was discovered one year ago last summer, by R. L. Dugdale, of the New York Prison Association. This story was written before all the facts had been searched up, and while essentially correct, differs somewhat from the complete account. The history of this family had been carefully analyzed by Mr. Dugdale, and recently given by him to the public in a pamphlet of sixty-six pages, accompanied with four genealogical charts. The substance of the history, as he gives it, is as follows: Six generations ago there were five sisters, born between 1740 and 1770, of whose mother nothing is known, though she must have been a bad one, judging from the character of the daughters. From such an origin has sprung a line numbering 834 persons, the public record of whose lives is known, besides, it is supposed, some hundreds whose history is lost. Of these it is known that 206 persons were paupers and received assistance, amounting in the aggregate to 830 years. Seventy-six persons were convicted of 115 crimes, and served in prisons 116 years. And there were in the family 128 prostitutes. But as the pauper and criminal records reaching back of 1830 could not be found, and the prison records of only one county out of four, where members of the family had been convicted, could be reached at all, it is reasonable to suppose that the actual number of crimes committed by this family, and the years spent by its members in prison and pauper-houses, were greatly in excess of those above given; and Mr. Dugdale shows that in various ways, including assistance, expense of conviction, maintenance in prison, loss of property by fires and robbery, this one family has cost the State of New York already, more than $100,000. And this family is only typical of many all over the country who are now starting on similar careers. Could some institution like this, have stretched out its arms and snatched these sisters, in early childhood from the environments of a bad home, all this expense might have been

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saved. Dr. Elisha Harris, secretary of the New York Prison Association, speaking of this family says: "Debased as the stock became in successive years, I have reason to believe that in any of the generations most, if not all of its individual members could have been saved from vices and offenses by a prompt and reasonable care and training of the children." Mr. Dugdale, who, as before stated, has patiently studied this family history, arrives at a number of encouraging conclusions, among which are the following:

First—"Heredity is not the controlling element in determining a child's career. If the environment be changed at a sufficiently early period, the career may be arrested."

Second—"Where there is vitality, there morality can be organized and made a constituent part of character."

Third—"The law would seem to be, that development is in the line of the least resistance; hence the power of environment and the value of skillful training which removes obstacles, and to an extent, makes the direction of least resistence coincide with the established law of social order.

To give the right direction to the lives of the children gathered in it, and thereby save the State from the burden of supporting such families in coming years, is the aim of the State School, and the economy of the experiment must be determined by its success in this kind of work, rather than by comparing its first cost with that of some system that fails to do this.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

This leads me to speak of the success of this institution in this respect. First, it has, up to the present date, placed in families ninety-three children, where they will have opportunities for proper development and for becoming respectable citizens. Unlike those brought from the East, most of whom run away from the homes provided for them, only two of our children, so far as I can learn, have left their guardians, and most of them are doing well.

Again, there is a marked improvement in the physical, mental, and moral condition of those who remain in the school. They usually improve in health, and their features become brighter and more attractive.

Their *progress* in *study* is nearly as rapid as that of more favored children in the public schools. They also improve in their habits. They become neater and less destructive of property. Our school-rooms, with their books, plants, pictures, and furniture, all uninjured, bear witness that they can be taught to respect property, though as a class, when they enter the school, they are very destructive of it. Boys who were accustomed to swear, fight, and use foul language, in a few months leave off such habits and become obedient and respectful to their superiors. This change is secured mainly by the moral sentiment pervading the entire institution, including the children themselves, which makes a newcomer, indulging in such habits, feel so uncomfortable that he soon leaves them off of his own accord. I do not mean that all so improve, and that there are not some apparently almost incorrigible ones, but yet, looking over the entire school, and having watched this experiment carefully for nine months, I feel confident that there is a sure though slow improvement all around; that, on the whole, they not only know more of books and work, but are actully better children than they were. A few instances, selected from many that might be given, will illustrate what this institution is doing for one class of children gathered in it.

A. B., a street boy 14 years of age, of bad parentage, accustomed to fight, of

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quick temper, and unable to read one word, is now one of our Star boys, reads respectably in the fourth reader, is making fair progress in arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and is learning the shoemaker's trade. Since writing the above he has been indentured to a wealthy farmer.

O. M., of about the same age, and from the same city, entered the school fourteen months ago. Could read none, but was one of the worst boys that ever entered the school. His father was sent to the House of Correction fifteen times, and his mother nine times and died there. He reads now in the Fourth Reader, excels in Arithmetic, draws maps well and is learning the shoemaker's trade. He is also a Star* boy, and is aiming for, and bids fair to reach a higher and better life, though he still has some feelings, of which he is conscious, but which he is trying to overcome.

A few months ago, there appeared one morning in the Grand Haven Herald the following slip: "On Tuesday morning John Larkins found, back of the engine house, curled up in a hogshead, a boy nine years old, who had lain there all night, and when found, was partly covered with snow and benumbed with cold. His name is Billy ———, his mother lives with Harry Elliott, a negro of some seventy years of age, who abuses Billy so that he did not dare to go home. Who wants a smart boy to do chores? Inquire of Supervisor Bower." A gentleman of that city, seeing the notice, became interested in him, and knowing the deep interest Gov. Bagley feels in friendless children, wrote him as follows: "The poor boy referred to in the slip, is the unfortunate son of drunken parents, and appears to inherit a love for drink. Every cent he can earn goes for cigars, tobacco, and whisky, although he is not more than nine years old. His father is dead, and his mother is so degraded as to cohabit with an old drunken negro. Please inform me if he is not a proper subject for the State School! If he is not cared for now he will certainly become an inmate of the penitentiary before long, as he has nothing but a life of crime before him, to which he is goaded on by poverty, and the example of his unnatural protectors."

This letter the Governor forwarded to me with the following comments: "I should like our School to tackle the within mentioned case. I should like to see what we could do with and for this boy. One thing is certain, unless somebody gets hold of him, he will be in the State Prison before long."

I wrote to the gentleman, informing him how the boy could be admitted, and the whole thing passed from my mind until one morning some weeks after, on coming down to my office before breakfast, I found a bright, chipper little fellow waiting for me, who proved to be this same Billy. He had been put on board the night train, and came through all alone, arriving here in the early morning. He had forty-five cents left after paying his hack hire, which he turned over to the cottage manager for safe keeping, saying that he wanted to get enough more to buy a pair of skates. Billy has been with us only three months, and I do not know how he may yet turn out; but one thing is certain, during all these months he has not smoked a cigar, chewed a quid of tobacco, or drank a glass of whisky. Furthermore, his conduct has been very good, and he is happy and contented. I asked him a short time ago, how he liked the School. "First-rate," was his reply, "I would have come sooner if I had known there was such a good place." With good influences about him, I believe the boy may be saved and made a good citizen.

*Boys who for three months consecutively remain on the Roll of Honor, have a silver-plated Star, with the initials "S. P. S.," given them. If this is retained by good conduct for three months, it will then be taken away and a gold plated one substituted in its place.

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Allow me to speak of one more case. Early in July, a prominent physician in the central part of the State, wrote to Gov. Bagley about a little girl in his town, whom he described as follows: "She is entirely unmanageable by her parents, leaving home for several days and nights together, getting on the cars and going off to Detroit, Ohio, and other places. She steals everything she can. Her father gets drunk and abuses her while intoxicated. The mother curses and whips her. Two of her mother's brothers are in State Prison; one for life for murder, and the other for some other crime. It may be said in her favor, that she is bright and healthy." Had the child been older than eleven or twelve years, she would not with such a record, have been a proper subject for this school, as in all probability, her habits would have become so deeply confirmed, that the injury she would have done other children would have outweighed all the good we might have done her in the short time she could have remained in the institution; but as she was only eleven years old, the Governor advised that the experiment be tried, using the following words: "I do not think the State School should be kept for good little children only, who have got their Sunday School lessons already learned; but it should also be a place for those whose faces are beginning to turn the wrong way. I do not know that I would take a girl that had already become a hardened criminal, but I *would* most certainly take children of ten or eleven years, even if they had sinned."

Well, the girl was soon received into the school. No allusion has since been made to her past life, but every effort has been put forth to awaken her self-respect and a desire for the good opinion of others. And while it would not be reasonable to expect or true to state that she has been cured of her faults in eight months, it *would* be true to say that she is a very good girl most of the time, troubles us less than most of the children, and I notice that her record of deportment stands higher than that of the average in her cottage, and is rapidly improving. There is great reason to hope that instead of becoming another "Margaret" she may grow into a respectable and useful woman. Such are some of the children gathered here, and such are some of the results already attained by this institution. The astronomer, given a small part of the orbit of a planet or comet, can describe its entire course, but no one can predict with certainty the career of a child through life, and some of these children, of whom we have now the highest hopes, may disappoint the State in the end. But the experience of other institutions engaged in a similar work for years past, is such as to encourage us, that all which is hoped for from this institution may come to pass.

In conclusion, I have to say that it occurs to me that the future success of this institution, in this kind of work, will depend largely upon the characters of those who shall conduct it, and who daily and hourly come in personal contact with the children. Beautiful grounds, fine buildings, pleasant rooms, good food, comfortable clothing, and pure air, all have an important place in the complete development of these children, but they alone cannot do it. The inspiration upward must come from those who guide and instruct them. This work demands, therefore, a consecration to it, a thorough knowledge of child life, broad cultivation, a love for the work, and an enthusiastic and abiding faith in its success. A danger that threatens it, among others, is that in the attempt to run it economically, so that the cost *per capita* shall compare favorably with that of some other institution, this shall be made the end and the grand design of its establishment be lost sight of. As a great State experiment

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it should be so endowed that whatever is *really necessary* for its complete success, whether it be playthings, gymnasiums, flowers, fountains, papers, books, kindergartens, or competent and first-class workers, can be procured.

At Portage, Wisconsin, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach each other within half a mile. Thence diverging, the Wisconsin pours its waters through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, while the Fox, through the lakes and the St. Lawrence, discharges its waters into the Atlantic. In the center of the town, on the dividing ridge between the two rivers, stands the court-house, so situated that the rain falling on one side runs into the Wisconsin, while that falling on the other runs into the Fox, and it is easy to imagine that a slight puff of wind may determine the direction of the rain-drops as they fall, whether it be towards the ocean or the gulf.

And so in the coming years, as thousands of little children shall pass through this institution at the most impressible period of their lives, if all its forces shall be concentrated to push them in the right direction, the happy destiny of many of them will be there determined, and they will rise up at last to call its founders blessed.

The convention was then favored with a quartette by Mr. George Greenwood, Dr. W. L. Andrews, Mrs. Mudgett, and Miss Johnson.

Rev. F. H. Wines of Springfield, Ill., addressed the convention upon the subject, "The Policy of Keeping Insane and Idiotic Persons in the Poor-house." Our ordinary county-houses, he says, are entirely unsuited for their purpose, being nothing more or less than an ordinary farm-house. He did not refer to alms-houses in Michigan, but to the houses in Illinois, two of which he had visited, one in southern Illinois and another in northern Illinois, both of which were disgusting spectacles, and in both of which the insane inmates were brutally treated. In one a man had not been out of his cell for sixteen years. The insane are treated like wild beasts.

In another alms-house he saw a woman who was very violent and excitable. She had undertaken at one time to kill one of the boys. The wife of the keeper of the house said she had taken a horsewhip and whipped her for half an hour. The speaker gave almost innumerable instances of cruelty and inhuman treatment of insane persons and idiots who are sick and otherwise ailing. Harsh and brutal treatment he did not consider proper, but great kindness and skill should be used.

One thing to be deprecated is that the physicians who attend these alms-houses are chosen because they work cheap. Such cheap physicians are very liable to be incompetent. The man that will take care of the paupers cheapest is not the man to be employed, but we should get the same physician to attend paupers as one would for our wives and children,—the best of medical skill.

One reason why the insane and idiotic are not taken out of the poor-houses is that the State will not make the necessary appropriations to erect suitable buildings. In Illinois no man need pay one single cent in the institutions for the insane for board or care unless he is able to do so. Having paid his share of the taxes that support the public institutions, he has the same right to place his children in them without expense as he would in a public school.

One error is that some superintendents, acting from human nature, don't like to retain in the State institutions persons who are incurable. This is entirely wrong, and in Illinois there is a law which divides the State into districts, each having the privilege of sending its *pro rata* number to the public institutions, and this law also does not allow the discharge of idiots who are incurable.

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The manner of instruction adopted in Illinois, its success, and the State Institution, were next described, as carried on during the last ten years, the institution costing $185,000. Mr. Wines very justly concluded that keeping insane persons and idiots in alms-houses was, as a rule, the height of folly.

HOW TO DIMINISH THE EVILS OF PAUPERISM.

The following is the paper read by Z. R. Brockway, Esq.:

We ought always to maintain a marked distinction between pauperism and poverty. The one signifies entire reliance upon public charity for support, hence a deteriorated and degraded condition of character; while the other suggests only want, with some remaining resources of means or possibility of voluntary effort. The pauperized state, as we find it, is often hereditary, transmitted entire or in form of a tendency to be developed or diverted during the life, as circumstances may favor or oppose. Or it is cultivated (without heredity), by the unfavorable surroundings of the childhood and youth, in such particulars as homelessness, unhealthy sanitary conditions, and by the bad influence of degraded associates. Or again, it comes later in life, out of disappointment in business or otherwise, and through domestic distresses, or from disease. The hereditary pauper and they of earliest approach, are rarely if ever, conscious of their state; while those of later development but faintly feel it, and only by the fitful memory of past prosperity. The pauperized subject is hopeless; not necessarily in dispair, but he is without the natural healthful stimulus of either expectation or desire. The paralyzed will no longer prompts the natural functions of the mind. They act automatically, or from the momentum of a former force. He is a machine run down, not dead, but demoralized, lacking both the usual impulse and guidance. When left to himself, if observed in the poorhouse, he will be found idle and sunning himself, in pleasant autumn days, under the lee of a fence or building, or, stretched in summer upon bench or ground in some shady nook. In dormitory he will lie upon his bed for days in a semi-conscious state, or stroll listlessly about the apartment. He rarely reads, and if so, then to while away the time, not to any profit, for he has no thought of ever applying to practical use any knowledge to be gleaned. He is not sad, but sober. The ripple of merry laughter does not often spring spontaneously from the pauper ward, and his limited conversation with his fellows is of trifling matters, frequently rising to controversy and culminating in quarrels. Observed in society, he will be found in squalid quarters, without regular employment, only exerting himself when driven by direst necessity. He is gluttonous as opportunity affords, and intemperate as occasion offers. He is addicted to violent passion, giving it vent upon the luckless head of wife and children. His taste for food is coarse, his person unkempt, and he is often insensible to discomforts most distressing to others. In short, he is like the animals, under sway of instinct; the reason and finer sensibilities are benumbed.

Of course it is difficult to determine definitely in each case the state of deterioration reached, but the practiced officer proceeding regularly will form an estimate sufficiently correct for practical purposes. The fact that one applies for public alms is an indication of the presence of the disease (if it may be so termed), though of course not conclusive. The appearance of the applicant as to dress and cleanliness, the observable condition of the health and of the flesh, the general bearing, the eye, the voice and enunciation in speech, all contribute to the forming of a

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correct judgment upon the case. Besides, information may be obtained as to the usual occupation, the personal habits, the character of the home and family, if any there be; and the presence with the ancestry, of any form of nervous disease as indicated by insanity, epilepsia, intemperance, unusual irritability of temper or other marked peculiarities of habit or health, is of use, to the intelligent student, in determining this matter. Still further: practical tests of the true condition may be added. The test of proffered employment to be supplied in the ordinary way, or in some cases, of labor in the industrial that should be provided for the cure of paupers. Or, tasks in an educational direction may be imposed to show what remains of intellectual power and force of will. By such means the pauper proper and the uncontaminated poor will be certainly ascertained, and much of value be learned as to all the others.

Out of the pauperized state, however, and in whatever degree derived, springs much of the vice and crime we are constantly called upon to confront. Out of it comes much of the cost of our courts and constabulary, the cost of constructing and maintaining public establishments; but above all, the curse of its contamination, calls upon all, and especially upon the county superintendents here assembled, to stop its growth and confine the evil to the narrowest range.

When the public service in this department shall recognize pauperism as a disease, sometimes inherited, frequently arising from circumstances measurably under our control, shall become quick to discern and mark its stage in individuals, to "diagnose" it, as the doctors say, then, and not until then, may we hope to institute measures from which its evils shall be preceptibly diminished.

Such change in our system as shall secure the proper care of paupers is desirable. The popular detestation of tramps and imposters is excusable, and possibly the best thing now is for citizens to drive them from their doors. And in the absence of suitable facilities for their treatment, the present temporizing policy of our public officers may be a necessity; but, under the true system, such feelings and policy on the part of a public officer are inexcusable, for he is supposed to know of their deplorable degradation, and should pity if he cannot cure, and to send a pauper adrift to prey upon some other community will bring upon him the public opprobrium. Whenever it shall be discovered that an applicant has passed the line that separates the poor from the pauper, the first duty is to *provide for him*. He is as properly a subject of the State's care and control as is the lunatic or leper, both on the ground of humanity and of public economy and security. The question of distributing the expense is not now under consideration, only that he shall be properly cared for and controlled.

It is believed also, that we should undertake the *cure of pauperism* in such cases as come under our care. For the large class of paupers who are invalid or imbecile, curative effort is far from useless, as will be conceded by all who have witnessed the improvement of feeble-minded children in schools specially designed for them, and of chronic invalids when removed from the poor-house to good hospitals. But there is still more encouragement to seek the restoration to a condition of self-support of tramps and other able-bodied paupers. The prevention of pauperism by the treatment of paupers is to be derived mainly from their more appropriate care and efforts for their cure, because this involves their custody. Their withdrawal from community by being domiciled in industrials or other institutions diminishes their evil influence by limiting their intercourse with others, by diminishing the disease in the individual, as the process of cure goes on, and ought to effectually prevent the production from them of a pauperized progeny. These institutions should maintain a rigid classification

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of their inmates; personal cleanliness and orderly habits should be enforced; profitable employment should be supplied; the pauper being taught how to earn his own living by doing it here; and special suitable means by which the mind shall be stimulated and the whole being toned up as far as may be, should be kept constantly in use. Prevention also involves some supervision after their dismissal from institutions, which could be had through the same agency necessary for the proper care of the poor not yet pauperized. The present poor-house system is believed to be most pernicious in its influence upon pauperism in the State, and it will have been observed that the classification, the care and the cure of paupers as here proposed will necessitate the treatment of considerable numbers of them in State institutions to be, if not already provided; yet it should be borne in mind that the plan is to keep the number in such institutions at the lowest possible point. The diffusion among the people of the exceptional classes so ably advocated and extensively practiced in Massachusetts is a sound principle of the greatest importance, and ought to be adopted more generally in our own State. But for the treatment of the class herein denominated paupers the principle is not applicable. The cure of a real pauper, so as to send along the fibre of his being the fiat of a forceful will and insure obedience thereto—to give due ascendancy in his mind to the ordinary human motives of action, and to so train the judgment that its decisions shall be trustworthy—requires such constant energy of a will not his own, such wise judgment and watchful supervision as cannot be had among the people at large, neither in a county alms-house, ordinarily. But it shall be said, also, that the extent to which this principle of diffusion may be well applied is considerably affected by the density, the average cultivation, and the general occupation of a people. A dense population gives, of course, added facilities for communication and supervision, is usually accompanied with much of mechanical employment, and, in this country at least, with increased educational advantages over the more sparsely populated portions, all of which are favorable conditions for the absorption of the classes named.

The treatment of applicants who are not yet paupers, and of the poor who do not apply for relief, is, if possible, a more difficult matter, and certainly a more delicate duty. It draws deeper upon our humanity, and were it not that giving here doth not impoverish, might well drain its hidden resources. We have seen so much of deception, have been so long in contact with paupers, that it is feared sometimes the heart is hardening towards the poor. Or, perhaps we have seen so many of the worthy poor give up gradually all effort to maintain themselves when receiving relief from the public fund, that we become perplexed between the promptings of inclination and a sense of duty. However, on reflection, pauperism must seem such a serious evil that the efforts of the poor to escape therefrom are of deepest interest, and will enlist our warmest sympathy. Whoever, from his own experience, is enabled at all to appreciate the thick darkness at first overshadowing the life by reason of reverses or other misfortune, the deep gloom finally settling down for abidance, the apathy imprisoning our powers, the gradually fading consciousness of the real condition, must concede that together they constitute a calamity the very consideration of which is appalling. To save a fellow creature from this, to save society from its consequences, every hand that has a human heart to move it, should be outstretched in aid, if so be that the very aid intended may not contribute to the calamity we would avoid. How *can* we help the poor and not hinder them—how may they be properly provided for and not be pauperized?

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Private benevolence and the public fund are the only sources from which the poor are to be provided, and there is no more important question before us than the true relation of these two. The innumerable private charities that have sprung up in the more thickly populated cities and States at the east have already developed serious difficulties that may soon be upon us. Not only is there no unified system of operation in connection with the public work, but they are sometimes in conflict with it and with each other. This had reached a point in New York in 1872 or 1873 so as to call for an effort to organize a so-called "Charity Clearing House," and an experiment was actually tried. At a public meeting held during this experiment, Mr. Theodore A. Rosevelt said: "The soup-houses, free lodgings, etc., do much harm by bringing a large pauper class to the city, and by teaching the poor to rely upon them for support. The number of cases of extreme hardship is exaggerated, and will be be better met without multiplying such institutions. The number of those who obtain aid from several societies is large and increasing. There are several societies carrying out the same objects without regard to each other, and some charities are unworthy, being frauds upon the public benevolence. There is no impartial source of information as to the actual needs of different charities," etc., etc. In the city of New York at this time there were 294 voluntary, organized, and domiciled charities. The charities did not generally agree to the "clearing-house" plan; so it was not permanently adopted, although it was uniformly agreed that some centralized supervision was needed. It seems necessary now to properly harmonize the operations of private charities among themselves and with the public poor system, that they should have governmental authorization and supervision. That is, no new charity should be permitted to organize unless upon the authority of the proper department of State administration, and such existing charities as are judged most worthy should receive State aid, conditioned upon their making full reports, and accepting the examinations of the proper State officer. In the treatment of the poor for prevention of pauperism, these voluntary private charities are indispensable. They should not be hampered, but helped. It has been well said that "a perfect system of public relief can only be carried into operation by the *public itself;* official aid, as such, is apt to degrade the recipient. Officials often paralyze the benevolence of the rich and freeze the poor. Officials are necessary for the supervision of the system, to advise as to the amount of relief and check indiscriminate benevolence, etc., etc. But there may always be found organizations or individuals, who in distributing relief will make it doubly acceptable because brought by a loving hand, saving the self respect of the recipient, and stimulating his hopeful self-help as well. And the whole community are wiser and better for having their sympathies thus cemented together in a common humanity." It has sometimes been a conviction that the care of the poor might be entirely committed to private benevolence, if only private benevolence could as readily discern the pauperized state, and would leave paupers entirely to the public officers. But as the case now is we must take official cognizance of the poor, and in a manner and extent hitherto unpracticed. We are most certainly remiss, as public officers, if we do not anticipate and often prevent the pauperization of the poor among us. This may be very generally accomplished even in cities and large towns, and is quite easy in the country.

Every superintendent should know thoroughly the poor in his district, and may without offensive espionage know enough of the resources and habits of each and of all, to determine whether any, and if any, then who are approach-

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ing the point of dependence upon public relief. When any such are discovered, a due regard for the public interest should suggest immediate interference, and is it not surprising that, prudent people as we are, this principle has not been more generally incorporated into our system? It would seem quite practicable to surround such with saving influences in communities where the wealth and respectability is so much garnered in the church, where Christian charity is supposed to abound. The public officer should only need to point out the occasion and the way, to send at once brotherly aid to the rescue. When this cannot be done or does not avail, semi-official intervention may be summoned with success, especially since it rests upon a background of legal authority. A friendly warning by the officer, and wise counsel with regard to work, and the best application to be made of resources, whether of means or labor, with arrangement for loans or other assistance, will turn many a man from an erroneous course, enkindle his failing energies, saving his soul from that apathy of discouragement worse than death. Or again, authority should be vested somewhere, if it is not already, so that on application of the officer a *conservator* could be appointed to take charge of a man and his means, when he himself is incapable of so managing as to sustain himself and family. Or, yet again, the law may (or should) promptly interpose to commit one who is pauperized or vagrant to curative treatment, as already outlined, and to provide for his family the while, not pauperize them permanently, as is so often the case now when their support is thus removed. The extent of the aid to be given the poor who are not paupers, must differ of course, with the differing circumstances of the cases, and must be largely determined by the manner in which it is bestowed. Only insure that the effect shall be salutary, and the true limit is the measure of need. There is room for a radical change of our practice in this particular. The spirit of our system and the true ideal may be illustrated by Dr. Stallard's contrast between the English Poor Law Board and the Jewish Board of Guardians in London. "Look sharp after your pockets," says one, "drive away the idle vagabonds who seek relief." "Open your purse strings," says the other, "for pauperism and sickness are practically the same thing; the more efficiently you relieve the one, the more effectually you prevent the other." "The one seeks to repress pauperism by economizing relief, while the other prevents pauperism by prompt, efficient relief, doing all they can to tempt the poor to come for help before they are completely pauperized. The reports of the one seek to commend themselves by reporting diminished expenditure for the poor, while the others express their regret that the funds are insufficient to satisfy the philanthropy and liberality of the community or what the just requirements of many cases would demand."

The expense of administering the liberal system (the Jewish), caring so generously for the poor as to require little for paupers, was twenty-four per cent of the whole expenditure, while the administration of the so-called economical system (the English) was full forty per cent, and it has been ascertained that so complete was the record kept by the Jewish Board of Guardians of each individual and family, that, whereas under the old system of "drive away all you can," there were thirteen per cent of unworthy applicants; now, when all are invited to come, this percentage is reduced to four and a half per cent.

Is not this a most gratifying exhibit? And may we not anticipate that when the true ideal of a poor system for a State shall be realized, we shall no longer be obliged to do violence to our nobler nature in administering it, but shall find the harmony that surely exists between public policy and the purest and best conception of human duty and brotherhood?

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When all possible previous work has been done for the poor, and after the palpable pauper is eliminated, there must remain a great throng, a mixed class partially pauperized, whose treatment, to be governed by general principles, will constitute, perhaps, the most intricate and important duty of the relief officer. It is believed his duties would be much simplified if the fact and the idea of public poor-houses could be obliterated, and their place be supplied with institutions appropriately named and designed for the treatment of special classes of dependents. Already has Michigan moved well forward with this idea. We have our Insane Asylum, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the State Public School; and the attention of the Legislature has been called to the need of a State hospital and of an asylum or school for the feeble-minded. When these latter, and perhaps the State House of Correction, are established, will not the full time have arrived for adopting that system shown by the example of so many of the older States as well suited to "reduce pauperism to a minimum and keep it there, and to prevent the formation or continuance (in Michigan) of such a persistent class of paupers as is now the curse of the mother country, and of other European nations," namely, the system of "local relief supplemented and supervised by the State."

With a better system supplying the needed agencies of treatment and relief, the examination of applicants will naturally resolve itself under two general heads, viz.: Shall the case be undertaken at all? and, Does it require institutionary or out-door treatment? The determination of the first question *pro* or *con* will much govern the extent and the nature of further investigation. Thus, should it appear at any stage of the examination that the resources of means or energy belonging to the applicant will, if properly husbanded, help him over the hard place without public aid, then he should be dismissed with such kind encouragement as may be; but to guard against error in so important a matter he should be privately commended to some source of Christian sympathy and care. If, on the other hand, the applicant is an impostor, pauperized, insane, invalid, imbecile, a friendless child, or even a criminal, and it shall also appear that the natural influences operating in mixed society are an insufficient restraint or stimulus then it will be easy to determine which of the several establishments provided is most appropriately his, and to take the necessary formal steps to secure his committal.

For some, however, the modified dependents of the classes named, and for many others, out-door relief must be most salutary and economical, for which our system is seriously at fault, needing new appliances not yet introduced in any systematic way, so far as is known. The principle of *loans* is a most important one in this connection; loans from a portion of the poor fund, to be set aside for that purpose on pledges, or otherwise, at a reasonable rate of interest, or none at all. The poor are now robbed at the pawn-shops, paying sometimes at the rate of 300 per cent per annum for temporary small loans. This disposition of the poor to borrow with the intention to pay again, rather than to beg or become a public charge, is a hopeful sign, and should be fostered by the public guardians of the poor. Loans of tools, enabling mechanics and others to get employment, has been a useful mode of aiding the poor. A successful experiment of this kind was tried not long ago in England, and is related by Stallard in his "London Pauperism." Seven thousand five hundred dollars' worth of sewing machines were loaned upon very similar conditions to the lien contract sales of the sewing machine companies in this country. The borrower was required to repay the cost of the machine by

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installments, finding sureties when possible. They were required to show the competency of some member or the family to operate it, and were subject to an occasional inspection of the machine. Of all the machines thus loaned to the poor who could not otherwise procure them, only one had been unfairly dealt with, and hundreds of families had been rescued from misery and degrading pauperism at only the cost of some trouble of superintendence of course, and of the interest on a few hundred pounds.

Labor may often be procured for the poor by simply bringing together the employer in want of labor and the seeker after it. Thousands of applicants have thus been provided with situations where they could support themselves through the labor bureau of the New York Commissioners of Charities, as was evident at the date of my own observation of their work. In our own State, especially, labor may frequently be procured by the removal of the applicant to the place where his services may be in demand. The relief officer should have authority to remove a family entirely, and to see them housed and actively at work, all at the public expense when necessary. Labor should be supplied, of course, in the industrial where the curative process is conducted, and occasionally able-bodied applicants may be sent there; but this should not be done except with caution, and as a necessary test of dependency. To commit the worthy poor to the pauper industrial is degrading to them, often breaks up their home, pro-producing pauperism, the very result we wish to prevent. Of course applicants having a settlement in another State or the neighboring province should be sent thither with dispatch.

The distribution of gratuities through a third party unknown to the recipient as an agent of the public poor fund, by one who can conserve the remaining self-respect and courage, is another change that may be sometimes introduced into our system. Gratuities of commodities exactly meeting the real want, so that no exchange or purchase upon orders is necessary, is already considerably practiced by private charities, and is found to work well. Gratuities may be conditioned upon a satisfactory sanitary state of the home and person, upon the education and proper employment of the children. This has been found of value among a class on the borders of pauperism.

These measures involve the principle of systematic visitation. (1.) Voluntary in aid of the poor who have not applied for relief. (2.) Semi-official, specially of such as are surely sliding towards dependency. (3.) Official, viz: The necessary visitation of such new cases as apply for relief when it is necessary to determine their rank and to insure their compliance with prescribed conditions, or when it will contribute to their recovery.

The matter of full and complete records of each case, and of the family to which they belong, at whatever cost of labor, is very essential, for only thus can due information be communicated to successors in office, the faults and the merits of our system be made known from which should spring all possible progress of improvement.

The evils of pauperism and the weight of taxation, therefore, will probably be diminished in proportion as pauperism is recognized, controlled, and prevented; therefore this paper has suggested at its beginning a simple classification of dependents. Everywhere actual progress in administering for dependants has been preceded by some classified consideration of them, usually succeeded by their actual separation into classes for particular treatment. Mr. Sanborn, in his recent report upon the charities of Massachusetts during the century ending January 1st, 1876, says: "To separate the young from the old, the invalid

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and insane from the able-bodied and sane, was *the first step,* and this classification once made released many from a condition of absolute dependence and put them in the way of self-support." That the instruction and training imparted under the particularly efficacious system of that State to the classes elsewhere so dependent, has produced among them a very satisfactory degree of independence, and that thousands of the neglected and vicious among the young have become respectable members of society, and that this work has been undertaken by the public, and paid for out of the public treasury to an extent elsewhere unknown. Further, that they are now undertaking the supervision and protection of the dependent classes with results in the highest degree gratifying." It is believed that the habitual study of dependents, by the relief officer, for the purpose of a general classification as herein proposed, would of itself prompt the measures necessary to the control of the whole matter substantially as proposed. It is now a firm conviction in the most influential quarters that (in the language of Dr. Howe) the existence of whole classes of defectives, of paupers and criminals, is not among the essentials, but the accidents of a higher civilized state; and that the number and condition of those classes is largely under human control. And this conviction finds some confirmation in accessible facts. In Massachusetts (Sanborn says) "the number and cost of the public poor kept more than even pace with the growth of the State in population and wealth, until about twenty years ago, when the improved system became effective and the tide began to turn the other way, slowly at first, but afterwards more perceptibly." The Jewish Board of Guardians of London, Eng., before mentioned, have for years succeeded in preventing the spread of pauperism from among their own poor, except as fresh importations of paupers come from abroad.

If such results have been actually attained upon substantially the basis of the principles here cited, is there not much encouragement to adopt them upon the poor system of our rapidly developing commonwealth?

It is known that the population of Michigan increased fifty-three per cent from 1850 to 1860, and fifty-eight per cent from 1860 to 1870, and is to-day probably 1,500,000. Mr. Croswell tells us that in 1874 the aggregate number of public dependents was 44,078, relieved or supported at a cost of $631,-457. Now if we may estimate the population of the State twenty years hence at 3,000,000, it is probable (since with increased density of population, dependents always devolop in increased ratio), there will be 100,000 of them, costing for maintenance at least $1,500,000 per annum. If it could be said that the weight of taxation then would not be preceptibly increased because it would be shared by the increased population; such a statement certainly could not be urged as to the other and more serious evils of pauperism. The 100,000 of dependents distributed among twice the present population, but within the same extent of territory would, according to the uniform lesson of all accessible statistics, multiply their contaminating influence and contribute to the commission of crimes in a degree fearful to contemplate. The whole subject then, seems well worthy of the most careful examination.

No human intelligence can confidently declare what, in the ages to come, shall be the fruit of all our efforts. Probably each one has at some time been impressed with a sense of the impossibility of changing the real character of society by whatever we may do. There seems to be beneath all observable activities a presence of immutable law, the guidance of an Almighty Hand governing the growth of society, shaping the public sentiment, as matter is moulded by an invisible force and made to subserve the Divine will. Yet, it must be

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that our own and the happiness of others is promoted by the harmony we may produce of human affairs with the plan of the Creator, as that may be ascertaind. To search for His plan, to discover the true order, is an employment at once most gratifying and ennobling. To contribute in any degree to the alleviation of human suffering about us by this process, to have hope of adding an iota to the happiness of a future generation, should, as it doubtless does, amply repay for any amount of time and thought devoted to the subjects, the consideration of which at this time, has called this assembly together.

The President then introduced Bishop Gillespie, who began his address by speaking of idiocy itself in contrast with insanity, and other forms of intellectual and physical insanity. He defines the idiot in this wise: "As his very name implies, he is isolated, and has ever been so; he is disinherited from his birth—even before it. He is a being dissociated from all around him, without ties, without aims, without reasons; his life's history is indeed a blank, summed up and circled in nonentity. He is one who, in the language of Seguin, 'can do nothing, can think of nothing, can care for nothing.' Can it be that such exist in every generation that we may know how fearfully and wonderfully we are made in our completeness—that we may always have before us the witness of the value of the 'living soul?' Is the idiot the lesson of our responsibility?

But the great difficulty must be left to the great day, in the keeping of faith. And in that Kingdom where all dwell in the light, their lips opened by the Lord, may tell us why all their time on earth "the light was dark in their tabernacle."

In Great Britain the statistics compute 50,000 idiots in her population. The census of the United States shows that there are 24,527 idiots within our States and Territories. Within our State there are 648 idiots.

The history of systematic effort in the improvement of this unfortunate class dates back forty years. Prior to this time some experiments were made upon isolated cases of idiocy. But "dating these experiments about the beginning of the century, for thirty years the poor idiot lay under the ban in his very beastliness, crying to humanity—how long?"

In 1838, Dr. Edward Seguin, of Paris, organized a school for the management and training of idiots. In 1842 Guggenbuchl opened a school on the Abendberg; Saegert begun one at Berlin, and in 1846 Kern established one in Leipsic. There are eight establishments in England public and private, containing more than 1,000 imbeciles.

In our own country the first efforts were made about twenty-four years ago by Dr. H. B. Wilbur. There are now in this country two private schools in Massachusetts, a city institution in New York; and State schools in Massachusetts, 120 pupils; New York, 790; Pennsylvania, 223; Connecticut, 57; Ohio, 357; Kentucky, 99; Illinois, 100. In the last mentioned State the last Legislature appropriated $185,000 for the erection of a building for 275 Imbeciles, and Iowa and Wisconsin are nearly ready to follow.

There are three classes of Idiots. 1st. Such as are capable of some mutual culture. 2d. Those devoid of intellect, but possessing perfect physical organization, susceptible of training by mere force of habit to manual labor and cleanliness of person. 3d. Those utterly destitute of mind and so malformed in body that they are utterly helpless and demand, and should by every precept of humanity receive, the utmost consideration and constant care.

The bishop then proceeded to show what course was pursued in order to awaken within these mysterious beings the ambition to acquire something of knowledge or habits of order and cleanliness.

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Early in the morning, at the New York State Institution at Syracuse, as soon as dressed and fed, the children begin to do something. From half an hour to an hour they pass from singing or learning music to exercises of locomotion, standing, training of the hand to prehension, imitation, feeling; then the errors of the senses are corrected, their modes of perception improved in quickness and accuracy, and raised progressively to phenomena more than intellectual. This work requires exceeding great patience. But, as Seguin says: "All of these poor children may be taught to love by being loved; and to make the idiot feel that he is loved, and to make him eager to love in his turn, is the end of our teaching, as it has been its beginning."

The bishop then proceeded to show that in many instances this labor of love had been eminently successful. The result of the experience had by teachers with these idiots shows that where entrance to the human mind is locked, the door to the heart first opens if gently and constantly knocked. With idiots the heart often develops faster the more the intellect lags behind.

In the New York Institution some of the children have acquired considerable knowledge of reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, etc., but the majority profit more by the physiological than by the mutual training. Out of eighty who could not dress themselves, forty-one are now able to do that work entirely, while more can partially do so. Of sixty-one uncleanly in their habits, forty-five are much improved, and most of these are entirely cleanly. Of fifty girls, thirty-two are in the daily sewing classes, and some of them quite skillful with the needle.

From the English report it is found that there are only 6 per cent. of the whole family of idiots incapable of improvement; one-half of the remainder can be so far benefited as to attend to their own wants with some degree of propriety. Of the whole, at least 10 per cent. can be restored to society as at least useful members of it. Many who were positive burdens to their respective families are now able to maintain themselves more or less by their own labor.

STATE PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

The following paper, prepared by Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, upon "State Provision for the Insane," was read by Hon. Wm. Chamberlain, of Berrien county:

Our State, by constitutional enactment, pledges its fostering care "*to institutions for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind, or insane.*" The duty of providing for the poor is universally acknowledged, and in this specific pledge is a clear recognition of the essential difference between the poor or actually dependent on the one hand, and those afflicted with blindness, deaf-mutism, or insanity on the other. The failure to recognize this difference, and the extent to which, even in legislation, both State and county, insanity and pauperism are associated and confounded, is to the insane as a class a misfortune, and is often a very serious obstacle to the success and usefulness of institutions for their care and treatment. That is, in reference to provision for the insane, it is essential to keep in mind that the end to be attained is *the medical care and treatment* of a special class of our citizens who have a recognized right thereto. They are not criminals, and by no means paupers.

Said Gov. Baldwin in his message to the legislature of '71: "*I do not hesitate to express the conviction that both duty and humanity demand that the insane should become wards of the State; and that economy and wise policy also*

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require that the State should, without delay, provide for all these unfortunates, the chronic and incurable as well as the curable and more recent cases."

The legislature to which this was addressed, by a nearly unanimous vote, established the male department of the asylum at Kalamazoo and provided for its immediate erection.

A few years subsequently, with the reports of the Board of State Charities before him and the full information therein contained, our present Executive directed legislative attention to the same matter. The terse, clear enunciation by Gov. Bagley of his views of the relation of the insane, and the defective classes, are too fresh in mind to require repetition. Comparatively few, however, are aware of the influence of that message in commanding a profound respect and regard for the intelligence and enlightened moral tone of the people of this State. It was commented upon and widely discussed in the journals, by social scientists and representative men throughout the country. It gave evidence and assurance of a pervading sense of moral obligation and popular integrity which has had its influence, and greatly to our advantage, even in strictly financial circles.

The legislature, to which this message of Gov. Bagley was addressed, provided for the care of all our insane soldiers, obviating the necessity of their removal from home and friends to a distant Government institution; and also established a second State Asylum, which is now in process of erection at Pontiac.

A ward is one who is "*watched over, guarded, protected, and defended,*" and consequently the principle enunciated is, that it is the duty of the State to extend to the insane of every class and condition the watchful care, protection, and defense they require. From the force of circumstances this *is* the relation of certain classes of the insane, and that it should apply equally and to all in its most comprehensive sense is doubtless the opinion of all intelligent citizens who have given much thought to the subject. It is also true that most of the laws relating to the insane are based upon this assumption.

To the proper discharge of this important duty, a full knowledge of the disease and its accompanying disabilities is essential; but unfortunately on the present occasion bare reference alone is permissible, and to a few prominent points only.

The intense depression, the morbid elation, the varied disorders of sentiment and emotion, the delusions, the maniacal excitement and other symptoms classed under the general head "*Insanity,*" are now known to be dependent upon defective nutrition, changes in the quality or quantity of the blood, and sundry other influences and conditions whereby the functions of the brain are disordered. Insanity is therefore a form of *disease,* with definite laws of cause and development.

As these causes are preventable in a large number of cases, and as the constitutional tendencies frequently culminating in mental disorders may be averted, there is no subject to which the State's Board of Health can give attention with greater advantage to its citizens, or with more certain and valuable results.

For the same reason, and as the results of treatment at the Asylum depend largely upon the previous care of the patient at home, it is desirable that the State, through the Medical Department of its University, give to its students abundant opportunity for the study of psychological medicine and mental hygiene.

Legislation in reference to business transactions under the influence of insane

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delusions, the care of the property of the insane, and guardianship in all its relations, should receive special attention. Did space permit, numerous instances of peculiar hardship could be cited, illustrating the necessity of new and amendatory enactments, conformable to our present knowledge of the disease.

The management of asylums and the treatment of the insane is a matter which naturally most interests this body. To avoid repetition, and for the sake of brevity, the remarks presented in relation thereto will be in connection with references to the asylum at Kalamazoo.

There are at the present moment about sixty asylums for the insane in the United States, with an aggregate capacity of about 26,000 beds; of these, more than fifty are State institutions. The general arrangement of all these is very similar; the plans of construction vary mainly in detail, and they have been established at an average cost of from $1,000 to $1,200 per patient.

In the minds of many the asylum is an immense poor-house:—"How many paupers have you now?" is a common question. To many others it is a prison:—"Some can be let out of the cells, I suppose," is often remarked. Another class speak of it as they do of all State charitable institutions and call it a "palace" in "which paupers fare better than tax-payers."

In fact, however, it is simply a hospital, specially designed for the care and treatment of the insane. The "cells" are cheerful little bed-rooms, plainly but neatly furnished, and its inmates have come to us from almost every social rank in the State; each of the professions and every rank and occupation is represented; learned and unlearned, rich and poor; but of more than two thousand patients thus far received at Kalamazoo, only six, as far as ascertained, had received, asked, or required one cent in the way of county aid prior to the occurrence of insanity, and of these six, representing the pauper class, three were born so, being the illegitimate offspring of inmates of poor-houses.

Under the act of organization of 1859, the entire management of the Asylum is committed to six trustees. These are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and hold office for a term of six years. They appoint a medical superintendent as their chief executive officer, who has administrative charge of all matters pertaining to the Asylum. To secure uniformity in effort, the associate officers, as assistant physicians, steward, treasurer, and chaplain, are appointed by the trustees, on his recommendation.

In the entire organization the effort has been to give the Asylum a broad professional basis, and to fully meet the requirements of successful care and treatment. A leading idea also has been to give to patients the special treatment required by each individual case. To this end the system of grouping them into families has been thoroughly carried out in all its details. The patients are so arranged in the twenty-six halls or wards that it is possible for each one to secure the society and surroundings which will most conduce to the restoration of mental health. Each group is under the charge of a responsible head, who receives instructions directly from the medical officers, and is personally interested in every individual in the little community. In the daily routine of labor, recreation or amusement, the relations of patient to patient and of attendant to patient are as intimate as those of members of a family. The strong bear the burdens of the weak, the depressed are comforted by the more cheerful, the feeble are sustained; and each by helping another is himself more surely drawn into healthy habits of thought and feeling. Attendants are carefully selected, and an effort is made to secure the services of those who from education or previous association are able to exercise a healthful, judicious, and elevating influence over minds enfeebled or blighted or distorted by disease.

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They are not only expected to look carefully after physical wants, but also to fill the higher office of giving healthful direction and stimulus to their patients' thoughts. The effort is constantly made by neatness in dress, by comfortable furniture, and by pleasant and tasteful surroundings, to counteract the downward tendency of mental disease. To patients who come from the scanty comforts and exhausting toil of pioneer life, comfortable surroundings and elevating associations are true remedial measures. To many they are of equal service with remedies especially addressed to physical ailments.

The same is true of occupation. It is prescribed and directed like other remedial means solely to promote the restoration, comfort, and mental and physical welfare of the inmates. The creation of income from the labor of patients is not a primary object, nor is it allowed to take precedence over hygienic, sanitary, and professional considerations. In the line of amusements, those are selected which will give the best scope for the development of the taste and capacity of the individual. Formal lectures, recitations, or school exercises, with the view of imparting knowledge, are not considered as beneficial as entertainments in which large numbers can participate and assist.

In recreation and amusements as well as occupation the previous habits, the present mental and physical condition, and the tastes of each individual, are carefully considered.

Commissioners and officials from other States often remark in passing through the halls at Kalamazoo: "Your patients are of a very different class from those at such and such an institution; they seem more intelligent and respectable." One entirely familiar with the insane, and aware of their strong tendency to a general de-gradation, at once perceives that the impression suggesting this idea is largely, though of course not wholly, due to specially directed influence. In the engagement of attendants, in the form of an article of furniture, in fine in everything from an official appointment down to the selection of material for a calico apron, the aim is to elevate, to eliminate everything reminding one of this de-gradation in any form, and to lift the patients out of the depths into which dependence and mental disability tends to plunge them, and which is so painfully associated with insanity. Should we clothe our male patients in discarded army clothing, put straight, scant cut, dull-colored dresses upon our females, and make of the institution a simple receptacle or immense poor-house, every new-comer would be chilled; a feeling of hopeless isolation and banishishment from a bright, active world would pervade the establishment, and the few dollars thus saved in original outlay would be lost an hundred times over in the results of treatment. This appeal to tastes and feelings, instinctive in almost every individual, is followed up as closely as possible in even the smallest details of daily life and personal intercourse. Each patient is addressed as Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and of necessity each attendant is brought under the same influence, all alike being treated with the greatest respect. A considerate regard for the welfare of others, gentleness of manner, purity and propriety in thought, word and act, thus become associated with what the patient at first regarded as designed to promote personal comfort only. The self-willed learn self-control; the peculiar distrust, feebleness of will, indefiniteness and vacillation of purpose, and want of self-reliance which characterizes those inheriting impaired mental constitutions, is corrected. Those restored usually leave with more correct views of life and its purpose, more active sympathy with others; become better citizens, and make their homes happier. The experience of the asylum at Kalamazoo affords many most gratifying illustrations of this result.

When, however, the morbid mental manifestations depend upon serious

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structural change or frequently varying condition of the circulation of the great nerve centres, as in epilepsy, paralysis, and similar disorders, medical treatment must be mainly relied upon.

When the mental aberration is shown by morbid propensities and impulses, and disordered sentiments and emotions, leading to acts of destructiveness and violence, under the course of treatment just detailed, the patient is most likely to acquire an early realization of his true condition, to become reconciled to the degree of restraint it necessitates, and eventually to regain self-control. Until that is effected it is idle to expect him to be happy or contented. He wants to do as he pleases,—that is, as his morbid propensities suggest, and any interference with his indulgence, in whatsoever form, is irksome to him—is interference with his personal liberty, and in any shape is *restraint*.

An asylum, it will be seen, is not primarily a place of detention, education, reformation, or refuge. but a *hospital* for the care and treatment of insane persons, whether curable or incurable. The design is to cure whenever the nature of the mental malady will permit; but if this fail, to cease no effort that can minister to the comfort and welfare of the incurable. In the practical application of this principle no distinction is made between accommodations furnished to the curable or incurable. The latter are not crowded into associate dormitories, or deprived of any hygienic or remedial surroundings, but have the same apartments, diet, and careful attention. Under persistent effort, the directing influences and sanatory and other advantages and appliances of a well organized asylum, many of the chronic insane are confirmed in habits of self-control and application, become industrious, and are ultimately able to reside at home or in a private family elsewhere. Without these, the tendency is to increased irritability, carelessness in dress and person, and general degradation, ending in a condition of mental and physical misery.

It is easy to be seen that if this comparatively favorable result might be ultimately attained, even in a small percentage of those removed from asylum care, on the ground of expense, an actual loss instead of gain would be the result. The fact that of the patients discharged at Kalamazoo in whom insanity had been of from "two to five years'" duration prior to admission, 21 per cent. recovered; and of those previously insane "five years and upward," 6.7 per cent. were fully restored, is significant in this connection.

Many plans have been inaugurated and suggested in the attempt to so provide for the chronic insane as to avoid the erection of additional asylums, and decrease the cost of their support.

Receptacles in connection with county poor-houses have been tried in New York, but recent legislation in that State unmistakably condemns them.

That known as the "Scotch system" has attracted considerable attention. It contemplates the transfer of certain of the insane deemed incurable to the care of selected families or "cottagers," with whom their proper and kind treatment is assured through the continual supervision of the Board of Lunacy Commissioners, under whose authority they are thus disposed of. Unfortunately, facts illustrating the details and practical workings of this system are not in our possession. It is understood, however, that the patients selected must be in good bodily health, quiet, harmless, and cleanly in habits. From a late report it seems the lunacy board has found it necessary to restrict the female boarders to "those about the age of forty-five and over." If this be "for reason," it will naturally be inferred that if a Scotch cottager can violate one of the ten commandments he may possibly disregard the rules of the lunacy

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commission, which are supposed to secure proper treatment to those under his charge. It is claimed that this system is a success in Scotland. Experienced county officers will doubtless agree that in this country the "cottage" in which these persons would be most comfortable is their own home; and the fact is, that as soon as patients in the asylum at Kalamazoo attain the mental and physical condition described, they very properly return home. That profit—mere gain—is the only motive which will lead parties to undertake such a charge, is sufficient to condemn the plan as an economical measure.

The somewhat prevalent idea that the chronic or incurable insane are in good bodily health, and so quiet and harmless as to require no more care than the ordinary alms-house inmate, is entirely erroneous. Many of this class, indeed a yearly increasing proportion, suffer from general paralysis, a form of disease characterized by periods of excitement, and in its later stages by a condition of utter helplessness, in which the most careful nursing and attention is demanded. The same is true of other forms of paralysis. Of this class, too, are the epileptic, many of whom are at times furiously insane and dangerous in the extreme. In fine, a very large proportion of the chronic insane are violent and destructive, or for other reasons, require medical treatment and the most attentive personal care.

Furthermore, diminishing the number of hours of quiet sleep to the chronic insane, by crowding them into associated dormitories or ill-ventilated rooms, and withholding from them easily-digested, nutritious food, mental recreation, occupation, and out-door exercise, impairs their vital force, increases their restlessness and irritability, and shortens life.

That very large sums have been expended in the construction of two or three institutions in this country is probably true. Most of them, however, are very plain structures. Published reports also show that the cost of maintenance, as a rule, is probably reduced to the lowest point consistent with the welfare of the patients. Beyond this officers should not go. Influences tending in that direction, however, are constantly operative, and repeated official investigations show that there is fully as much danger of error in this direction as in the other. Our best institutions are by no means luxurious residences. As regards furniture, libraries, and appliances for recreation, occupation and healthful diversion, few are at all complete. But even with these appliances, it requires the most constant and watchful supervision to maintain a high standard of excellence in administration. This being the condition and relation of the ordinary State institution, sustained by the active sympathy attaching to recent cases, from which restored patients are frequently discharged, and which are almost daily visited by intelligent and deeply interested citizens, it is not difficult to recognize the tendencies in an institution less favorably situated.

It is of course possible to conceive of a receptacle or institution for the curable insane, so advantageously located as regards productive land, so well adapted structurally, and so fortunate in having an earnest and conscientious, as well as skillful, medical superintendent, as to secure to its inmates all their condition requires, and to very fully meet the wishes and expectations of the public. At the same time the very suggestion of a lower dietary, plainer apartments, scantier furniture, and a decrease in the cost of attendance through the labor of the inmates, influences officers to efforts in the direction of reduced expense, which result disastrously both to the public and the insane.

Massachusetts, a State to which we look as to a wise and experienced parent, for excellence, both in precept and example, some time since created a depart-

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ment at Tewksbury for the incurable insane. As is the case with all the charitable institutions of that commonwealth, it also is under the control of the Board of State charities, one of the ablest ever constituted. In their twelfth report, just issued, it is noted that "*one in seven of all the insane at Tewksbury died during the year.*" The Board further reports: "*In the latter part of 1874, some of the insane women at Tewksbury, being unwilling to perform the daily work assigned them by the Superintendent, were confined in cells under orders of the special physician, some of them for a long period, and with circumstances that made this unsuitable treatment still more objectionable. Upon learning the facts, the General Agent of the Board immediately requested their release, and the assurance was given that nothing of the kind should occur again. The whole transaction was without the knowleage of the Inspectors, who concurred in the opinion that 'no such treatment of insane patients should be permitted.'*" At its next meeting the Board expressed its unqualified condemnation of the act.

A disproportionate mortality, and efforts to compel insane persons to work, are not of course necessarily to be expected in an asylum for incurables; at the same time it is true that such results and occurrences are very likely to follow, where the officers of an institution know that their management will not be approved or deemed successful unless the cost of maintenance falls within a certain limit. If improved sanatory surroundings, more nutritious food, or better general care would have diminished the mortality referred to, it is very certain that the Board of State Charities, and indeed every citizen of Massachusetts, would wish them secured to the inmates at Tewksbury; but that the attendant expense might increase the cost of maintenance to that of the other State asylums is quite possible.

This allusion to the experience at Tewksbury and the preceding references are introduced only to show that the objections of the "*Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for the Insane*" to the establishment of institutions designed exclusively for the incurable are well grounded. My conviction is that there is little difference in the cost of the treatment required for recent and chronic insane as distinct classes, and that the personal attendance, medical treatment and diet usually provided at our American Institutions is as necessary to one as to the other. That there are cases of confirmed insanity, in which asylum care is not necessary, is true. The provision we would suggest for these will be referred to in another connection.

The annexed series of resolutions, unanimously adopted at one of the conventions of the association just referred to, express the views of a body of intelligent physicians whose lives have been been devoted to the study of insanity and its treatment, and are certainly entitled to respect:

"*Resolved*, That this association reaffirm in the most emphatic manner its former declarations in regard to the construction and organization of hospitals for the insane; and it would take the present occasion to add that at no time since these declarations were originally made has anything been said or done to change in any respect its frequently expressed and unequivocal convictions on the following points—derived as they have been from the patient, varied, and long continued observations of most of its members:

"*First*, That a very large proportion of those suffering from mental disease, can nowhere else be as well or as successfully cared for, for the cure of their maladies, or be made as comfortable, if not curable, with equal protection to the patients and the community, as in well-arranged hospitals specially provided for the treatment of the insane.

"*Second*, That neither humanity, economy, or expediency can make it desirable that the care of the recent and chronic insane should be in separate institutions.

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"*Third*, That these institutions—especially if provided at the public cost—should always be of a plain but substantial character; and while characterized by good taste, and furnished with everything essential to the health, comfort, and successful treatment of the patients, should avoid all extravagant embellishment, and every unnecessary expenditure.

"*Fourth*, That no expense that is required to provide just as many of these hospitals as may be necessary to give the most enlightened care to all their insane, can properly be regarded as either unwise, inexpedient, or beyond the means of any one of the United States.

Returning to the point first presented, "How far are the insane now the wards of this State?"

Through the probate court the law provides guardianship for their persons and estates; their rights in other relations are also more or less perfectly protected. Insane soldiers and sailors of Michigan are specially provided for through the State military board. The State has furnished for all its citizens, without distinction, a fully organized institution. Any one who may require it has the advantages of this institution at the cost of maintenance. If a citizen in indigent circumstances becomes insane, all that is required to secure admission is to establish, to the satisfaction of the probate judge, that the applicant is in straitened circumstances, is insane, and a proper object for treatment. In reference to the poor, it is required that treatment be established at once. Preference in admission, over all others, is given to the poor and indigent, and the counties in which they have a legal settlement are required to pay for their board, medical treatment, clothing, and all other incidental expenses, a sum averaging four dollars per week. That county officers may act, in the matter of granting orders of admission, with reference to the insane only, irrespective of all other considerations, the law *requires* boards of supervisors to raise annually, by taxation, the amount needed for their support.

Furthermore, the State maintains additional supervision over the asylum and its inmates, through its Board of State Charities, and also audits and settles all its bills through its Auditor General. As, under certain influences, the law relating to legal settlement, "*formerly designed to fix residence and to secure to the citizen, among other privileges, the right to be supported out of the public treasury in case of need,*" has become essentially changed in its application and purpose; so, in like manner and under similar influences, have the laws of this State governing the admission, support, and discharge of the insane become gradually modified in construction and application. As far as the general *spirit* of the law is concerned, the State does make the insane its wards; but, as in the case of some other guardianships, the requirements of the helpless objects of its care certainly are not fully met.

It should be remarked here that by some of our citizens it is considered that the use of the term "ward" in the messages referred to, intended to convey the idea that the State should assume the expense of the insane, transportation, clothing and incidentals, as well as board and treatment at the asylum, and of the independent as well as dependent. Of this I have no knowledge. As institutions for idiots, feeble-minded and destitute orphan children, deaf mutes, and blind, are purely educational, their direct support by the State is a matter of course. Institutions for the insane differ essentially. This point in connection with the Asylum at Kalamazoo was carefully considered by the Legislature which perfected the act of organization in 1859. It can not be discussed in this communication; suffice it to say that while much can be adduced in favor of a system support of by direct appropriation, a recognition of its disad-

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vantages is leading to its gradual abandonment in the few States in which it still prevails.

The next point which presents itself is the very natural inquiry, "what should the State now do in relation to insanity and the insane?"

In the *first* place it seems to me essential that carefully devised efforts in the direction of *prevention* be promptly instituted. This has too long been neglected. Insanity, like many other forms of disease, is measurably preventable, and many of its most frequent causes are entirely within control. Medical officers of institutions have long appreciated the importance of such efforts. The pages of their official reports can be used to a limited extent, and as far as practicable are thus used; but other matters to which reference is required by law, must continue as heretofore to take precedence.

Such efforts, however, must be very judiciously directed, and the information, the dissemination of which is essential to good results, must be presented in such manner as to reach those for whom it is intended. There is no doubt that a wisely devised plan, having in view the distribution throughout the State of such facts and suggestions as are likely to instruct citizens of all classes in the preservation of mental health, would eventually reduce the proportionate number of cases of insanity. It is very certain that efforts in the direction of organized prevention will speedily be attempted in some form, by every enlightened government.

Second. It is suggested that effort should be make to secure the prompt admission of all cases in which asylum treatment is necessary to restoration.

Third. A.—The establishment of some system of State supervision over all classes of the insane. During the four weeks ending last Christmas, there occurred in Michigan eighteen successful suicides. At the present time there are in this State a score or more of former patients, fully restored, who had attempted suicide prior to admission at this asylum; hence there is every reason to believe that at least ten of these eighteen unfortunates might have been successfully treated. As it is, they are lost to the State and to their families.

B.—The system of supervision referred to, should also be empowered to secure suitable treatment and kind care to insane persons, when denied it through ignorance or parsimony.

C.—It should also be empowered to take action with the view of preventing marriage, whenever there is reason to believe that the offspring of the union will inevitably be imbecile, idiots, or insane.

D.—It should also be empowered to prevent the introduction into this State of insane and imbecile persons. This is rapidly increasing, and there is good reason to believe it is systematically practiced by official boards constituted for a very different and higher purpose.

E.—It should also take such steps as may seem necessary to secure a more uniform *action* on the part of officers charged with the administration of the laws providing for the care and treatment of the insane. The greatest diversity now exists. By one official, orders of admission are restricted to cases of active mania, under the impression that melancholia and all the milder forms of disease are not "insanity" within the meaning of the law. Another official rules that an insane person must be entirely without means, or be officially committed to a jail or county poor-house before he is entitled to an order of admission. By others the same patients have been sent to and removed from the Asylum thrice during a single year. Diverse views also prevail regarding

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the law defining "legal settlement." Yet in each case the law is explicit, and but one intelligent view is possible.

F.—Reference has been made elsewhere to a class of the insane who are really harmless and do not require Asylum care. There are a number of females of this class in the State. During the life of their parents they are tenderly looked after; subsequently the lives of a few of them at least are wretched enough. The State should establish a system of supervision, and select homes for these, also for the chronic cases, who have regained habits of self-control at the Asylum, for aged insane persons without children, and for the "weak-minded" who simply need the care and protection they are likely to find in a well-ordered household.

This supervision should establish and maintain a complete system of registry and record. It should require that every accident or severe personal injury occurring to an insane person, under the charge of any guardianship whatever, be reported and investigated. The appearance in the neighborhood of an unknown insane person, all cases of assault upon railway conductors and others, should be at once communicated. This provision alone would have prevented in this State several suicides, two homicides, one case of fearful outrage, and a railway disaster.

All will agree that considerations of economy, to say nothing of higher motives, suggest, first, efforts in the direction of the prevention of insanity; second, the restoration of the greatest possible number; third, such treatment of the chronic and incurable insane as will eventually render as many as possible wholly or partially self-supporting, and at the same time secure every needed attention to the helpless; and lastly, the extension, under judicious direction, of such assistance as may be necessary to preserve and protect the business and industries of citizens during temporary aberration.

The last is a matter of far more importance than may at first sight appear: the seizure and sale of a woman's sewing machine, or a mechanic's tools, to reimburse the sums paid for asylum maintenance, is, to say the least, unwise.

Without stopping to discuss, but certainly not assenting to, the proposition that the care of our afflicted and less fortunate fellow-citizens is to be regarded and treated only as a *burden* and a "tax upon industry," we will proceed to an examination of the cost of institutions and of the maintenance of insanity.

The necessity of special hospitals or asylums for the treatment of the insane is conceded. As previously remarked, the average cost simply of the construction of such establishments in this country is about $1,000 or $1,200 per patient, though local pride and interest occasionally succeeds in creating sufficient influence to secure a much larger outlay. Turning to page 26 of the 12th report of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, already quoted from, we find, after the statement that the two institutions in process of erection in that State will cost $2,500 per inmate, the following paragraph: "If by far the largest proportion of the patients are of the chronic class, different and more suitable accommodations than those of a curative hospital can be provided. It is entirely unnecessary to expend $2,000 and upwards in the 'construction account' for every such patient. One thousand or fifteen hundred dollars on each patient should be the utmost expended in buildings for the chronic insane, and a smaller sum than this has often been found abundantly adequate."

The female department of the asylum at Kalamazoo, erected by installments, under the greatest possible disadvantage, three-fifths of the disbursements having been made during the war, cost only $1,475.53 per inmate, inclusive of the

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land, warming and ventilating apparatus, water supply, laundry, cooking and other apparatus, and furniture; in fact, everything to prepare the building for immediate use. The male department, a counterpart of the other as far as arrangement is concerned, cost, for construction simply, about $770 per inmate, and only $1,000 completed and furnished for use. There is nothing *palatial* about the establishment, it is true; at the same time its rooms are very cheerful and airy, its ceilings are high, its furniture and apparatus are appropriate, and it is conceded to be one of the pleasantest, most comfortable and convenient institutions in the country. We have therefore built an entirely acceptable institution for all classes of the insane at a less cost than that pronounced by the Massachusetts Board of State Charities warrantable for the erection of a receptacle for their chronic insane.

Passing to the

COST OF MAINTENANCE,

The report already quoted, remarks in reference to the Institutions of that State: "*In one respect all these hospitals might be classed among the pauper establishments, inasmuch as from two-thirds to five-sixths of the patients are paupers.*" It is well known that the organization and administration of the Institution at Kalamazoo is of a character to meet the social requirements of all classes; at the same time no distinction is made between those at public and personal expense. The truth is, that among those now in reduced circumstances are many who but a short time since occupied places of honor, trust, and respectability, and though afflicted and reduced in circumstances, they are as refined in sentiment, and should be treated with the same high regard and respect as in the days of their prosperity.

As the reörganization incident to the opening of the male department is well nigh perfected, we are able to present very reliable estimates as to cost, etc.

The number of attendants is large, being one to about seven patients, and the salaries attached to the position are large. The dietary is liberal, nutritious, and varied, though plain; and the requirements of the aged, sick and infirm, the toothless and paralytics, are fully met by special prescription. Experience demonstrates that any sum necessary to secure good food and personal attendance in an Institution for the Insane is a remunerative investment, bringing large returns in the shape of recoveries, improved health, general quiet, good order and comfort. We have now (using round numbers) 600 patients; of these, 510 are maintained on orders of county officers and the State Military Board, the rest are at personal charge, scarcely a dozen, however, paying much more than the cost of maintenance. The cost to the several counties for the care of patients, inclusive of food, clothing, and incidental expenses of every kind, averages this year $3.99.4 per week per capita. The State pays an additional sum of 56 cents per week. The actual cost of maintenance is about $4.90. The average weekly cost of maintenance at the Northampton Hospital, Mass., is reported at $3.44, at Taunton $3.62, and at Worcester $4.15. These are probably the cheapest institutions in the country.

The annexed table shows the proportion of recoveries and the death rate of the institutions of Massachusetts, of the other New England States, also of this Institution and that at Madison, Wisconsin, for corresponding periods. The statistics of the same institution for different years vary; thus, in reference to the Maine Hospital, the admission of old persons, several past the allotted age of man, is noticed as explaining the high mortuary record.

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INSTITUTIONS.	Average number.	Number discharged.	Proportion of recoveries.	Ratio of Mortality.
Maine	298	178	.38.2	.13.3
New Hampshire	274	140	.37.7	.07.2
Vermont	473	102	.19	.05.4
Massachusetts { Worcester	487	365	.24.6	.13.7
Massachusetts { Taunton	557	383	.29.7	.12
Massachusetts { Northampton	475.3	153	.18.8	.08.6
Connecticut	425	155	.26.4	.08.4
Rhode Island	138.3	86	.43	.09
Michigan	538	167	.41.9	.04.2
Wisconsin, Madison	364	132	.24.2	.05.4

There can be no question that, in a form of disease characterized by impaired nutrition and defective assimilation, and in which there is generally more or less draught upon nervous energy, the food, the daily exercise and sanatory surroundings of the patient, demand special attention. It must be obvious, too, that a judicious outlay in this direction directly tends to reduce the number of chronic or incurable insane; while, if false views of economy are allowed to prevail, a considerable yearly increase must be expected.

In reference to the matter of the cost of maintenance of the insane, Dr. Draper, of the Vermont asylum, in his last report, remarks: "Maine appropriates $1.50 per week towards the support of beneficiaries in the asylum, for whatever time they are under treatment.

"New Hampshire appropriates in like manner $1 per week, or one-fifth the cost at the rate allowed.

"Massachusetts appropriates at the rate of $3.50 per week for the support of State paupers; no appropriation is made for the aid of town or indigent persons, who pay $3.50 per week inclusive of clothing.

"In Rhode Island there is allowed $120 per year in aid of the pauper insane, and $100 in aid of indigent insane, at the rate of $4 and $5 per week, respectively.

"In Connecticut $5 per week is allowed in support of the pauper or indigent class, exclusive of clothing.

"An average, therefore, of just $4 per week is paid for the support of the pauper insane throughout New England; New York pays the same." "The asylum at Utica, New York, is organized precisely the same as that at Kalamazoo, the charge to the counties being $4 per week instead of $3.50, clothing and incidentals at each being additional." As already stated, the average charge to the counties, inclusive of incidentals of every character, for the dependent insane of Michigan is at present $3.99.4 per week per capita.

The facts presented by Dr. Draper show that there is no ground for complaint on the score of cost of support of the dependent insane in this State.

Whether or no the assumption by the State of a portion or the whole of the cost of support at the asylum of the chronic dependent (or "county") insane, after the expiration of the two years covered by the orders of the judges of probate, is advisable—with the view of securing proper treatment to the chronic insane as a class—is a very proper subject for consideration. The whole expense must be borne by the public, whether the bills be paid by the State Treasurer or by county treasurers. The system of payment referred to would,

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in one sense, *equalize* this expense, reducing the cost to the older and larger counties, and increasing it to all the others.

That a course of intelligent action will avail to reduce the cost of the support of the insane by decreasing the yearly addition of incurables, is clearly established by the history of several counties in the State, in which one or two experienced officers have, from the opening of the asylum, had the sole charge of all the dependent insane. What may be accomplished in one, may be accomplished in all.

Finally, in regard to the institution at Kalamazoo: I am firmly convinced that a lower dietary, and personal attendance inferior to that hitherto maintained, will decrease the number of recoveries and increase the rate of mortality, and will not be approved by public sentiment. Again, it is obvious that at the *present cost* of food, supplies, material, and labor, the standard established can not be maintained at a less rate.

Should the discussion, which it is hoped this hastily prepared communication may elicit, correct any of the prevalent misapprehensions regarding the special requirements of the insane, as a class, and develop broader and more intelligent views of the duties and obligations of the State, its purpose will be accomplished.

LETTERS FROM PERSONS WHO WERE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION.

F. B. Sanborn, of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, under date of March 17th, 1876, regretting his inability to attend the convention, closes his letter as follows:

Our experience in Massachusetts warns us strongly against great establishments like our Tewksbury State Almshouse, now under investigation. Even if well managed, they cannot so well provide for the poor, or so effectually check the growth of pauperism, as smaller establishments can, while the opportunities for mismanagement are immensely increased by the increased number of inmates. We now have more than 1,000 inmates at Tewksbury; but no such establishment ever should have more than 500, and a much smaller number would be still better. Dr. Howe was firmly opposed, from first to last, to such overgrown establishments for the poor, or for blind or deaf children, for young offenders, or for convicts. Almost without exception his colleagues on our Board of State Charities have finally been of the same opinion, and this is now the prevailing one in Massachusetts, I believe.

Again regretting that I cannot meet with you on the 22d, and visit with you your public school at Coldwater, I remain,

Yours very truly,

F. B. SANBORN, *Chairman B. S. C.*

To HON. CHAS. M. CROSWELL, *Sec'y Mich. Board Charities.*

The following valuable letter was read from Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, of the New York Board of Charities, mainly with regard to children in the poor-houses:

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STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Albany, March 20, 1876.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL, ESQ., *Secretary Board of State Charities, Mich.:*

DEAR SIR—I sincerely regret that my present engagements forbid the acceptance of the kind invitation tendered me by the County Superintendents of the Poor of Michigan, to attend their State Convention to be held at Coldwater on the 22d inst.

For several years past, I have participated in like annual occasions in this State with great profit. Intercourse with those having practical experience in the administration of public charity, is not only desirable in establishing sound measures of reform, but necessary to reach just conclusions as to true lines of policy. Through the courtesy of the Convention, and out of the sympathy that I feel for homeless children I am emboldened to say a few words in their behalf.

I have read with much interest the comprehensive report of the Board of State Charities of Michigan. I find by this report that five hundred and eighty-three children under sixteen years of age were received in the various poor-houses of the State during the preceding year, and that this number was about one-sixth of the whole number admitted; that is to say, that every sixth person received into the poor-houses was a child. To attempt to prove the impolicy, not to say the inhumanity, of subjecting children to the evil influences which inevitably surround them in the county poor-house, would be to impugn the intelligence of the gentlemen of the convention. This admitted, there remains the question: What provision should be made for this class? My observation of the various systems adopted in this State for their care leads me to think that it is best to encourage in all quarters the utmost exercise of disinterested private benevolence. Organizations exist in this State, composed frequently of ladies, who make it their business to relieve the Superintendents of the Poor of the care of dependent children before they enter the poor-house. Children will be received into a family much more readily before becoming inmates of poor-houses than afterwards. In fact, even the most desirable homes have found to be closed against taking them after they had been poor-house inmates. During the past year, all the children inmates of the poor-houses of this State have been removed and a legal enactment passed forbidding their commitment to these institutions hereafter. This measure is warmly supported by the Superintendents of the Poor throughout the State.

Temporary homes under the management of ladies, or orphan asylums properly constituted, where an energetic placing-out system is practiced, have been found in this State to be efficient agencies whereby dependent children that would, if neglected, become a source of evil to the State, are quickly absorbed in the healthy portion of the community. In certain districts the children are sent directly by superintendents and overseers of the poor to asylums as temporary homes, who are thus relieved of further care and responsibility in regard to them. They are received in these asylums, or homes, where they are made cleanly, comfortably clothed, and placed under good moral and religious influences. In the meantime the ladies are engaged in looking up suitable family homes for the children. They sometimes stay in the asylum but a very short time, perhaps a week; sometimes a longer period, with a view to eradicating certain bad habits and instilling such principles of conduct as shall make them

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more acceptable in a respectable family. Great pains are taken to ascertain that the family sought is a good one, and the child is then placed in it and visited afterwards from time to time. These visitations strengthen pride of character in the child and awaken feelings of responsibility in the guardian. It would seem that the aim in every case should be to restore children to the family relation as soon as possible.

A growing interest is manifested by the benevolent in this State in the welfare of destitute children, and the work in this direction during the past year is very creditable. It would seem to be well for the county superintendents in Michigan to encourage these private efforts. Not only are the children benefited, but the people themselves are made better by the sacrifices of time and means to the good work. There are a number of organizations in this State having for their object the care of children, which after years of financial struggle, have come to be liberally endowed by bequest, and these institutions are now the mediums through which large numbers of dependent children pass yearly into good families, free of any expense to the public, and without any trouble to the officials.

It gives me great pleasure to know that this subject is to be considered by the intelligent body about to convene at Coldwater, and I trust that it will be treated with that deliberation which its importance demands. The rapid increase of juvenile crime makes it evident that we must turn our attention to preventive means if we would make society better. We must go at once to the fountain of our evils to effect a cure. The reforming of the hardened criminal is difficult, but to shape and ennoble the plastic minds of the children is quite feasible. In the eager rush for wealth, characteristic of our vigorous American life, children are sometimes downtrodden, dwarfed, and crippled through our neglect. Let us pick up these little ones immediately as they fall. Let us lift them up tenderly and enfold them with genuine sympathy and Christian benevolence. Let us realize that it is better to build up character in these homeless children to the standard of true citizenship, with hopes of immortality, than it is to erect princely mansions that sooner or later must go to decay. In the one case, the productive forces of society are increased, in the other, they are taxed to provide poor-houses and prisons.

To the Superintendents of the Poor of your State, as well as others convened in the interests of our common humanity, co-workers with myself, I beg to extend very cordially the hand of fellowship.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, very truly yours,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH.

The following letter from Hon. Chas. I. Walker was then read:

Hart, Mich., March 18, 1876.

HON. C. M. CROSWELL:

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly that the imperative demands of business have called my away from home, so that I shall not be able to attend the convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor, to be held at Coldwater on the 22d inst. I think these annual gatherings of those who have the charge of the administration of our poor system, of very great importance and full of promise for good. They will lead to a far higher estimate of the responsible duties devolving upon these officers, and to an earnest enquiry how they can be best performed, and this is a question in which the whole people have a profound

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interest. The special questions to be discussed by the convention are eminently practical, and as important as practical.

Will you please express to the convention my sincere regret that I can not be present at their deliberations. Theorists and students of social science, may and do render valuable aid in the work of social reform, but we must look to the practical men who administer our benevolences and charities to institute and carry out these reforms.

I have one suggestion which, through you, I would like to lay before the convention:

The first steps in crime are usually the fatal one. Hence the acknowledged axiom, that the prevention of crime is of far greater importance than the punishment of the criminal, or the attempt to reform him.

So, the question of how we can prevent pauperism, is of far greater importance than the one, what shall we do with our paupers.

There is in every community, especially in times like these, a class of needy persons, who are in danger of becoming paupers. The great problem is, how to relieve their present necessities, without producing this result. As a rule, the persons needing this aid, are of rather a low moral and intellectual type, and if temporary aid is furnished them, there is a tendency to seek it again and again, when the necessity is less stringent, and thus the road to chronic pauperism is easy and short.

Can not something more be done in the way of aiding this class of persons *to help themselves*, so that they can earn what they get; and this without establishing great institutions, or enlarging materially, the present expenditure. Can not those who have the charge of the expenditure of the temporary relief funds, use those funds in part in procuring employment for those who can work, and such employment as is adapted to their situation. To those who can work and will not, no aid should be given. To those who can work and will, aid could be rendered in this way, without impairing their self-respect, or training them for chronic pauperism.

Undoubtedly such an administration of the poor fund would require at once benevolence, wisdom, and administrative ability on the part of the officers having it in charge. But can not such service be obtained? There are doubtless, too, practical difficulties to be overcome; for this very reason it is a proper subject to be submitted to practical men, such as will compose this convention.

I submit these suggestions with great diffidence, for I confess that I am not in these matters a practical man, but I feel very deeply the terrible evils of pauperism, and the vital importance of devising some more efficient measures in the line of prevention.

Very truly yours, etc.,

C. I. WALKER.

Ex-Governor Baldwin, unable to attend, sent the following:

Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1876.

C. M. CROSWELL, *Adrian:*

DEAR SIR,—Feeling a very deep interest in all that directly or indirectly affects the well-being of our State charities, I would rejoice to be with you at Coldwater during the present week, and much regret the necessity which keeps me at home. I have been several weeks absent,—have just returned, and find many matters requiring my time and attention, I am therefore, under the necessity of denying myself the pleasure of joining you on the occasion referred to.

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I look upon the State Public School at Coldwater, as one of the most important and useful of our State charities, and hope ere long, to allow myself the pleasure of a personal visit, and thus acquainting myself more directly with its workings. With many thanks for your kind invitation, and trusting that much good will result from your deliberations.

I am very truly yours,
H. P. BALDWIN.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

The following short review and comparison of the amount expended for temporary relief in the several counties of the State for the year 1875, was presented by Hon. C. M. Croswell, of Adrian:

The whole number of persons who received public relief outside the poor-houses during the year 1875 was 32,079, at a cost, including transportation, medical attendance, and funeral expenses, of $266,325.70, or about $8.30 to each person so relieved. As compared with 1874 there was an excess of 5,496 in the number thus relieved, and the very large increase in the expense over 1874, of $55,356.87. Assuming the population of the State to be the same as shown at the last census, to wit: 1,334,031, the percentage of our population who thus received temporary relief at their homes in 1875, was two and four-tenths, or a little less than 2½ per cent of the whole number of persons in the State.

I have no doubt but many of the persons stated as relieved are reckoned several times over in making up the returns, as sometimes the relief has been furnished by a supervisor, again by an overseer of the poor, and then by a superintendent, but allowing for the broadest possible margin, I apprehend we still have more than five persons receiving out-door relief to every one supported in the poor-houses.

But a very small proportion of those receiving relief are fully supported thereby. As near as can be estimated it will not vary much from 800 to 1,000.

A large amount of this relief appears to become in its character somewhat permanent, being furnished regularly from year to year to the same persons in sums that grow and increase rather than diminish. From all that can be ascertained in reference thereto it is judged that more than one-half of it is of this nature.

But comparatively a small proportion of the relief is furnished to females. Nearly all the tramps who receive it are males. The females who are benefited by it are generally residents of the locality in which it is given, and allowing the actual residents of a town receiving it to be divided about equally between the sexes, the tramps, when added, being composed exclusively of males, make the proportion greatly in favor of the latter sex.

It is the universal statement of officers having charge of this relief fund, that in dispensing it they have constantly to contend against every manner of deception and imposition. Persons well off, others fully able to earn a living for themselves, as well as those having near relations who are fully able to support them, and who ought to do it, in repeated instances, are applicants for this aid.

It is generally supposed that this kind of relief is much cheaper than support in the poor-houses, but this is somewhat doubtful. If we take into consideration the fact that the tendency is greatly to multiply the number of appli-

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cants for aid, it being far less mortifying to receive public bounty in this way than in other modes, it may be questionable whether this increase of dependents does not, taken as a whole, tend to make such relief much the most expensive.

In the counties of our State which have no poor-houses, some twenty in number, the amount paid per capita for temporary relief is greater than in counties having such establishments, the average sum paid to each person in the twenty counties being about $31.75. The greatest average amount paid to each person relieved in the counties having poor-houses seems to have been in Ontonagon, where $1,865.33 was expended for the relief of thirty-two persons, being $58.22 to each. The least average amount paid to persons so relieved, was in the county of Ingham, where 549 persons received $1,260.22, or an amount to each of $2.29.

The counties furnishing such relief, aside from those having no poor-houses, are given in the following table in the order respectively of the number of dependents of this character:

COUNTIES.	No. Relieved.	Amount Expended.	Per Capita.
Wayne	3,499	$15,000 00	4.28
Saginaw	1,726	22,487 47	12.95
Lenawee	1,511	15,314 36	10.13
Washtenaw	1,431	9,966 54	6.96
Marquette	1,151	15,507 85	13.47
Monroe	1,143	4,892 80	4.28
Berrien	1,030	6,674 19	6.48
Kalamazoo	844	3,845 48	4.55
Allegan	808	5,661 52	7.00
Kent	691	5,385 36	7.78
Houghton	675	12,090 43	17.75
St. Clair	659	7,859 37	11.92
Calhoun	656	7,688 33	17.72
St. Joseph	655	3,893 82	3.94
Genesee	648	8,681 08	13.39
Macomb	633	4,117 19	6.50
Bay	600	3,994 44	6.65
Montcalm	576	4,692 85	8.14
Ingham	549	1,260 22	2.29
Jackson	500	13,068 00	26.13
Muskegon	431	11,103 06	25.77
Branch	414	1,115 99	2.69
Ottawa	361	5,238 23	14.51
Van Buren	348	7,302 73	20.97
Midland	339	2,449 86	7.22
Oakland	301	3,537 78	11.75
Cass	300	2,387 40	7.95
Hillsdale	233	1,120 97	4.81
Lapeer	226	5,479 64	24.24
Ionia	205	1,798 28	8.77
Shiawassee	192	2,049 90	10.80
Clinton	150	2,492 24	16.61
Tuscola	150	3,305 12	22.03
Mecosta	149	2,086 76	14.00
Alpena	146	1,882 25	12.96
Sanilac	134	2,426 55	18.10
Eaton	133	1,471 80	11.06
Mason	130	2,193 24	16.87
Barry	130	1,735 18	13.34
Huron	129	3,035 10	23.53

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COUNTIES.	No. Relieved.	Amount Expended.	Per Capita.
Livingston	125	1,295 56	10.36
Oceana	120	1,502 77	12.32
Manistee	110	1,776 32	16.14
Gratiot	110	739 94	6.72
Keweenaw	107	3,076 44	28.75
Osceola	80	1,587 25	19.84
Isabella	77	667 80	8.34
Wexford	71	1,495 87	21.06
Iosco	64	837 88	13.09
Menominee	53	824 64	15.55
Newaygo	48	1,495 73	31.16
Ontonagon	32	1,865 33	58.22
Grand Traverse	32	644 72	21.49
Clare	30	179 57	5.98
Kalkaska	30	876 64	7.78
Chippewa	15	518 20	34.54
Mackinac	15	550 00	36.66

It will be seen that Saginaw, Marquette, and Lenawee, with much less population than Wayne, and while not relieving near so many persons, each paid a greater aggregate amount for this purpose than Wayne. It will also be observed that Jackson, Muskegon, Lapeer, Newaygo, and Ontonagon, severally, paid more than five times as much to each person relieved as Wayne did. It may also be noticed that there is great disparity in the amount expended in counties having about the same population and the same number of inmates in the poor-houses. The comparison might be extended to almost all the counties of the State, showing that there is no uniformity whatever in the distribution of such relief. It will be seen to be very unequal in adjoining counties, and sometimes is the greatest where we should naturally expect it to be the least. These facts demonstrate that there is no uniform system prevalent throughout the State, and that the amount paid depends wholly upon the caprice and character of the official to whom the application is made. If he be an easy-going, good-natured man, his compassion is readily excited, and he furnishes relief without much examination or scrutiny, and with little reference to the interests of the tax-payer. If, on the contrary, he is a parsimonious, over-careful man, he doles out such assistance in the smallest possible sums, and only under the pressure of the most absolute necessity. Between these extremes we have a result greatly varied in the several counties of the State, as the statistics we have referred to show.

The discussion was opened by J. D. Green, of Eaton county, who was much opposed to furnishing any aid to "tramps," and believed that many of them would find a way out of the county if told that they must go to the poor-house if they wanted help.

Superintendent Jackson, of Saginaw, thought that the whole subject should be left to the discretion of the superintendent, who should be a man of excellent judgment.

Superintendent Brownell, of Kalamazoo, was of the same opinion, and he thought that a good deal of miscellaneous and temporary relief must be given, and favored getting all the work out of tramps that is feasible. The position of superintendent is peculiarly trying and difficult. Money should be allowed for

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each week's support. More work-houses should be built, and tramps and other poor persons who are able to work should be set at work. Much money must unavoidably be spent and much hazard must be incurred. The difficulties of the problem are constantly increasing and must be squarely met, as by work-houses of the leading counties.

Dr. Humphrey, of Marquette, said he never saw a tramp proper, but he had been often imposed upon, and he had now adopted a rule that when a party wanted relief he would put them under oath, and then if the facts turned out differently he would prosecute them for perjury. He thought that the poor laboring men with a small house and lot, who paid taxes, were those most often imposed upon by the demands of paupers. They were forced to pay to support those who were often able to support themselves, and this was a wrong committed to the worthy laboring man who could least afford to be taxed to help tramps and vagabonds.

Mr. Calkins, of Allegan, thought that when relief was granted that should become a debt to be paid out of the estate of the person helped after his or her death. The relief should, in other words, become a permanent lien until paid. He said that many who were aided became possessors of considerable property, and could return it without much inconvenience.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Berrien, thought that Supervisors should be very cautious about exceeding the amount of relief they were allowed to grant—$20—except by order of the Superintendent of the Poor.

Superintendent H. E. Stewart, of Grand Traverse, said he had had four years' experience, and found many difficulties to encounter. He favored the use of temporary relief to some extent, especially in winter, which frequently avoids the necessity of sending persons to the poor-house. Money must be used, and railroad fare sometimes paid, to get rid of tramps. The latter must constantly be "moved on," or they will locate and become permanent charges on the county.

Mr. Nelson, of Cass, thought it a duty upon the officers to investigate the cases that came before them for aid. In his county they never granted aid beyond $1.50 per week, and found that that, with what work they could get, was enough. He would run tramps out of the county, and they never give them any money

The subject was then referred to the committee on resolutions.

WHO SHOULD HAVE CHARGE OF THE POOR?

President Croswell then read the following paper, prepared by Judge T. M. Cooley, upon the subject, "Who shall have charge of the poor?"

The general purpose of the poor laws of a State is to establish a system of organized benevolence, by means of which persons unable to support themselves, temporarily or permanently, whether from physical or mental immaturity or imbecility, or from other cause, may have their necessities provided for and be protected against suffering from want. A subordinate purpose, while shielding needy persons from the evils of destitution, is to protect the public against impositions at the hands of those who, being able to provide for their own wants, prefer to live upon the public bounty. That neither the main nor the subordinate purpose is very perfectly accomplished, is a matter of general concession. The chief obstacles proceed from four classes of persons:

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First—Those who deserve public charity.
Second—Those who seek public charity without deserving it.
Third—Those who are charitable indiscriminately.
Fourth—The public officers appointed to have an oversight of the poor.

1. As regards those who deserve charity, it may probably be said that a large portion of them are cared for according to their needs, so far as the State has made adequate provision for the purpose, and so far as the public officers interest themselves sufficiently to see that their cares are attended to. But certain needy persons are very likely to suffer under the existing administration of the poor laws, and these are the very persons who deserve assistance more than any others. Reference is here made to the timid and shrinking classes who, for various reasons, suffer in silence rather than beg for bread, even of the State, which voluntarily offers it, or who when tendered the hospitalities of the county house, prefer any endurable deprivation rather than be subjected to the humiliation and ignominy of an entrance into a place which by a large proportion of our people is looked upon as little less degrading than the common jail. Real suffering among the poor is to a large extent among this class; the impudent and aggressive pauper is generally cared for in full proportion to his deserts, and the probabilities are that he will seek the poor-house at certain seasons as a matter of choice, finding there a haven of rest with companions suited to his taste.

2. Of those who seek public charity, but do not deserve it, the number has of late been much greater than ever before. The general stagnation of business has not been wholly the cause of this; it has furnished the excuse, and it has inclined the public to listen with exceptional credulity to the tales of suffering which they bear. A larger proportion than usual of this class, it may also be said, has recently been tramps, especially of those who were able-bodied, and whose imposture would soon be detected if they remained where they were known. That such people often succeed in living quite well on the public, is evidenced by their persistence in a vagabond life. The ways in which the public suffer from them are numerous. The man who consents to get his living by false pretenses, has usually no inclination to resist other temptations, and it is unquestionable that many tramps are thieves and violators of the law in many ways, and that they do a good deal towards corrupting the youth who are brought into chance association with them. One of the principal needs of public administration is some effectual method of distinguishing the needy from the imposters, in order that the latter may be left under the compulsion of supporting themselves.

3. Those who give to charity indiscriminately, are to a large extent responsible for the class of fictitious paupers. Nothing is more beautiful than charity, and and we all know many persons for whom we have high respect and esteem because their hearts begin immediately to overflow with compassion the moment a tale of distress is told. These amiable people seem incapable of harboring any theory of human depravity which a sorrowful tale accompanied by a tearful eye and a solemn visage will not break down. We all know another class, who habitually give a little something in order to be rid of importunity, and who comfort themselves with the reflection, that while they have probably given to an imposter, yet the sum given is so little as to be insignificant compared with the relief from annoyance. On these two classes, to a considerable extent, the imposter preys, but they, unfortunately, are not the only sufferers from the evil which they keep alive.

Now any charity is vicious that is not systematic and discriminating, because

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of this very tendency to keep up an idle and demoralizing class to prey upon the public, and because it defeats all effort to compel those who can do so, to support themselves. And it sometimes seems as if a serious question might be made, whether the man who habitually refuses to give is any more blamable than the man who gives heedlessly and without investigation. Yet the man who, in this country of plenty, refuses to give in a case of real need, is generally and very thoroughly dispised and condemned; the other description of man escapes censure, because his fault is wholly amiable, and springs from commendable motives, which unfortunately, are ill regulated.

But investigation into cases of alleged want can only effectually be made by means of organized action. Every man cannot throw down his implements of labor whenever a call is made upon him and proceed independently to make examination for himself into the facts, and if he could, his conclusions would be of no service to the next man to whom a like application was made, unless the latter had chanced to hear of the previous investigation. The need is imperative of an organization of some kind, and of the setting apart of some person whose conclusions others will be ready to receive as authoritative, and be satisfied to act upon.

Such investigations are usually made either by charitable societies or by the public authorities. In large towns the charitable societies have sometimes been very efficient, more so than any class of officials. But their operations are apt to be confined to towns where the demands of charity are sufficiently frequent to make the need of such an organization seem very urgent, and to require the raising of large sums, and the designating of persons who shall devote their time to the work of distribution. But a large proportion of what such societies do is work which legitimately belongs to the public authorities, so that their existence, and especially the fact that they do superior work, may be thought to some extent a reproach to those authorities.

The following classes of public officers are often met with:

First—Those who always assume that an applicant for relief ought not to be assisted, and who get rid of him without giving help if possible.

Second—Those who in an easy, good-natured way dispense the public moneys without much discrimination or much attempt to make any. Many Superintendents of the Poor will call to mind some of each class, and they have had occasion to observe how much the difference in town expenditure depends on the natural disposition of the officers. The first class save money for their townships, but they also defeat the real purpose of the public charity. Charity must be administered in a kindly spirit, and not doled out as one might give bread and water to a worthless outcast rather than see him die at his door. Charity is kind, but there is no kindness in giving grudgingly and with selfishness. It is from such an officer that the sensitive widow recoils, who, looking to the future of her child, is suffering and struggling to save it from the disgrace of the poor-house. Such officers, also, are sometimes willing to assist in shipping paupers, in order that the burden of their support may be transferred to some distant community; just as we have sometimes seen police justices suspend judgment on abandoned characters on condition that they will leave the place, thus turning them off among strangers, where they may follow their vile ways for a time with impunity. The too liberal officer is much less mischievous than the too parsimonious, for various reasons, one of which is that the public dislike of heavy taxes falls in with the inclination of the one, while it restrains the generosity of the other.

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Another class of public officers would embrace the men who seek office for the money to be indirectly made by means of it. Something was done by act 107 of 1873 to discourage such persons, by forbidding their being interested in contracts or supplies; but means are sometimes found to evade the law. If one can directly or indirectly supply the poor-house with its groceries or hardware, there may be a strong inducement to his seeking the position that controls the purchase, and then encouraging abuses in order that he may profit by them.

What has been said will indicate to some extent the qualities needed in officers having charge of the poor. The needed reform must come mainly from the people, and must show itself in the selection of these officers. The law cannot give men kindness, charity, or judgment, any more than it can give them belief in the Christian religion; but without a kindness that makes itself manifest to the needy, a charitable inclination to relieve their wants, and judgment and patience to distinguish between the needy and the fraudulent, no man ought to be entrusted with the administration of a charitable fund. And it is a truth that cannot be too often inculcated, that we all suffer, and the cause of charity and of public justice suffer, when those who lack the qualities referred to are made guardians of the poor for personal or party reasons.

But an officer should have not merely these qualities, but the public confidence also. Allusion has already been made to the fact that a residence in the county-house is generally thought discreditable. It may not be desirable to wholly remove this feeling, because it has some influence in restraining heartless persons from allowing their needy parents and other relatives to be sent there, and in urging shiftless people to special exertions on their own account. But the discredit ought to be taken into the account when the question is of furnishing assistance to really needy but sensitive people whom misfortune has reduced to poverty, as was the case with many who lost fathers, brothers, and sons in the late war. The law very properly allows temporary assistance out of the poor-house, but the real need in such cases often goes beyond what the law provides elsewhere than in the county asylum. What is insisted is, that in such cases the officer ought to be also the administrator of a voluntary charity; and if he is a kind and charitable man, who has the confidence of his constituents, there will seldom be difficulty in his collecting among them what is needed for such cases or for any others for which the law makes inadequate provision. There is plenty of charitable feeling among the people, and it is easily called out if persons are satisfied that their gifts are not to be misapplied. If there are charitable societies in the neighborhood, the overseer of the poor ought to act in coöperation with them; if there are none, he should be a charitable society himself, seeking funds as he may find need. And such an officer would find, too, that many charitable people would give much more freely to save people from the poor-house than they would in taxes to support them in it after they got there.

Such an office may also do much towards assisting inefficient persons, who are threatened with want, to find employment. This is one of the most useful manifestations of public charity to help people in their endeavors to support themselves. Pauperism cannot be made self-sustaining, because, in this country the majority of real paupers are such because of their inability to perform remunerative labor, but whatever can be done towards making it so, it is a duty the officer owes as well to the public as to the pauper to do. An efficient officer will keep his town clear of tramps, becouse people will give such fellows only what they earn, when they are satisfied that the really needy are attended to. But he may also do much to reduce the number of honest paupers by making

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himself familiar with the opportunities for furnishing them with employment. It is no kindness to give a man money, to spend in idleness when he might earn it; neither is it public policy.

We undoubtedly have a right to assume that most officers intend to perform their duty, and that when they fail it is because they have not really appreciated how high and important is their trust. The man who does not intend to perform his duty, but holds the office that he may make use of it for his own advantage in dissemination of the fund that should go to the poor, leaves nothing to be said on his behalf. If he would rob those whom misfortune has handed over to destitution, and levy toll on the pittance that charity doles out to them, he may justly be compared to those depraved people who on wild and desolate shores, under pretense of assistance to vessels lost in storms, seize and plunder the poor people who have escaped from the wreck with their lives. Happily, we are warranted in believing that in Michigan very few such officers are to be met with.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions, introduced by the committee on resolutions, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of 1875 levied a tax upon the sale of intoxicating liquors; and

WHEREAS, Pauperism is largely the result of intemperance; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the money arising from this tax, instead of going to the cities and villages of the State, should go into the county treasury in such county where it is derived, and be a fund for the support of the poor therein. In view of the increase of pauperism and the expense thereof, your committee would respectfully submit the following resolutions in regard to the amendments to our poor laws, the disposition of the professional beggar, or tramp, and the kind care of the deserving, dependent poor of the State.

Resolved, That while we recognize the county system of supporting our pauper population as far better than the township system, which it has supplanted in nearly all the counties of this State, yet the defects and incompleteness of the county system are so obvious that humanity and public policy alike demand such changes in our laws as the observation and experience of superintendents of the poor may suggest.

Resolved, That a wise economy in the expenditure of money appropriated for the support of our pauper and dependent population demands their classification and separation, to the end that those in need may receive more systematic and skillful medical treatment, the young and helpless that guardianship and instruction which will save them from the contaminating influences that now surround them, and the lazy, vicious, and improvident, the opportunity for self-support which a well regulated work-house will afford.

Resolved, That the district work-house is a necessity, to the end that vagrants, tramps, and those guilty of petty crimes and misdemeanors, who under our present laws and usages, are a burden and expense, whether in or out of our poor-houses and jails, may be made wholly or in part by their own labor self-supporting.

Resolved, That the consideration in convention by persons eminent for their philanthropy, in connection with the officers of the State charged with the

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administration of our poor laws, of the various questions connected, and with the support of the poor and dependent, the management and disposition of the vagrant and criminal class, by calling the attention of the public to the subject, will pave the way for necessary reforms.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that our laws relating to the support of the poor and dependent need revising, amending, and compiling, and we recommend the appointment by this body of a committee of three of its members, to be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare bills which shall embody the changes desired, and cause the same to be introduced into the next Legislature, and it shall be the further duty of the committee to prepare a blank form of petition to the next Legislature asking for the desired legislation, which blank shall be sent to the several Superintendents of the Poor for signatures, and by them returned to the committee with such recommendations as their experience and observation may suggest.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Superintendents of the Poor should control in all cases the disbursement of the temporary relief funds in their several counties.

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INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES.

The following letter addressed by Hon. Wm. L. Webber, of Saginaw, to the late Secretary of this Board, on the subject of the inequality of sentences in criminal cases, is well worthy of consideration:

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., May 1st, 1876.

HON. C. M. CROSWELL, *Adrian, Mich.:*

DEAR SIR,—As you are Secretary of the Commission for Charitable and Penal Institutions, etc., and knowing that you have given the subject much attention, I write to make a suggestion.

Having so many circuits and circuit judges in this State, it is not to be wondered at that the sentences inflicted for crime should vary in accordance with the ideas of the judges imposing the same; and accordingly we find in the prison at Jackson, men convicted of like offenses from different portions of the State, some with very light sentences and some with very severe. There is a sense of justice still resting with these men, notwithstanding they are criminals, and it is not to be wondered at that the man who finds himself sentenced for ten years for the same offense as another who receives a sentence for two years, should feel that he has been wronged, or that some partiality is shown.

From what I have observed as to the sentiment of people generally I do not think the idea of indeterminate sentence is a popular one, and I doubt whether any law could be passed to that end.

The suggestion which I have to make is this: Cannot such a statement of the gross inequality of sentences be made to the Legislature as will lead them to seek a remedy, and would they not be content with a remedy like this: Provide by law that in all cases where the law itself does not fix the term of imprisonment absolutely, the circuit judge so imposing the sentence shall sentence the criminal to the State's prison without fixing any time whatever; provide then that the circuit judge so imposing the sentence shall report the case to the Judges of the Supreme Court, with his views, and with such statement of facts as would have a bearing upon the question of the proper sentence to be imposed; provide that the Supreme Court at every term shall act upon all reports so presented to them from all parts of the State, and by order fix the term of imprisonment in all cases so reported to them. As a check against any being overlooked or forgotten by circuit judges, perhaps it might be well to provide also that the warden of the State prison should report to the Judges of the Supreme Court the prisoners received by him during the past three months for which the term of imprisonment had not been definitely fixed, with a statement of the charge made against each. I am inclined to think that leaving the Supreme Court to fix sentences would be regarded by the Legislature as less objectionable than to have them fixed by any board, as contemplated on the theory of indeterminate sentences. The plan which I suggest would not militate against the theory of allowing good time, but the term of the sentence being fixed for the whole State by a single tribunal would have a tendency to equalize those sentences. Respectfully yours,

WM. L. WEBBER.

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PRISON SCHOOL.

A PAPER PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SECRETARY OF THIS BOARD BY THE REV. GEO. H. HICKOX, CHAPLAIN OF STATE PRISON.

Is a school in the prison a necessity? Do the interests of the State call for the establishment and maintenance of such a school; or does the better training and the higher good of the prisoners call for the aid of its instruction? To answer these questions cautiously, in the affirmative cannot have an appearance of presumption. The State has suffered too much from the ignorance of its population to hesitate on any question of common education, or rather, having the prison in view, of *practical teaching*. If this question, the question of common education is regarded as settled for the people, the same consideration should establish a school for illiterate convicts,—the people after they are convicted of crime, and imprisoned. Instruction is a necessity everywhere, and at all times. Teaching gives a man not only practical knowledge, but more, practical training. It contributes to self-control and supplies qualifications which secure self respect; it gives position, and introduces progressive, and protecting influences; it prepares a man for attractive and pleasant industries; and in the absence of mental, as of moral training, the question of good citizenship is always in doubt, not to speak of its efficiency, which in the case of the illiterate is calamitously weak or utterly wanting. This question, as it relates to the criminal, is just the same. He only needs his discharge, and he is a citizen again, possessed of all the privileges of a citizen, and will use those prerogatives very nearly according to his depth of ignorance, or in proportion to his mental and his moral training. These imprisoned men are criminals, in some cases, through ignorance only. Had they been educated, or had they been *thoroughly taught*, they would have obtained paying employment and wholesome and attractive associations. Their views, reasonings, and conclusions would have been more nearly legal, and more nearly in accordance with common integrity and productive industry, and more in agreement with virtuous social usages; and as a probable result, an exemption from the felon's cell. The men in prison have made one trial of life. That trial was to them a failure, and to the State an offense. The same men are soon to have another trial of life; nd that chance is to be taken, it may be, on the same field where they have been once defeated and made ashamed. They were defeated because they were unprepared, or untaught. The true thought is, the man should be practically and *rigorously* taught while in prison. Give him a refitting and a preparation in hope of his future honesty and success. In connection with prison schooling

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there is another question little less important than the preceding ones: the influence of thorough teaching on the discipline of the prison. This influence is reflex in its movement, and as a consequence it is reproductive. Prisoners are not restive and disorderly through vicious feelings more than through the absence of sound mental training. A large majority of them have never learned to think, or to reason in a direct line. They think and reason and resolve as a girl chases butterflies, or as a boy follows bumblebees, and not like a farmer striking a furrow across the field, or as a mechanic working to the line. The prompt and exact mental training of a prisoner during the first years of his commitment may save him from much trouble, and from suffering, and would relieve the officers from a share of useless annoyance.

How far the points presented in favor of a prison school are correct only a careful and extended comparison of the conduct record of those in the school with those out of it will show,—comparing also the record of the men subsequent to their discharge with that before it. But it is presumed for the present no one could question the immediate and lasting utility of *correct* and *forceful teaching* in the prison.

And should such a school be attempted, it must be established and maintained as any other prison regulation is taken in hand and enforced. The school when organized should be under the immediate care of an educated keeper, one who is an approved and practical educator. A man of inferior qualification or without experience as an educator, could not give the desired assurance of success. The services of a guard might also be required in the school room during the time of sessions of the school.

The selection of studies for such a school would not be difficult, nor would the necessary books be expensive. Rudimentary studies are all that could be anticipated or made practicable.

The admission of men to the school could be fixed by the fact that they were illiterate, or by the fact of a low degree of instruction.

The whole number of those to be taught might be separated into two or three divisions, as the whole number compared with the facilities for teaching, each of these divisions would come under instructions twice or three times each week, in accordance with arrangements made.

The location of the school-room, should of course, be within the prison proper, and it would be well if it could be on the ground floor, and as central as could be provided, for the sake of convenience.

When should the school assemble? In a prison where only a very small proportion are employed in manual labor, a part of each day *might perhaps* be judiciously given to mental instruction; but in prisons, where nearly all convicts are employed in labor, and especially where the contract system is in use, there can be no choice. The evening only remains for teaching. After the tasks of the shops are done for the day, then the division whose turn it is can be unlocked and taken to the school room.

The length of the sessions of the school might not be the same in all prisons; but in the case of an evening school its time would not be far from one and one-half hours, and one hour and a half is as long as men of the class we have here could be profitably kept in close study. Then the capacity for close application to study, and the demand of manual labor, would be in agreement on this point, the evening for the school, and the hour and a half for the session. The daily labor of the men in this prison is not, as a rule, severe. Very few of them when they come in at evening move as if weary. Evidently they have strength for

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study, and it is just as evident they should be *required* to apply themselves diligently to their given lessons. These men, through ignorance, and idleness, and ill-advised habits of life, went into crime, and for violations of the laws of the State are now, for a time, under its absolute control. And being so, the State has a legal, a good, and a benevolent opportunity to do something for its own protection, on the event of the release of its prisoners. This is an advance on the former methods of treating criminals, and such an advance, it is presumed, as no one will dispute. And no one who should give thought to the subject, could be supposed to deny this movement would be in the right direction.

If the State would improve the character of its citizens, can it do a more legitimate or a more prudent thing than to employ a better grade of intelligence and more cultured dignity, in the control and in the training of its criminals. No mean minority, in point of numbers, is passing in and out of our prisons; no despisable inferiority of power for good or evil use, will be discharged from our penal institution before the close of the next twenty-five years. If the State becomes great, the character of its citizens must make it so. If the government improve in breadth and force, it will carry its population with it. As are the laws and their execution, so will the people be. Right government advances and elevates the population, and prison administration should correct and elevate the prisoner. The breadth of this question I leave unmeasured, and only add, laws should be enacted, regulations established, and officers selected, with an eye to the intellectual advancement not only, but also to the social improvement of the convict, as directly as to the financial success of the manual industries of the place. To regard these men only as so many felons worth just the weight of their muscle, and capable of nothing better or more manlike than its expenditure, is to ignore in just that number of men an essential grandeur of the government itself, and it degrades even the grosser forms of prison service.

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NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL,
Coldwater, Mich., Dec. 11, 1876.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

The undersigned, the Superintendent of the State Public School, having had the honor to attend the Fourth National Prison Reform Congress, held in the city of New York, in June last, as your deputy, hereby respectfully reports to you an outline of the transactions of that association.

This report is also made in compliance with a resolution adopted by that Congress, requesting official delegates to report to the executives from whom they received their appointments, a summary of the proceedings.

This State was also represented by Hon. E. C. Seaman, of Ann Arbor, and Hon. C. D. Randall, of Coldwater, official delegates. Hon. C. I. Walker, official delegate, was unable to attend. This report is accompanied by the addresses of Hon. C. I. Walker, Hon. E. C. Seaman, Esq., and Hon. C. D. Randall, Vice President of the Congress, which were presented at that session, as appropriate contributions to the official documents of this State, relating to crime and pauperism, their treatment and prevention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LYMAN P. ALDEN.

FOURTH NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Fourth National Prison Congress, convened under the auspices of the National Prison Association, met in Steinway Hall, in the city of New York, on the evening of Tuesday, June 6th, 1876. This Association owes its origin to the Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, of New York, and has been in existence eight years. Its meetings are held biennially.

The official delegates are appointed by the Governors of the various States from which they come. Superintendents of institutions for the Care of Children, Wardens of Penitentiaries, members of Boards of Control of various institutions, and of State Boards of Charities, and Governors of States are, also, *ex officio* members of the Association.

Delegates to this Congress were in attendance from eighteen northern and five southern States. Sweden, France, Argentine Republic, and Italy were also represented.

The Congress was opened with an address from Rev. Dr. Henry A. Bellows.

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Dr. Bellows, at the close of his address, introduced Mayor Wyckam, who, in a brief speech, welcomed the Congress to the city, and invited the members during their leisure time, to inspect the various prisons and penal institutions of the city.

Wm. Cullen Bryant was then introduced, and made a few remarks. He said that he spoke not on behalf of officials, but on behalf of those who, like himself, were engaged in private pursuits, for whom the laws are made, and for the safety of whose property and persons punishment and imprisonment are decreed. Every part of the country was concerned in the peace and good order of every other portion of the land, and in the laws for the suppression of crime which are adopted by the several States. Mr. Bryant closed his remarks by bidding the Congress "welcome in the name of the community, and hopeful with assurance, for beneficial results from its consultations."

Hon. Richard Vaux, who was the presiding officer of the last Congress, which met at St. Louis, made a response, on behalf of the Congress, to the welcome tendered to them by the Mayor and Mr. Bryant.

The work of this Congress came under three grand classifications:

1. Criminal Law Reform; 2, The Penitentiary System; 3, Preventive System. Under each of these heads a great variety of subjects was discussed, each subject being introduced by an ably written paper, of which there were thirty.

Under the first general head papers were prepared by such eminent jurists as Hon. Emory Washburn, Professor in the Law School of Cambridge University, on the question, "Would it be desirable and expedient to limit the definition and punishment of crimes by a prescribed code, to the exclusion of the common law?" By Hon. C. I. Walker, of Detroit, Mich., on "Changes needed in criminal reform procedure in courts." By Hon. E. C. Seaman, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on "Reforms needed in the jury system." By Hon. Theo. W. Dwight, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, Hon. Robert Pitman, Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., and Hon. Noah Davis, on various other interesting questions connected with Criminal Law Reform.

Under the second general head, papers were prepared by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of the Springfield Republican, on "How should the Prisons of a State be graded?" By Joseph Burnet, Esq., of Boston, on "What should be the construction of Prisons intended for Women?" By Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, Michigan, on "What system of classification is likely to be most effective in promoting the reformation of prisoners?" and by various other gentlemen who are specialists in this particular field of thought and labor.

Under the third head—The Preventive System—papers were read by Hon. C. D. Randall of Coldwater, Michigan, who advocated strongly the expediency of States founding and supporting schools for dependent children, rather than leaving this work to private charity. Rev. Marcus Ames, Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., and H. A. Montfort, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Cincinnati, O., discussed in ably prepared papers the relative merits of the family and congregate systems as bases for the organization and management of preventive and reformatory institutions, Mr. Ames believing that the family system is far preferable, as it brings the child more directly in contact with the officer in charge. The child under the family system is directly under the eye of his guardian, and fuller opportunity is given for reproof, sympathy, and encouragement than is presented in the congregate system. This influence is not only more direct, but is more constant, and therefore has a greater tendency toward reformation. In the family, also, there

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was a much better chance for religious instruction and divine worship. The family system gives a better chance for the free use of the judgment, and therefore allows a better shaping of the public sentiment in relation to the practices of life. It is, he said, evident to the most casual observer that it is much easier to influence a family of thirty or forty members than a family of two or three hundred.

Other able papers under this head were prepared by Elisha Harris, M. D., Secretary of the Prison Association of N. Y.; Rev. Chas. Loring Brace of Children's Aid Society, N. Y.; Rev. Thos. Fessenden of Farmington, Conn.; J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Allinson, Yardville, New Jersey; and Mrs. Mary Rockwell, Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School, Middletown, Conn., discussing such questions as these: "On what principle may the State claim the right of separating children from parents who willfully or negligently fail in the proper and necessary duties of the parental relation?" "What agencies are most likely to be effective in the moral and religious training of the inmates of industrial and reform schools?" "What branches of learning should be taught in reform schools?"

Of the conclusions arrived at by these essayists, and informally approved by the Congress, a few only can be mentioned:

1. The present county jail system is hopelessly, irremediably bad.

2. The remedy must lie in the discharge by the *State* of its proper responsibility respecting the criminal class, by assuming the immediate custody and control of all convicts.

3. The State ought to administer its prison system with constant reference to the extirpation of crime by the reformation of those who constitute the criminal class.

4. One element of any rational and practical administration of that system is the gradation of prisons for different classes of prisoners.

5. The only prisons to be maintained at the expense of the counties should be houses of detention for the suspected or accused.

6. Intemperance is the source of a very large percentage of the crime committed.

7. Religious training must constitute the foundation of all true reform.

8. Sentences for crime should be *indeterminate*. The length of time for which a prisoner is detained should depend upon his reformation. In some the will power is so feebly developed that it would be better that they should be forever removed from the power of temptation, and their earnings, over and above the cost of their support, be laid up for them to bestow or use as they saw fit.

9. The jury system, upon the whole, is the best system ever devised, but entire unanimity should not be required. A two-thirds or three-fourths vote should decide the question at issue.

10. Neither juries, lawyers, or judges are competent, however, to determine the sanity or insanity of a prisoner. Every person alleged to be insane should be carefully examined previous to the trial by a commission of competent medical experts.

11. The punishment of crime should be by a prescribed code, to the exclusion of common law.

12. Prisons constructed for women should be made as cheerful and homelike as possible. Such institutions should largely be under the control of females, who best understand the susceptibilities, temptations, and the difficulties by which such prisoners are surrounded.

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13. The family plan in reformatory institutions, though more expensive, is better than the congregate, as it affords better opportunities for classification, and is nearest God's ordained plan; but still both may be made successful under skillful management, and more, after all, depends upon the personal character of those who come in contact with the children and youth, than upon the particular system or the machinery employed.

14. Love and kindness have vastly more power in the uplifting of the degraded and sinful, whether they be old or young, than punishments, though the necessity for the latter exists, and may be made important adjuncts.

These are but a few of the conclusions arrived at by the different writers and speakers. The entire proceedings will soon be published, and form an encyclopedia of information on these subjects, which, when scattered broadcast over the land, will do much towards forming public opinion, and influencing legislation in this and other lands.

The Congress pledged itself to do all in its power to complete the success of the International Congress, to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, during the month of August, 1877, by recommending the appointment, by each of the different States of the Union, of one or more suitable and competent persons, who are experts in prison discipline, to represent said States officially at Stockholm, at the expense of the States, and by urging this matter upon the attention of the several State Legislatures, so far as may be advisable.

Four special committees were appointed to coöperate with the Board of Directors in preparing for the Fifth Congress, which will assemble in the summer of 1878.

These committees are as follows:

1. *Committee of Wardens.*—Z. R. Brockway, New York; Henry Cordier, Pennsylvania; R. W. McClaughry, Illinois; Henry Hopkins, Kansas; Miss Sarah Smith, Maryland.

2. *Superintendents of Reformatories.*—H. A. Montfort, Ohio; A. Y. Shepard, Massachusetts; L. P. Alden, Michigan; Levi Fulton, New York; Mrs. Mary E. Rockwell, Connecticut.

3. *Prison Societies.*—George S. Griffith, Indiana; Elisha Harris, New York; E. E. Hale, Massachusetts; A. H. Love, Pennsylvania; Miss Louisa Schuyler, New York.

4. *Prison Commissioners and Boards of Charities.* — Frederick H. Wines, Illinois; W. P. Letchworth, New York; C. I. Walker, Michigan; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin; Mrs. P. A. Durand, Massachusetts.

The *name* of this association would imply that its labors are confined to the improving the condition of prisons. But it has, in fact, a much broader field of labor.

As appears, from the above programme, one of its highest objects is to provide a proper channel for presenting to the public the views of the most advanced thinkers and students of social science, on the great questions: How shall this country be saved from the fearful burden of crime and pauperism which now oppresses the Old World? How shall laws be framed to protect society most effectually from crime? How shall hardened criminals be reformed? and, How shall children of bad heredity and unfavorable environments be rescued and made honest, self-supporting members of society. This Congress was composed, not of sentimentalists and theorists, but it numbered among its members many of the most accomplished jurists and practical workers who have long been connected with our prisons, reform schools, and preventive institutions,

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whose opinions on these questions are entitled to the greatest respect. The papers presented, were, many of them, exhaustive of the subjects treated on, and will furnish, as Dr. Wines has stated, America's contribution to the International Congress, which assembles next August in Stockholm.

Having fully set forth the most approved theories, the future sessions of this Association will, no doubt, be more confined to the discussion of the practical working of institutions organized in accordance with these theories. This is indicated by the placing of the organization of the next Congress largely in the hands of those who are connected, as practical workers, with the leading institutions of the country, and which will give it something more of the character of an experience meeting, where a vast number of facts shall be gathered up from the practical workings of all the institutions of the country, which will test the theories that have been advanced, and from a study of which, the student of social science can draw new inductions.

It would seem very suitable that Michigan should be represented at the Congress which meets next year at Stockholm, as no State or Government ranks higher in her educational charities, and reformatory and educational institutions. This representative should be some gentleman of talent, who is in thorough sympathy with Michigan's institutions, and who understands the French language, as that will be the language used at this Congress.

This report is closed by calling attention to the three Michigan papers presented at this Congress by Hon. C. I. Walker, Hon. C. D. Randall, and E. C. Seaman, Esq.

LYMAN P. ALDEN.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY OF THIS BOARD.—We make room in this appendix for so much of Judge Walker's paper as relates to needed amendments in criminal law, and also for Hon. C. D. Randall's paper on the subject of "Public Schools for dependent Children."

Hon. E. C. Seaman's excellent paper on "Jury Trial," is quite lengthy, and does not seem capable of abridgment without damage to his argument, and we are reluctantly obliged to forego the publication of it in this volume. It, with the other proceedings of the Prison Congress, is now going through the press, and will be accessible to a large number of readers in that form, and cannot fail to have a marked degree of influence on a subject now attracting more than usual attention.

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NEEDED AMENDMENTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

PART OF THE ADDRESS OF HON. C. I. WALKER OF DETROIT, PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS HELD IN NEW YORK IN JUNE, 1876, ON "NEEDED AMENDMENTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE."

At the Prison Congress which met at St. Louis two years since, I made some brief and hastily prepared suggestions upon the subject of reforming some of the features of our criminal law, and especially in matters of procedure. None of these suggestions were either new or original, but their importance is none the less from this fact.

Reforms are usually the outgrowth of the efforts of many persons, each working in his own way, and these efforts repeated again and again. It is not enough to convince a few thoughtful men that a proposed reform is at once greatly needed, and is entirely practicable; but this conviction must be brought home to the many, whose aid is absolutely essential to its success. One of the notable benefits derived from such gatherings as this, is the great aid that they render in forming a public opinion in favor of those reforms upon which here there is substantial agreement, and thus preparing the way for their success.

These considerations have encouraged me to lay before this congress some of the same suggestions in a more amplified form, not, as I have already said, because they were original or new, but simply that they may elicit further consideration, and, so far as they are entitled to it, approbation and support.

DETENTION OF PERSONS AWAITING TRIAL.

The law, in theory, mercifully and rightfully presumes every person innocent of crime until proved guilty. Society has a profound interest, not only that none but the guilty shall be convicted of crime, but that those accused of crime and acquitted, or not convicted, shall not by the process of accusation and trial be unnecessarily injured, either in reputation or real character. Practically we know that as a rule the process, as it actually exists, is utterly destructive of both.

The magnitude of this evil can only be appreciated when we consider the large percentage of accused persons that are not convicted. I have not at hand any general collection of statistics upon this point, but some approximate idea

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of this percentage may be formed from the statistics of any State for a given year. I take at random the following paragraphs from the report of the Attorney General of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1873:

"Six thousand seven hundred and thirteen criminal cases were terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873; 99 of these were prosecutions under the customs laws, in which there were 64 convictions, 4 acquittals, and 31 discontinuances; 2,751 under the internal revenue laws, in which there were 915 convictions, 365 acquittals, and 1,471 discontinuances; 201 under the post-office laws, in which there were 119 convictions, 38 acquittals, and 49 discontinuances; 1,304 under the enforcement act, in which there were 469 convictions, 68 acquittals, and 769 discontinuances; 4 under the naturalization laws, in in which there were 2 acquittals and 2 discontinuances; 26 for embezzlement, in which there were 6 convictions, 3 acquittals, and 17 discontinuances; 2,328 were miscellaneous prosecutions, in which there were 1,052 convictions, 496 acquittals, and 780 discontinuances.

"Careful examination of these statistics will show that of the whole number of criminal cases commenced, forty-seven per cent were discontinued. The convictions amounted to thirty-nine per cent, and the acquittals to fourteen per cent. Of the whole number actually tried considerably more than one-third were acquitted. Many of these cases, however, were peculiar to the United States jurisdiction, growing out of revenue and other similar laws, in which, doubtless, the proportion of discontinuances and settlements was greater than in ordinary criminal prosecutions; but the criterion of the percentage of discontinuances, convictions, and acquittals, may be obtained from the "miscellaneous prosecutions." Of these there were 2,328; 780 were discontinued, or about 34 per cent; 1,548 were actually tried; of these there were 1,052 convictions, or about 45 per cent of the whole number, and 496 acquittals, or about 21 per cent of the whole number. Of the whole number actually tried, about 32 per cent were acquitted."

These statistics furnish a very significant hint of the undoubted fact that a large percentage of those arrested for crime are never tried, and of those who are tried, a smaller percentage, but still not a small one, are acquitted or never convicted. Of the whole number arrested, a portion procure bail for their appearance but a large portion of them are imprisoned to await trial, not yet convicted of crime, and with the probability that not more than one-half of them will be convicted.

Justice, common humanity, the welfare of the accused, and the well being of society, all imperatively demand, that those thus imprisoned, should be treated without needless indignity, with a decent regard to their personal comfort, and that they should not be exposed to deadly contagion, moral or physical. We all know how they are treated. They are as a rule, thrust into a common jail; what these jails are, is too well known to need description. The State Board of Charities of the State of Michigan, thus speak of the jails in that State, and they will bear comparison with the jails elsewhere.

"Under the present system these places, from the necessity of the case, are the common receptacles of all persons and every grade and class of offenders subjected to imprisonment in the counties. As a rule, they are filthy and poorly ventilated; within them, not only those awaiting trial, but vagrants, the disorderly, young offenders, convicted criminals, and the old and hardened experts in vice and crime, are mingled in promiscuous association, in enforced idleness, without discipline or means of improvement or incentive to reform. While

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thus held, the less abased are constantly subjected to the contaminating influences of all the vices and criminal propensities of their hardened associates. Thus the jails become moral pest houses, foster places of idleness, and schools of crime. Pernicious as this condition of things, not only to the incarcerated offenders, but to the community at large when he is turned loose upon them, degraded in self respect, and with increased propensity and capacity for crime. Yet it seems impossible to remedy the evil under the present jail system, or so long as these prisons are without means of a proper classification and separation of prisoners, or the facilities of employing the inmates in suitable labor and useful occupation."

By this system of incarceration the State becomes an active and powerful promoter of vice and crime. In addition to the corruption of the comparatively innocent, springing from forced association with the evil, even those who are acquitted of crime come out with the indelible stigma upon them of being "jail birds," a stigma which almost inevitably drives its victim to a life of crime.

The terrible injustice and cruelty of this treatment of the accused is apparent from the mere statement of it. The practical question is: What is the remedy, and how is it to be brought about?

The remedy has been suggested, and has been to some extent successfully tried, but it needs again and again to be urged upon law-makers. Houses of detention should be erected, entirely separate and apart from jails and prisons where persons convicted of crime, or even of petty misdemeanors, are imprisoned. They should be in no sense places where crime is punished, but houses of simple detention until the question of guilt or innocence be determined. As persons of all ages and all grades of character will be detained, to avoid the corrupting influence of promiscuous intercourse of the innocent with the guilty, and the young tyro in crime with the old and hardened, the inmates should be isolated. Safe custody is the only object. This secured, they should be made decently comfortable, and those who have the means should be allowed to make themselves thoroughly so. If possible, some simple labor should be furnished, not so much for profit, as for sanitary and moral reasons.

The next and more difficult question is: How is this simple remedy for a great evil to be brought about? It can only be accomplished through the earnest efforts of thoughtful men, who in part at least, understand the great wrongs, and the fearful evil of the present system. Discussions should take place alike in the public prints and on the platform. Our Board of State Charities and this association should be heard upon it. Appeal should be made to governors and legislative bodies, and in various ways public attention should be called to the subject. When the question is fairly stated and fully understood, there can be but one response, and that is, that the change proposed should be made without delay.

These houses of detention, too, would be fit places for the detention of witnesses, where public interest demands such detentions until accused persons may be tried.

NOTE.—The rest of this valuable address of Judge Walker relates to the jury system, and will be found in the report of the National Prison Reform Congress, held in New York.

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STATE SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS HELD IN STEINWAY HALL, IN NEW YORK CITY, IN JUNE, 1876, BY HON. C. D. RANDALL, AUTHOR, IN THE MICHIGAN STATE SENATE, OF THE LAW ENACTED IN 1871, ESTABLISHING THE MICHIGAN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, AND A MEMBER OF ITS BOARD OF CONTROL, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS, THE QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION BEING: "IS IT EXPEDIENT FOR STATES TO FOUND AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND, IF SO, ON WHAT PRINCIPLES SHOULD THEY BE CONDUCTED?" ILLUSTRATED BY THE MICHIGAN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I am pleased to present this subject to veteran workers in social science reform. While you scrutinize with close logic, you will accord due credit to any new scheme calculated to develop a higher and purer humanity. If it be error, you will discover it. If it be a new light, none more than you will hail its dawning. You will also find a kind apology for defects in a theory advanced by one who does not come before you as a specialist in this difficult work, but one whose thoughts have been gathered in the interruptions of a business life, and are presented with misgivings which only his love for the cause can overcome. I am not here to discuss systems of prison or reformatory discipline, both of which important subjects have at your hands already proper consideration. My limited observation and experience have been connected with a scheme for reducing crime and pauperism to the lowest possible minimum, by the preventive measure of educating the children of the poor. As social scientists, you recognize the fact that ignorance is the great source of the evils named, and that education is their most efficient preventive. Governments perceiving that the line of safety lies upon the side of education in its irrepressible conflict with ignorance, have established free schools for their youth. But these governments have not reached the dependent classes sufficiently, and they need most to be educated. You have asked in your National and International Prison Reform Congresses, by your addresses and writings, that the dependents be educated and elevated. But without power to control legislation, save by the influences you have so widely exerted by creating public opinion, you have only occasionally seen put in operation under some govern-

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ments parts of plans you have matured and recommended. But however slow may be your success in coming, the correct principles you now advocate must triumph. It has been proved too many times to be repeated here, that out of the ignorance and idleness of the dependent classes spring almost all there is of pauperism and crime. It is also a fact requiring no new proof that these evils largely begin with the neglect of the children of the poor, who are reared in ignorance and idleness, and are thus lost to good society. Ages ago Pericles uttered a beautiful truth which may be applied with equal force to the loss the State suffers by the wrong education of its youth, when he said: "The loss which the commonwealth suffers by the destruction of its youth, is like the loss which the year suffers by the destruction of spring."

If one has written a more powerful argument than another in favor of education it may be applied with greater force to the education of the children of the poor who are surrounded so often by influences that injure the moral character and leave the intellect undeveloped excepting in an evil direction. Intelligence and virtue are necessary to a prosperous and happy commonwealth. Our literature is filled with axioms on the power of knowledge in an individual or a nation, and need not be repeated, all showing it to be the conviction of civilized life that education is necessary for the safety of society, or to its organized form—the State. But with all this knowledge on the part of the people, they have been slow in adopting efficient measures to secure the education of all classes, especially of the very poor. Free schools have been established in some instances, but the boy and girl who had no where to sleep at night, no where to eat, and nothing but rags to clothe their nakedness, could not find a welcome place in the district school. While it may have been recognized by the State as good policy and expedient to provide for these dependents, still no proper provision was made, and so the little ones for ages have been left to grow up on the border land of ignorance, idleness, dependency, and crime, until they passed over to the wrong side. It was the duty and safety of the State to have prevented this. The very life of society depends upon the protection of all individuals, of whatever age or condition. We are a Christian nation and not a barbaric people, and these little defenseless children belong to society, which becomes, by reason of their dependence, their rightful guardian. By the English common law, when property is lost at sea it is called, according to the condition in which it is found, "*jetsam*," "*flotsam*," *or* "*lingan*," and when found on the land, "treasure trove," and in each case, like escheats, becomes the property of the crown. So it is with these little waifs of humanity found floating on, or sinking in the sea of life, or as treasure troves, by their very destitution they become the special property, the children of the State, and the State incurs a responsibility it cannot in honor free itself from. However true all this may be, still governments have through all the ages delayed acting too long for their dependent wards, waiting until they became vagrants, and then built large and expensive prisons and reformatories, in which they confined under penal discipline those whom an earlier effort might have saved to a better fate. This policy, pursued so persistently by society, in the light, too, of a better knowledge, has resulted in the increase of pauperism and crime to an alarming extent. Yet all these children are not the offspring of vagrants, tramps, or criminals. Many become dependent through misfortune coming upon the parents, swiftly by accident, and often by slow disease. Many are the children of poor day-laborers who have always been industrious and loyal to their families and to their country, but were overtaken in the struggle for life by disaster, and left large, de-

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pendent families, their only legacy to the public. These classes certainly have strong claims on the public for the tender care of their poor children left behind them. Sometimes they are the children of criminals whom our laws, with questionable policy and unquestionable injustice, punish by free labor, and at the same time the tax-payer is punished by the forced support of the criminal. Often the cause is rum—the "Devil's Chain," that is forever enfolding the ignorant as well as the cultivated in its remorseless grasp, yearly bringing so many thousands to penury and want, and gathering a terrible harvest of dependent children for the public to support. But from whatever source they come, their condition through all time has been most deplorable. If the history of dependent little children could be written down through all the ages, it would form one of the saddest pages in the history of the human race. The country districts have many of them, but the larger numbers are in the overcrowded cities, where the lower order of labor is little remunerated, and where vice in many forms has close association. There you find the little ragged and dirty bone-pickers, the begging street sweepers, and street starvers. But in the midst of all their filthy surroundings and starvation, very many of the younger have as white souls as your own beautiful, delicate children, who have never known of hunger or of cold, and have never heard a voice but such as uttered words of kindness and purity.

Of these younger dependents who were not old enough to beg, to save a painful life, how many have sickened and died neglected and alone, in miserable tenement houses, none will ever know save He who cares for them "as a father pitieth his children."

In many of our states these children are provided for in county poor houses, which is the only charity for them supported by the public. In most of these places the moral education is seldom better than on the streets. By necessity they remain in daily and nightly association with adult inmates, part of whom are God's own poor, while very many are broken down tramps, and others, male and female, are the physical, mental, and moral wrecks of their own excesses. These children are surrounded by the diseased, idiotic, and insane, and very seldom have schools, secular or religious. However well disposed the keepers of such charities may be, they cannot, with the buildings and accommodations in their control, classify, separate, educate, and protect them from bad influences. In such schools as these county poor-houses and the streets and other public places, are reared and educated, the innumerable dependent children who become, by reason of the influences about them, idle and vicious, and in time permanent paupers and criminals.

By this system of neglect and wrong education there is encouraged, propagated, and perpetuated a race of low mental and low physical type, from which the pauper and criminal classes are from time to time recruited. Under all these adverse circumstances these children become the gamins of Paris and the Arabs of London and New York. Young in years but old in all that is evil and degrading, they soon from the low criminal class about them, learn to excuse, and then early embrace crime as a part of their lives. Then the stern minister of the law steps in, arrests and imprisons, which is but the natural result of neglect by the State.

Do I draw this picture too strong? Am I writing fiction and sentimental theory? If you deem it so let me read from the New York Sun of the 4th instant, a story of pauper life, just over the river, under the very eaves of this great metropolis, and then wonder how such things can be in this christian

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country, and within the very hearing of your eloquent divines and statesmen, your powerful public press, and in all the light of our modern civilization:

"PAUPERS IN JERSEY CITY.

"INMATES TO WHOM THE AIR OF HEAVEN IS DENIED—OVER-CROWDED PEST-HOUSE AT SNAKE HILL—CHILDREN PACKED FIVE IN A NARROW BED—FILTH, DISEASE, AND VICE COMMINGLED.

"The over-crowded condition of the Hudson county alms-house, at Snake Hill, New Jersey, renders it little better than a pest-house. The alms-house buildings were constructed in 1862, to accommodate 250 persons. It contains between 700 and 800. In the attic, which is low, unventilated, and insufficiently lighted, 221 men sleep upon cots laid so closely together there is barely room to move around them. The windows are small and the sashes disproportionately large, so that at the most only a foot of opening can be obtained. The attic was not intended for use as a habitation. In the room on the women's side of the building women, babies, and children are huddled together on the floors and beds in filth and squalor. The windows even in the hospital rooms are kept closed, and the smell in the rooms is unendurable to a visitor.

"There are 363 children in the alms-house and these are packed in the beds! One small unventilated dormitory containing seven beds is the sleeping room for 35 children. * * * During the early spring 35 children in this room had the measles. * * * There are now 60 persons suffering from the measles in the alms-house. Twelve have died within a fortnight. The hospital room in which many of the invalids are kept are in the alms-house building, and the impure air from them mixes with the atmosphere from the other rooms. The odor of the kitchens is added to the smells which pervade the halls and dormitories. The closets are separate structures, but directly beneath the rear windows of the alms-house. They are of primitive design. The laundry is old-fashioned, damp, and unhealthy. The women have to be driven into it to do their work. The means of insuring cleanliness among the inmates is very deficient. Crippled and slovenly women have charge of the rooms, and are not obliged to keep the windows open. The air around Snake Hill engenders chills and fevers, and the inmates of the building have to be fed quinine to keep off the disease. The paupers show the lack of discipline in the filthy conditin of their bodies and clothing. * * * There is no definite separation of sexes, and vice flourishes!"

In contrast with this I wish I had time to describe to you in detail the eight pleasant cottage homes of the Michigan State Public School, with their 250 happy children inmates, their pleasant and commodious dormitories, living rooms, bath rooms, with all their home surroundings that will lift up the child to a higher and purer life. This picture of the condition in which governments leave their dependent children in New Jersey is only too true of what has been done and is being done under most governments. This wrong in New Jersey will yet reap a harvest of crime not only in that State, but in your very midst. I am not here to weave any fine or sentimental theories, but I appeal to the great public you represent that in the interest of the tax-payer and in the interests of a better manhood, these things ought not to be. The growth of pauperism and crime, by the manner we deal with them, is a great evil that must be remedied in a more efficient manner.

But the serious effects of wrong education is not confined to the child. It extends from him to the man and from man to society and the State. There is a strong tendency in the development of our civilization, so that as the higher social life progress in nearly the same ratio does the higher rise above the lower, the higher becoming more wealthy, better educated and perfected in its elements, and the poverty, ignorance and degradation of the lower becoming more marked in its condition. From this extreme lower strata is continually sent up poisonous influences to the higher, and that more surely than good influences will descend

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to the lower. To this add the unfortunate collateral fact that the ratio of the poor to the population is much larger in the older and densely populated and wealthy districts than in the poor and thinly settled, and you have conditions dangerous to society. In olden times this low dependent class furnished the slaves or feudal tenants for the cultivated and wealthy, and in that way the poor and ignorant were controlled. But in modern times a power prevails unknown in the ancient, and that is the power of the people. Under this power all have the same political rights. This principle lies at the very basis of our republican institutions. Hence the habitues of your Fifth Avenue or Madison Square and your other aristocratic quarters have the same but no more civil or religious rights than do the vilest who frequent those haunts that have so bad a name, you cannot mention them in polite society. To-day this bad element is seriously consulted in politics, and has often more power in certain centers of population than do their best men and their best women, their schools, their churches and the representatives of their art and commerce. This is another alarming fact: that the vote of the vilest balances the vote of the purest in the land. Much evil has already resulted from the exercise of this power in the hands of the corrupt. But the remedy does not lie in the deprivation of political rights, and you cannot, save by force, deprive a people of privileges once granted. The people vote, and it is right they should, irrespective of wealth, and you cannot establish a moral test for the right of franchise. The remedy lies only in the education and elevation of the lower classes to a better physical, intellectual and moral life. Let me give you one illustration. In England the average of the dependents to the population is about one in twenty. In bad years it has been one in thirteen. In striking contrast in the United States it appears by the census of 1870 that the ratio is about one in 332, and in Michigan one in 462. This condition in England may be partly owing to the operation of her laws, especially those in reference to the descent of realty. But the larger part of this remarkable dependency must be attributed to other sources, among which is that of her over-crowded population and consequent cheap labor. But it may also be attributed to the signal neglect of the care and education of her dependent children, who, during her otherwise grand career and progress, has left them to struggle on with starvation and vice, and only providing for them in public institutions with criminal adults and criminal children. The consequence has been she has encouraged and nurtured in her midst causes that have, like a hot-bed, produced an unnatural growth of dependency and crime. Thus these neglected little ones have been only too terribly avenged by the remarkable pauperism which rests with its terrible burdens upon the English tax-payer. It will take many generations of enlightened and philanthropic labor to correct this evil, and elevate that now degraded class to self-support and respectable manhood. There are agencies at work to accomplish this. The influences of National and International Prison Reform Congresses, the withering sarcasm of the author of "Ginx's Baby," Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Little Children," what Miss Carpenter and her many co-workers have written and done, have already startled the lords in their conservatism, the crown resting among its ancient privileges, and the Commons breaking into modern life from their latent republicanism.

Now when we consider this remarkable difference between the pauperism of these two great governments, the question comes home to the statesman, philthropist and tax-payer, "Can we prevent America from becoming what England is in this respect?" If so, what agency shall be selected to do this work,—

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that of elevating a class to respectability and self support. There have been several such agencies, and we must select the most efficient.

Prominent among them for ages has been the church, with its great power for good, and with its grand results. And this agency to-day, in Orphan Asylums and other charities, ever zealous and faithful, continues to do the work of the Master.

Then private charity, acting alone or in associations, has accomplished very much, and long before the general public became charitable by requirement of law.

Then, there is the government with all its elements of power, which in modern times, in quite a limited way, has provided for dependent children in county poor-houses, but in State institutions, only with criminals and vagrants.

Then there is that system peculiar to New York, which consists of charitable associations that subsist from donations of the liberal, and with the means received, gather up dependent children, provide for them a short time and then distribute them in the western States in families. This is the system explained by Mr. Brace in this Congress on Wednesday last. There are several serious objections to this, and prominently among them is: it is unjust to two parties. Any system that sits down on a few liberal men, and requires them to do a work that belongs to all, is unjust to them, as well as to society at large, that would take more intelligent interest in such institutions if it contributed to their support. The system is also unjust to other States that have to keep all the bad boys and bad girls New York sends out for years, in Reform Schools or Reformatories, to which many soon gravitate. Thus these States have to pay what New York should. It is no wonder juvenile crime has diminished, as Mr. Brace claims, in New York city since these associations began sending her dependent children over the country at large. Would it not be fairer for New York to provide for her own children at home, and before sending them anywhere, give them a good mental and moral education, and let her property pay the expense. Then there is the mixed agency, consisting of the sectarian asylums, assisted by government appropriations.

All these have their merits and defects. This last named method has often been condemned by tax-payers, and others object to supporting thus indirectly a different religion than that they believe in, It never has been popular, and is against the policy of our institutions, that will not tolerate the least resemblance to the union of church and State.

As to the power of the church to reform this class, it has struggled long and nobly with the evil it was not powerful enough to cure. Church orphan asylums, ragged schools, children's aid societies, have done and will continue to do a good work. And there is enough for them to do. But the principal source of their failure to accomplish the work as should be, lies in the defects of the system itself. All private charity, personal or associated, depends entirely for subsistence upon a fitful generosity that cannot be relied on, and is liable to fail when most sorely needed. The evil has become so strong that it requires an agency stronger than the evil. It requires one that can command means to execute its will, and there is only one such agency, and that is the State. Private charity may humbly solicit from the philanthropic, public spirited, and generous, but the State can command means by assessments on the generous and ungenerous alike, requiring all to assist in educating and elevating the lower classes, a work which benefits all equally, and for which all should pay. In fact, the same power that supports our common schools and makes them

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free, as at least they are in Michigan, should establish and maintain free schools for dependents. Now, when I say the State should do this, I simply mean society in its most practical organized form, whether it be by one or more institutions in a given State, only claiming the State if divided, should be into districts large enough to insure a sufficient number of children to command an intelligent administration of the affairs. In a State like Michigan one is sufficient, as with proper methods of placing them in families by adoption (which is one of the most important features of the work), an institution that has capacity for about 300, is considered sufficient for present demands.

In contrast with the county system of support in county poor-houses, with adults, the State system not only has the advantage, by separating and properly educating the children, but in two respects it is much more economical. In the Michigan State Public School, the cost per capita for 1876, allowed by State appropriation, which is the only source of support, is $125, and we think we shall get through with that sum without deficits, though it is running rather close. This pays all current expenses, for food, clothing for children, for officers and employés,—in fact, all expenses except for buildings. And we employ the best men and women we can find, we furnish good food, comfortable clothing, pleasant buildings, and our children, officers, and other employés are contented and happy on $125 per capita for each child. It would be impossible for counties to show better figures. It may be claimed that this could not be done in some States, as the peculations and extravagance that have characterized some, would make such institutions very expensive. But I point to this $125 per capita, and ask if it does not show honest administration. And this honesty and economy pervades all of our public institutions in Michigan, and proper vigilance and proper laws would secure the same in other States. But the State system is much superior to the county, in the fact that under the former the children are much sooner placed in families. Three children were lately received into the Michigan State Public School who had been supported in a county poor-house on the aggregate 29 years! In the Michigan School the support by the State will not average two years. On this basis, there is a saving to the public for these three children, of 23 years of support, which at $125 per year per capita, is $2,875. Yet the fact is, one of these children we placed in a good home in less than three months after receiving it. There are a great many good people who will not adopt a child from the county poor-house, with all their bad reputations and surroundings, but will take the same child quite readily after it has been in a State institution a few months, lost its poor-house look, and toned up, mentally, morally, and physically, under elevating influences.

But after all, the higher and nobler ground on which the State should assume this work is by reason of its humanities. Are you fearful of asking appropriations on a bill entitled for that purpose? It is too true that the average legislator, fearful of an economical constituency at home, might hesitate, regarding the measure with indifference or a cool distrust.

But the more intelligent statesmen, learned in facts on which we base our political economy and our Christian religion, would perceive that the humanities cannot be separated from the economies, for whatever will develop a higher condition of social life will surely contribute to establishing the power and prosperity of a nation.

Schools for dependent children should be maintained by the State as the best preventive of the growth of pauperism and crime. Preventive measures have

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not, in these Congresses, received proper consideration. The papers and discussions have mainly followed the same instinct that prevails in society, and that is, first, one of self-preservation from immediate danger. It is only after the prisoner is well secured, and the dependent is housed and provisioned, that inquiry is made whether this might not have been prevented. So in this process of thought the idea of prevention had birth. But the child is yet very young, its growth is very slow, for many of our best prison-reform men and women, in their conservatism and professional pride, too often consider it the offspring of sentimental parents, whom they scarcely have charity to forgive. But the first ideas of prevention were not well defined, and its work for a long time was confined to the reformation of criminals—an excellent undertaking; but it was not prevention. The next important step was to found asylums, into which criminals, vagrants, and innocent children were indiscriminately placed. The idea of beginning the work of prevention by separating and educating dependent innocent children, I believe, has never been discussed in these Congresses, and first was put in shape by the establishment of the Michigan school already named, under which system pauperism and crime is diminished by the education of the dependent classes.

It is to our schools, and especially those for the lower classes, must we look for the great power that shall develop most fully our civilization, and crown it with virtue and intelligence. The citizen in good circumstances can educate his child in the common schools and colleges, but the poor have no dependence save in those maintained by the State, and this makes the lower education the most necessary for the good of society. Out of the dependent classes, through proper education, have come some of the grandest men of the age.

The reformation of criminals as a preventive is a good and noble work, and must be continued as long as man will sin. But the task is difficult, perplexing, and expensive. Call your reformatory institution by whatever name you choose, it is after all but a prison, where you hold the inmates with the strong arm of the law, while you strive to teach them the beauties of a purer life. But while there is so much that is discouraging, and uncertain, surrounding reformatory work, around the preventive is all that is encouraging and hopeful, economical, and certain of satisfactory results.

By reason of this preventive scheme, and the possibilities therein, I believe that in social science reform we stand to-day in the very portals of a new time. The old regime, since the world began, in the very light of God's true religion, so fruitful in terrible vindictive punishments by stoning, by crucifixion, by flaying alive, by quartering, by impaling, by tortures untold, by burning at the stake, by the wheel, by wild beasts in the arena, by poison, by hanging, by guillotine, by starvation, by imprisonment in deadly cells, in dungeons, and by all the other pains that cruelty, revenge, and devilish cunning could invent—this old regime, with its farming out paupers to be starved and frozen by the lowest bidder, with its rearing young and innocent children amidst vicious surroundings—this old regime, thanks to Him whose plans will work to purify the race, is fast passing away; and a new regime, with its simple, yet powerful preventive system, by the education of the dependent children, will rapidly take the place of the old, with results that will establish beyond all question, that this system of prevention is based on principles that will best subserve the interests of the state, is fully believed.

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PRINCIPLES ON WHICH SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

As an example of the principles on which such institutions should be conduted, I would recommend the Michigan system to the careful attention of this Congress.

In the Cincinnati Prison Reform Congress there were 37 declarations of principles, only one of which recommended preventive measures. The same Congress declared in favor of compulsory education. In the January following the Michigan Legislature convened, and at its session that winter it enacted a law making the education of the child compulsory on the parent, and also enacted a law establishing a State Public School for dependent children. The first leading principle of this school is in a marked degree a new one, and that is, one of immediate and continued separation of the dependent child from evil surroundings, even from criminal children, as well as from criminal adults. I am aware that some of our best social scientists would declare this separation of innocent from vagrant and criminal children too radical.

The Massachusetts State Primary School, for instance, which by some is considered like this, admits children from the courts on sentence and on suspension of sentence, and is largely a reformatory institution. In the papers submitted to Prison Congresses I fail to find any suggestion of an institution except such as admits criminals, vagrants, and dependents alike.

One needs to see but once the children of the Michigan State Public School in their school-rooms, in their dining hall, in their cottage homes, but the sight would be sufficient answer to all who would mix with them the criminal and vagrant. The average dependent of other countries may be vagrant or criminal, but not so with our 250 Michigan boys and girls, who are generally as free from vagrancy and crime as their more fortunate sisters and brothers. Criminals require special reformatory treatment, but these children require simply to be cared for as others, by maintenance, education, and proper discipline.

As one of the principal objects of the Michigan system is to provide homes for the children, the uniting the criminal and innocent, is believed would work injuriously. The applicant wanting a child, may be to adopt as his own, would not desire to introduce a young criminal among his own innocent children; or if he has no children, wants an innocent one, and would hesitate long before taking one from a reformatory or from an institution, where all were tainted with crime, though some might be innocent. I have never known any good reason why schools for dependent children and reformatories should be united, any more than you should unite your common schools with your reform schools, or your University with your State prison.

After separation under the Michgan system, comes education for the good of the child, and to prevent pauperism and crime. For ages it was thought the church was sufficient for all prevention and reform, and it was very long before governments took part in the work. Great inventions, great discoveries, great ideas, are not carried out single handed and alone by any one man, any more than that one man cut and placed the stones of the great pyramids. So it is with the ideas of a people, which are made up of the contributions of the ages. But now the State begins to understand its mission, and to care for the education and elevation of the people, and now establishes schools for its dependent children. The Michigan School for this purpose is the first one of this kind ever established. It is the outgrowth of a sentiment in society, that has been created in its favor, to a very great extent by public opinion, arising from the

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influence of National and international Prison Reform Congresses, where all matters in social science reform have had such intelligent discussion. These discussions having been published in this country and in Europe, have made a deep impression. Especially to Dr. E. C. Wines, the organizer and promoter of these Congresses, do we have special admiration and esteem for his work in this direction. Michigan has shown in the improvements in her educational, penal, and reformatory system, that all she desires to know is, what is best, and she will adopt it. To the west, with its intelligence and progress, you may look as the true field of promise in reform in social science.

OUTLINE OF THE MICHIGAN SYSTEM.

The Michigan State Public School has a two-fold character:

First. It is a temporary home for the children of the poor, and poverty alone is the price of admission.

Second. It is a merciful agency to find parental homes for destitute children.

It is the only public institution of the kind existing under any government, all others, in some respects similar, being of a mixed character, penal and reformatory, receiving children from the courts, under sentence or suspension of sentence. It is established and maintained by the State for these children, who without it would have no home, excepting such as private charity or the county poor-houses might provide. In this home, the State becomes the guardian of such children during minority, maintains and educates them until a family home can be found, where it is placed under continued supervision by the State. This is a part of the educational system of the State for which Michigan is so well and favorably noted. It forms no part of our penal or reformatory system any more than do our common schools. By our system, every child in the State, however destitute, may be educated, commencing at the foot of the ladder as a dependent, and closing the educational course on the highest round in our free University. It is a half-way house for the child of poverty on its way from destitution to the heaven of a home. It is a house of refuge, where all the poor children of the State may come, that are of sound body and mind, and receive, as near as may be, parental treatment in a family home, and be saved to a good life and usefulness.

The government of this institution is in a Board of Control of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, each holding the office six years, one member going out each two years. This Board has ample power to make all regulations and establish a system of government. It employs all officers, teachers, and other assistants, and fixes their salaries, subject to the approval of the Governor. Employés hold their positions during the pleasure of the board. The institution is more directly in charge of a resident superintendent. Large authority is delegated to him by the board, and the administration of its ordinary affairs is largely in his discretion and control. The board employs and discharges on his recommendation.

The admissions, until the buildings have a capacity to receive all, are divided pro rata among the counties according to the number of dependent children in each. The Superintendents of the Poor, a board of three members in each county, have charge in their several counties of forwarding the children to the school. These officers, on finding a dependent child in the county poor-house or out of it, make a written application to the Judge of Probate of the proper county, certifying that in their opinion the child named is dependent on the public for support, and ask an examination and decision by the Judge as to the

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alleged dependence. This examination and the decision is entered in the journal of the Probate Court, and a copy of the finding and order of the Judge accompanies the child to the school. It contains all the material facts that can be ascertained as to the child, and forms the basis of his history, which is kept upon the records of the institution.

While the child is in the school it is taught the common branches of an English education, and his moral training has proper attention.

It is, by law, the special duty of the Board to find good homes for the children, in families, under a contract requiring good treatment as a member of the family, education in the common schools at least three months each year, during minority, and to be taught the occupation, generally, of the head of the family; the Board reserving the right to return the child to the school when in its opinion the child's good requires it.

The visiting agency of Michigan combines the local and traveling agency systems. The Board has authority to appoint an agent of the School with power to indenture children and supervise them in their new homes. Also the Governor has power and appoints in each of the principal counties an agent who has charge of finding homes for and supervising children after indenture. No child can be indentured, where there is such an agent, unless he approves of the family. The agent appointed by the Governor works at home in his county, and has the advantage of a traveling agent, as he can be better acquainted with applicants and their treatment of the children. Any person having taken a child by indenture may, by consent of the Board, adopt it as his own, by a process of law provided in the probate courts, by which the child acquires the same rights as though it was by birth the child of the person adopting it. In practice these children are not hurriedly placed out on the first application, whether the home be a good one or not, just to make an economical showing for the Institution. The whole career of the child, from the day the State becomes its guardian until its majority, is watched over as by a loving parent. The suitableness of the family for the child and the child for the family is carefully examined into and certified by reliable persons or the State agent for the proper county.

This school is located just outside of the city of Coldwater, on a farm of 41 acres. The principal buildings consist of the main one, three stories high with wings and projection in the rear, eight cottages, a hospital, and out-buildings. The central one contains the residence of the superintendent, the offices, the library, and dormitories for employés. The east wing, two stories high, contains the school-rooms. The west wing has the chapel, used as a school-room on the first floor, and dormitories for employés on the second floor. The basement under all the main building is occupied for store-rooms, laundry, engine, and boiler rooms, and under the east wing for sewing-room and shoe-shop. The projection in the rear on the first floor contains the kitchen and dining-rooms. That for the children is 50 x 80 feet, with walls 15 feet high. All the rooms are airy, commodious, and pleasant, lighted by gas, warmed by steam, and well ventilated. The eight cottages have about 30 children in each, presided over by a lady cottage manager, whose duties are very similar to those of a mother with a smaller family. The capacity of the school can be increased to 400 or 500 by the addition of cottages only. There are five teachers.

The institution is conducted, as the buildings indicate, on the family cottage plan, each cottage being a separate family, and then the whole institution, including both children and employés, constitutes one family, with the Superin-

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tendent as its head. The school was opened in May, 1874, with five cottages, which in 1875, was increased to eight. The children are of a better grade than was expected they would be, coming from the county poor-houses, and many from vicious surroundings. But all, after they have been in the institution a short time, soon lose the depressed poor-house look, and soon in physical and mental capacity compare favorably with those in our district schools. They are in care of employés who have been selected for their special fitness for the departments in which they are severally engaged, and who for these children acquire as genuine affection as will be found between teachers and scholars in our public schools.

Many of these children have been placed in good homes, and all are benefited and improved and fitted for good homes as soon as found. The facility for finding good homes increases as our system is perfected and the people learn how good, in character and capacity, the children are, so many being of excellent promise and with possibilities as fair as any. The experiment appears satisfactory, and we have to-day no public institution more popular with our people. We call with confidence the attention of social scientists and legislators to the Michigan scheme for the relief of the dependent children and the State as a preventive.

However other governments may treat this department of social reform, Michigan has, in a manner becoming the importance of the subject, and of the dignity of a liberal and enlightened people, done a work satisfactory and acceptable to the Christian and statesman. That a career of usefulness so extended it cannot now be estimated is opening for this school, for the children of the poor, and that it will grow in favor of the people and the unfortunate class it is intended to relieve, is by our most intelligent men and women confidently believed.

On this action of my State I look with especial pride and admiration. It is such an evidence of love for humanity, mingled with intelligent appreciation of the true position and duty of society to individuals, that I look upon my State for this act with affection and esteem. Michigan, though only 40 years old as a State, is yet highly perfected in her educational and charitable institutions, and thoroughly grounded in the sentiments of intelligent liberality with which she establishes and maintains them.

Permit me to close by quoting from Gov. Bagley's address before the American Social Science Association in Detroit about one year ago. He tells in a few words its whole plan and aims, and he evinces the intelligent interest he takes in this new charity as well as in our other State institutions. He says:

"The institution which has been most recently established, and which to my mind is the most beneficent and grandest work the State has ever done, is the State Public School at Coldwater. There we have * * * little children who have no home save that the State affords them, whose hearts are as pure and whose minds are as capable as those whose lot is a far different one. These children are surrounded with everything pertaining to a home save parental love, and we are teaching them to grow up to be true men and women and good and profitable citizens. * * * We are satisfied with the experiment and mean to make the institution a permanency. From this school * * * children have been adopted into the homes of good farmers, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, ministers, of the country around. I do not mean apprenticed or bound out like work-house children, but adopted into good homes with all their happy surroundings. What a noble work for the State to engage in, reaching out a hand not heavy and restraining, clothed in iron mail, but gentle and with a tender clasp, folding in its arms these innocents, taking the place of their fathers and mothers, and holding them out to its citizens as their brothers and sisters."

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ANNUAL REPORT

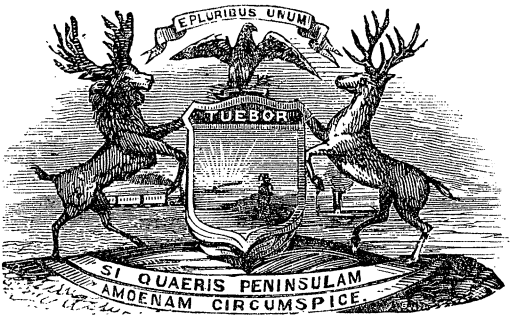
OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.



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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS:

Hon. W. S. WILCOX, President,	Appointed	1875,	Adrian.
Hon. A. A. BLISS, . . .	"	1873,	Jackson.
Hon. L. W. LOVELL, . . .	"	1871,	Kalamazoo.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, ...	Warden.
J. D. HINCKLEY, ...	Deputy Warden.
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, ...	Clerk.
Rev. GEORGE H. HICKOX, ...	Chaplain.
E. L. KIMBALL, ...	Physician.

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INSPECTORS' REPORT.

HON. J. J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

The undersigned, Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison, have the honor to submit the following report of their management thereof during the year ending September 30, 1876, together with the report of the warden, the chaplain, and the physician; also a statement of moneys appropriated by the Legislature and expended as follows:[1] For extending and rebuilding the prison walls, erecting centre building, boiler and engine house, laundry and machine shop, remodeling warden's residence, elevating wings, building barn, dining room and kitchen; also putting in sewerage. Improvements contemplated by these several appropriations are now nearly completed.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Duplicate vouchers for the money expended, giving the entire expenditure for these purposes in detail, can be found filed with the Auditor General and at the prison. None but those familiar with the wretched condition of the walls and the dilapidated state of the buildings, and their unfitness for the purposes of a prison at the time these improvements were begun, can appreciate the convenience, comfort and advantages which these changes have brought to the institution. Considering the outlay of money, we are confident that these improvements will bear the closest criticism, and if the small and badly ventilated cells were replaced with larger and properly ventilated ones (as contemplated in the original plans but not covered by the appropriation), the prison would compare favorably with similar institutions anywhere. Your attention is respectfully called to this much needed improvement.

The thorough and systematic workings of the prison are shown in the tables of the warden, attached to his report. They are clear and comprehensive, and upon examination will give a much better idea of the number and character of the prisoners, and the financial condition of the prison, than the inspectors can give in the limited space of their report.

The definiteness and completeness of these tables must commend them to yourself and to the public, and we are confident that their value will be appreciated by all who take the trouble to read them.

THE CHAPLAIN.

We also call attention to the report of the chaplain, who is one of those faithful servants that go about doing good, and leaving their record on the unwritten tablets of human life.

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[1] Vide tabulated "Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures on account of building and repair appropriation for the years named." *Supra* p. 8-9.

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THE PHYSICIAN.

The advantages of a resident physician are very great as compared with the old plan of a daily visit from a non-resident physician. Indeed, we now wonder how we got along at all with such limited medical attendance as we formerly had.

We take pleasure in referring you to the intelligent and carefully prepared tables of Dr. Kimball attached to this report. They are valuable as a contribution to medical knowledge, and if continued we have no doubt will be of very marked value in the science and practice of medicine. While the members of the board cannot say that they are a unit in regard to his particular *pathy*, we do all most heartily unite in commending him for his skill, his good judgment, his kindness and his firmness. Under his treatment we are confident that no convict will be allowed to suffer for want of professional skill and good care, or sent to the hospital when they should go to their work.

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

The present number of convicts in the prison is eight hundred and thirty-five, being an increase over last year of forty-seven. Over one hundred and fifty convicts sleep on cots in the corridors adjoining the cells. This arrangement is a constant source of anxiety to the prison authorities and necessitates a constant addition to the night-watch, thereby adding to the current expenses of the prison.

In order to procure material and machinery to commence the manufacture of brooms and to temporarily carry contractors who were in arrears, we borrowed from the State treasurer the amount shown in the tables of receipts as set forth in the warden's report herewith attached. The money will be refunded to the State treasurer by the 1st of January, 1877, if the contractors do not disappoint us.

"GOOD-TIME" LAW, ETC.

The increase of good time under the new law now in force has been beneficial in its effects upon the discipline of the prison. We do not observe any special restraining force or improvement in discipline by reason of the law providing for the payment to each convict of five per cent. of his earnings. Michigan is disposed to be merciful to her criminals and to give them every proper incentive for reformation and return to rectitude, and we take pride in her large-heartedness. There are however, so many instances where this fund when paid to the convict, goes so directly to the saloon or other demoralizing resorts that we sometimes wish that the law had said to the inspectors, you "may pay" this five per cent. of earnings, instead you "shall pay." The warden in referring to the draft which the payment of this five per cent. of earnings may make upon the prison fund, shows what its possibilities are. If there were no such provision of law in force we should surely recommend one less complicated or none at all.

THE BROOM CONTRACT.

The warden reports in detail the transactions of the prison in regard to the manufacture of brooms. The times have been unfavorable for manufactures of any kind, and in the commencement of this enterprise we did not expect to make it a matter of profit to the prison until we should get into running order and be able to produce perfect and saleable goods, and we are now nearing that point. The class of convicts employed in making broom with but few if any

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exceptions, are such as contractors will not take to work upon contracts, and we could not force them to do so without violating the letter as well as the spirit of the agreement made with them. The men employed in the broom shops are generally maimed, feeble, superannuated, and short-time men, who, if not employed in some such business as this would require a keeper to look after them to prevent them from demoralizing themselves and others. The effect of putting this class of men to labor in a shop of this kind is good upon the prison, the prisoners, and the contractors, for idlers are demoralizing in prison as well as out of it. Up to this time the manufacture of brooms has more than paid its way.

THE HOLLINGSWORTH CONTRACT.

The warden also reports in detail the action of the prison authorities in connection with the Hollingsworth contract. It may be proper for us to explain why we allowed so large a debt to accumulate against a contractor. When we found that Mr. Hollingsworth was getting in arrears we went to him and advised him that we should proceed to forfeit his contract unless payment was made at once. He remonstrated against this proceeding, claiming that he was fully able to pull through if we would give him further time. Feeling that possibly he might be able to fulfill his contract, and having nothing for the men engaged thereon to do in case they were released from his contract, we deemed it advisable to allow them to remain. This was no disadvantage to the State, as it held a lien on all the material manufactured or unmanufactured that came into the prison. Every effort was made by yourself and the inspectors to save the State and Mr. Hollingsworth from loss. We cannot estimate the loss upon this contract until it is closed up and the bondsmen looked after.

IMPROVED DISCIPLINE.

The prison has been running smoothly during the past year, no sensational disturbances, not an instance where the authorities have been defied, and a feeling seems to prevail throughout the prison that all punishments will be for just causes and based upon reason and judgment, and that no official will be permitted to gratify a spirit of revenge in the treatment of convicts.

The policy of the prison authorities is to maintain discipline in such a manner as not to be unnecessarily harsh or unjust to any convict. The best punishment for a disobedient convict is the cell, where he can commune undisturbed with himself; he will in *time* be quite sure to send for the warden and promise a better future. Thus he is conquered and his punishment has produced the desired contrition and obedience.

We know that you will be gratified to learn that the Michigan State Prison is gradually gravitating towards the point where the reformatory forces are so strong and the law of kindness so uniform, that corporeal punishments will seldom if ever be resorted to.

Financially the prison has been more than self-sustaining.

We thank you for the aid you have rendered us in the management and government of the prison, and for the good service you have done to the prison and to the State.

W. S. WILCOX,
L. W. LOVELL,
A. A. BLISS,
Inspectors.

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ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditures on account of Building and Repair Appropriations for the Years named.

RECEIPTS TO APPROPRIATION.	YEARS.								
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	TOTAL.
Unexpended balance of former appropriations	$93 24								$93 24
Cash from State Treasurer	1,000 00		$5,000 00	$14,000 00	$27,000 00	$33,000 00	$844,000 00	$2,000 00	176,000 00
Cash from Prison surplus			14,769 87	2,712 90					17,482 77
Cash received from property sold, refundings, etc.			1 25	4 00	1,026 30	131 15	1,262 08		2,424 78
	$1,093 24		$9,771 12	$16,716 90	$28,026 30	$33,131 15	$45,262 08	$2,000 00	$196,000 79

EXPENDITURES ON APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	TOT .
Cash expended for Labor		$9,025 15	$6,540 90	$2,943 36	$8,040 43	$6,363 31	$142 46	$33,058 61
" " Stone		7,129 16	4,302 02	1,191 40	1,265 35			13,887 93
" " Sand		975 00	484 00	296 15	666 00	179 90		2,601 05
" " Lime		443 74	808 99	801 29	1,721 27	891 64	36 85	4,703 78
" " Cement		611 85	266 15	241 27	544 08	263 54		1,926 89
" " Team-work		192 37	377 20	1,010 37	1,646 12	345 00		3,571 06
" " Guards		513 39	931 67	183 79	876 82	379 18		2,884 85
" " Lumber		443 44	426 65	2,918 24	10,480 98	3,673 12	333 35	18,275 78
" " Printing and stationery		38 50	266 70	87 83	46 90	11 75		451 68
" " Tools and machinery		131 50	77 35	773 38	215 36	1,675 99		2,873 58
" " Agent and Inspector's trav. exp.		82 35	8 60					90 95
" " Engineering and plans		41 25	4 30					45 55
" " Superintendent			792 00	1,351 80	2,259 80	1,864 60	198 35	6,466 55
" " Hardware			752 73	30 51	652 15	1,039 75		2,475 14
" " Steam and gas fitting			8 98	1,611 11	12,727 45	6,856 63	140 77	21,344 94
" " Roofing				1,918 88	4,029 37	5,005 84		10,954 09
" " Stone masons				546 69	151 12	2,804 46	15 00	3,517 27
" " Miscellaneous expenses				845 59	600 87	1,427 42		2,873 88
" " Iron				450 21	1,007 26			1,457 47
" " Glass				72 86	163 30	560 37		796 53
" " Brick				1,807 88	11,067 20	710 69		13,585 77
" " Carpenters				1,154 36	5,720 22	6,448 29	633 92	13,956 79
" " Nails				561 25	141 70	239 98	7 45	950 38
" " Dimension stone				941 19	560 63	1,374 57		2,876 39
" " Bricklayers				1,841 75	5,411 40	477 32		7,730 47
" " Paint				202 92	449 40	1,079 46	19 72	1,751 50
" " Steam boilers and engine				104 99	6,808 42			6,913 41

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"	Smith and iron work				275 49	4,579 82	2,229 63			7,084 94
"	Sewerage				111 35	760 65	492 49			1,364 49
"	Painters and paper hangers						1,009 95	87 74		1,097 69
"	Stone and sand for chapel	$81 50								81 50
"	Drafts and estimates for chapel	321 50								321 50
"	Agent's and Inspectors' trav. exp.	531 63								531 63
"	Express charges	2 15								2 15
"	Supt. stone quarry	78 00								78 00
"	Freights			47 80						47 80
"	Telegraphing			4 66						4 66
"	Powder and fuse			12 85						12 85
"	Water-pipes and fitting			134 57						134 57
"	Coal			10 00						10 00
"	Moving barn			12 00						12 00
"	Brimstone				15 48					15 48
"	Gates and freight on same				874 71					874 71
"	Plates for gate-house				15 00					15 00
"	Palm-leaf hats				7 50					7 50
"	Holly Water Works				248 98					248 98
"	Tile						803 65			803 65
"	Plumbing						584 66			584 66
"	Freight on elevator						25 90			25 90
		$1,014 78	$19,849 58	$17,269 91	$24,275 91	$32,594 07	$48,822 09	$1,615 61	$195,381 95	$195,381 95
								Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1876		$618 84

2

INVENTORY

OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MICHIGAN STATE PRISON ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1876.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

Land on west side of Cooper street and buildings thereon	$455,000 00
Land on east side of Cooper street and buildings thereon	20,000 00
	$475,000 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

10 cane seat chairs	$5 00
1 side-board	40 00
1 extension table	10 00
2 fall-leaf tables	2 50
1 carpet, 36 yards	27 00
1 stand	1 00
2 cuspadore	1 00
1 oilcloth	10 00
1 stair carpet and rods	3 00
1 hat rack	20 00
48 yards carpet-cover	3 84
1 sofa and 2 easy chairs	90 00
1 couch	40 75
2 chairs	20 00
1 center-table	18 60
1 ottoman	1 75
1 carpet, 35 yards, 50c	17 50
1 bedstead	50 00
1 mattress	5 00
1 carpet	4 00
1 couch	2 50
1 cane-seat chair	1 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	1 00
1 pr. pillows and counter-pane	10 00
2 comfortables, $1.50; 1 pair blankets, $3.00	4 50
1 looking-glass	3 00
1 clock	2 00
4 cane-seat chairs	4 00
1 cane-seat rocker	2 00
1 " " walnut rocker	2 00
1 fall-leaf table	2 00
1 wash-stand	50

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

2 bureaus, small	$5 00
1 bureau, large	5 00
1 bedstead	1 50
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	1 25
1 toilet-stand	75
4 windsor chairs	2 00
1 carpet	6 00
2 comfortables, pillow and counterpane	3 00
2 carpets, $5.00 and $15.00	20 00
2 chamber-sets, $50.00 and $90.00	140 00
2 spring-beds	16 00
4 comfortables	10 00
2 pair woolen blankets	16 00
2 white counterpanes	8 00
2 walnut cane-seat chairs	5 00
2 window shades	2 00
2 wash-bowls and pitchers	2 50
2 soap-dishes	1 00
2 brush drawers	80
2 sets toilet mats	1 00
2 pairs pillows	12 00
1 dozen pillows, new	15 00
7 pillows, old	4 38
11 pillow cases	4 40
14 towels	7 00
1 water bucket	1 00
1 counterpane	4 00
2 hair pillows	1 50
3 plant stands	12 00
1 secretary	3 00
1 couch	15 00
1 cane-seat rocker	2 00
1 cane-seat walnut rocker	2 00
1 hat-rack	4 00
1 toilet stand	5 00
1 flag	20 00
2 carpets	9 00
1 oilcloth	5 00
2 wardrobes, $5.00 and $4.00	9 00
4 kitchen tables	3 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 wash-stand	$0 50	45 jelly bowls	$2 25
2 refrigerators	15 00	4 windsor chairs	2 00
1 milk safe	8 00	3 flag chairs	75
1 safe, old	3 00	1 flag rocker	50
1 stone churn	60	3 steamers	60
1 pat. churn	5 00	1 wooden bowl	25
4 hand lamps	1 40	6 tin covers	30
22 stone crocks	5 00	12 patty pans	12
2 earthen crocks	50	22 cake cutters	66
4 dish pans	3 00	1 potato masher	10
40 milk pans	5 00	1 potato mould	10
16 milk pails	6 00	12 iron spoons	48
5 small pails	1 00	1 cake box	1 00
5 quart basins	63	10 knives and forks	50
2 tin lard cans	2 50	2 hammers	50
2 tin boilers	2 50	1 cup board	1 00
2 tea kettles	1 20	1 wringer	4 00
2 spiders	50	1 cooking range	50 00
1 gridiron	25	2 dust-pans	25
2 mouse traps	20	1 fire shovel	13
2 porcelain lined kettles	1 00	1 pair tongs	12
4 iron kettles	2 00	3 market baskets	75
1 gem iron	35	4 clothes baskets	1 50
2 rolling-pins	20	2 bushel baskets	50
7 drinking mugs	1 47	2 metal bells	50
7 bread tins	1 05	1 gas lighter	50
21 pie tins	1 68	23 dish towels	1 15
5 dippers	50	8 roller towels	1 20
1 ice-cream mould	30	6 wash-tubs	3 00
1 ice-cream freezer	2 50	1 pounding barrel	75
2 earthen mugs	25	2 wash-benches	50
3 coffee pots	60	2 wash-boards	40
3 tea pots	60	2 pair shears	50
1 chopping knife	25	1 milk can	1 25
2 graters	20	2 ironing board	50
1 toaster	13	5 white table-cloths	15 00
2 skimmers	10	2 table cloths	1 50
1 can-opener and wrench	25	2½ dozen napkins	7 50
1 sieve	13	6 napkins, small	75
1 oil can	25	2 dozen knives, silver	10 00
2 tin wash-dishes	30	2 dozen forks, silver	10 00
1 butter-pail	25	2 dozen goblets	5 00
2 basins	20	2 cake standards	1 00
4 funnels	40	3 sauce dishes	1 50
1 tea caddy	50	1 soup tureen	1 00
1 jelly press	75	7 pitchers	1 75
120 frut jars	8 40	9 platters	3 38
2 clothes lines	50	2 celery dishes	50
1 clothes line	13	2 sugar bowls	75
13 dozen pins	65	3 sugar boxes	1 50
1 wooden knife box	13	12 egg cups	1 50
6 wooden pails	1 20	1 set table mats	38
1 pancake shovel	10	1 carving knife, fork and steel	1 50
1 collander	25	1 butter dish	38
5 dripping pans	1 25	2 gravy dishes	50
3 brooms	60	3 pickle dishes	45
10 flat-irons	3 75	22 sauce dishes	1 10
1 flat-iron heater	50	18 butter plates	90
2 moulding-boards	40	12 cups	60
1 butter ladle	10	18 coffee cups and saucers	1 13

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
18 tea cups and saucers	$1 12	2 patent arm chairs	$6 00
18 soup bowls	1 80	2 arm chairs	3 00
18 pie plates	1 08	1 spittoon	50
16 tea plates	1 28	1 waste basket	50
17 breakfast plates	1 70	48 1-9 yards 4-4 matting	2 43
20 dinner plates	2 00	17½ yards 6-4 matting	8 75
24 salt cellars	1 20	2 window-screens	1 20
8 bowls	1 00	15 cots	30 00
13 vegetable dishes	6 50	23 chairs	11 50
3 pudding dishes	30	16 buckets	8 00
4 window-screws, wire	6 00	15 brooms	2 25
1 door and 2 window-nettings	3 00	13 keelers	2 60
4 German-silver spoons	12	1 barber chair	1 00
2 butter dishes	50	3 tables	4 50
1 office desk and case	60 00	2 stands	2 00
1 stand desk and case	30 00	2 hand lamps	70
1 water-cooler and 2 glasses	5 00	5 hanging lamps	5 00
1 upholster office chair	2 50	1 oil can	40
1 revolving-chair	2 50	1 pair steps	5 00
1 desk-chair	2 50	2 water cans	1 00
6 office chairs	15 00	2 box stoves	60 00
1 office table	15 00	1 cook stove	25 00
1 marble-top table	7 50	38 lengths pipe	7 60
1 book-case	125 00	1 shovel	25
1 case drawers and book rack	24 00	1 wash-tub	75
2 waste baskets	1 00	1 wash-board	25
1 P. O. scales	1 00	2 market baskets	50
1 book and paper case	98 50	4 baking pans	1 00
1 armory case	20 00	3 2-gallon crocks	75
1 letter-press	5 00	2 jugs	50
1 mirror	1 00	2 butter-bowls	50
3 spittoons	1 50	3 tin pails	1 20
6 curtains	9 00	1 coffee can	50
2 dusters	2 50	22 mess dishes	2 20
1 pair paper shears	1 00	14 dinner plates	84
1 step-ladder	1 00	3 tea plates	15
1 leather mail satchel	50	11 bowls	55
2 stands	1 75	1 feather duster	25
4 pictures	10 00	2 salt dishes	20
1 desk	65 00	½ dozen sauce plates	38
1 long table, 6 drawers	10 00	1 sugar bowl	20
1 large table, 2 drawers	6 00	½ dozen sugar goblets	94
1 small table	1 25	1 castor, 5 bottles	50
3 chairs	9 00	1 spice mill	75
1 lounge	6 00	1 stew pan	50
1 looking-glass	2 00	1 rolling pin	15
6 baskets	1 80	1 chopping knife	30
1 pair steps	1 50	1 potato masher	10
1 large spittoon	1 00	16 tin cups	2 40
4 pictures	8 00	1 milk pan	20
2 boxes	2 00	2 tin tea pots	30
1 wash-stand	1 50	6 pie tins	48
1 wash-bowl, pitcher, and soap dish	1 50	3 stone mugs	63
1 broom	25	1 wire sieve	13
1 wood-box	50	1 milk pitcher	20
1 walnut desk and top	42 50	2 wire table screens	25
24 paper file boxes	3 60	1 dozen knives	60
1 revolving-top stool	1 50	1 dozen forks	60
1 walnut table	6 00	1 pair shears	25
		1 tea cup and saucer	10

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 iron pots	$1 00
1 tin steamer	50
1 tin boiler	75
1 copper boiler	1 00
1 tin tea kettle	1 00
2 dish pans	1 20
1 frying pan	25
1 tin pepper box	10
3 tin dippers	60
6 wooden pails	1 20
3 carving knives	48
1 bread knife	16
17 table spoons	57
2 tea spoons	06
2 ash pails	1 50
24 towels	1 44
1 eight-day clock	3 00
1 garden rake	25
2 hoes	50
1 spading fork	1 00
2 wood saws	50
1 axe	1 00
1 bushel basket	20
1 whitewash brush	25
4 keelers and 2 ladders	2 75
2 carpets, 17½, and 27½ yards	10 24
1 couch	15 00
1 toilet stand	3 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	1 25
1 mirror	3 00
1 centre table	8 00
1 bureau	5 00
6 window curtains	1 50
1 spittoon	50
1 wardrobe	5 00
1 bedstead	5 00
1 mattress and bedding	15 00
1 chamber	50
2 pumps, 1 well, 1 cistern	15 00
1 desk	12 00
1 high desk	15 00
1 table	5 00
1 book and key case	18 00
1 cabinet book case	15 00
1 cane-seat arm chair	1 50
5 wood-seat chairs	5 00
1 wash-stand	75
1 ewer and basin	1 50
1 spittoon	1 25
1 high stool	1 00
1 low stool	50
1 measuring standard	1 00
1 key box	50
1 key-rack	1 00
2 pen-racks	50
1 key-stand	50
2 waste baskets	50
18 yards matting	5 40
29 small lamp burners	2 90
18 large lamp burners	2 79

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 keeper report box	$0 25
10 earthen mugs	2 10
32 brooms	8 00
19 cell brooms	3 80
26 large lamp chimneys	1 63
72 small lamp chimneys	3 00
9 small lamps	2 70
2 bushel baskets	70
1 hand basket	25
1 stool	25
1 soap box	2 00
1 cell bucket	25
24 keelers	6 00
2 wood-settees	8 00
2 spittoons	50
2 mop-pails	40
2 mops	40
1 water can	50
2 whisk-brooms	1 00
2 bucket ropes	1 00
1 arm-chair	1 00
1 step-ladder	1 50
4 tables	4 00
3 arm-chairs	3 00
2 sinks	3 00
2 keelers	50
14 large lamps and hangers	14 00
5 bread baskets	1 25
2 bread boxes	50
1 lamp basket	25
1 dirt box	38
1 dust-pan	13
4 mop-pails	1 00
7 white wash pails	1 40
5 water cans	5 00
4 oil cans, large	2 00
3 oil cans, small	1 20
1 thermometer	40
1 chaplain's note box	50
400 cots, $2.00	800 00
222 cell lamps	66 60
402 cell stools	120 60
400 wash basins	80 00
285 cell mugs	59 85
319 spittoons	63 80
404 number blocks	20 20
4 tables	8 00
4 arm chairs	3 00
2 sinks	3 00
2 keelers	50
1 clock	10 00
1 clock shelf	2 00
16 large lamps and hangers	16 00
5 bread baskets	1 25
1 bread box	25
3 dirt boxes	75
1 dust pan	20
6 slop pails	1 20
8 whitewash pails	1 60
10 water cans	10 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	water sprinkler	$1 00
2	oil cans	1 00
1	naphtha can	70
1	tool box	25
2	tin hand lamps	50
1	tin gas lighter	75
1	chaplain's note box	50
408	cots	816 00
325	cell lamps	113 75
332	cell brooms	33 20
2	wooden brooms	1 00
4	mops	1 00
7	mops	1 75
409	stools	122 70
383	wash basins	76 60
307	mugs	71 40
298	spittoons	59 60
476	number blocks	23 80
1	lap-robe	1 50
1	broom	25
1	whisk	10
1	table	1 25
1	ladder	75
3	Babcock fire extinguishers and charges for same	135 00
1	gun case and cupboard combined	10 00
1	stool	50
1	cane-seat arm chair	1 50
2	round centre tables	5 00
3	office chairs	7 50
3	spittoons	3 75
1	water-cooler	4 00
1	show-case	3 00
1	contribution box	5 00
1	small stand	1 50
1	iron frame settee	12 00
1	clock	28 00
3	chromos	6 00
6	wooden settees, $8	48 00
1	large mirror	5 00
2	wooden settees	12 00
12	keepers' high stools	12 00
1	organ	300 00
1	office chair	3 00
1	organ stool	1 50
1	low stool	50
1	tobacco press	40 00
2	long press boxes	5 00
12	small press boxes	6 00
1	mould	07
1	balance scale	3 00
2	bushel baskets	70
3	water pails	75
2	keelers	50
3	wooden chairs	1 13
1	sprinkler	50
1	broom	20
1	whisk	10

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	stove, 12 lengths pipe, and elbows	$12 00
1	boiler	1 25
2	spittoons	50
3	large casks	1 13
1	rolling table	75
1	cupboard	3 00
1	stool	38
1	pail	25
29	keelers	7 25
2	dippers	20
1	cupboard	3 00
2	pails	50
34	keelers	8 50
2	dippers	20
1	cupboard	3 00
1	stool	38
2	pails	50
40	keelers	10 00
3	dippers	30
1	keeper's chair	2 00
1	mug	21
1	cupboard	3 00
1	pail	25
1	slop pail	25
13	keelers	3 25
1	dipper	10
1	cupboard	3 00
3	pails	75
36	keelers	9 00
1	dipper	10
1	wheelbarrow	75
1	desk	6 00
1	chain and lock	75
1	cupboard	3 00
3	pails	75
2	buckets	70
3	locks	75
25	keelers	6 25
2	dippers	20
1	chain and lock	75
1	cupboard	3 00
3	pails	75
48	keelers	12 00
2	dippers	20
1	cupboard	3 00
3	pails	75
39	keelers	9 75
3	dippers	30
1	cupboard	3 00
3	pails	75
30	keelers	7 50
1	cupboard	3 00
5	stools	1 88
2	chairs	2 00
5	pails	1 25
50	keelers	12 50
2	dippers	25
1	desk	6 00
2	cupboards	6 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 seats	$6 00
7 pails	1 75
45 keelers	11 45
3 dippers	30
3 water barrels	2 25
1 cupboard	3 00
1 stool	38
8 pails	2 00
30 keelers, good	7 50
5 keelers, poor	63
1 cupboard	3 00
7 stools	2 63
1 chair	1 00
5 water pails	1 25
61 keelers	15 25
1 desk	6 00
3 tubs	1 50
1 dipper	10
1 small box stove	3 00
1 cupboard	3 00
1 stool	38
2 pails	50
30 keelers	7 50
1 dipper	10
1 cupboard	3 00
1 stool	30
4 pails	1 00
31 keelers	7 75
2 dippers	20
1 cupboard	3 00
4 pails	1 00
32 keelers	8 00
2 dippers	20
1 cupboard	3 00
1 stool	38
1 pail	25
19 keelers	4 75
1 dipper	10
1 stove	3 00
3 lengths pipe	75
1 elbow	25
1 chair	1 00
1 pail	25
1 dipper	10
1 slop bucket	25
1 keeler	25
1 broom	20
1 stool	38
1 basket	35
24 feet rope	50
1 towel	15
1 stove, 4 lengths pipe, elbow and stove hook	5 00
1 chair	1 25
1 water pail	25
1 ash pail	50
1 bucket	25
1 dipper	06
1 broom	25
1 keeler	25

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 basket	$0 30
1 spittoon	25
1 rope, 30 feet	50
1 shovel	25
1 small mirror	25
1 towel	13
1 stove, 8 lengths pipe and elbow	5 00
1 arm chair	1 50
1 stool	38
1 water pail	25
1 bucket	25
1 slop pail	25
1 washdish	20
1 zinc	50
1 ash shovel	20
1 poker	13
1 small mirror	25
1 basket	40
1 broom	25
1 spittoon	25
1 rope	50
1 towel	13
1 stove, 5 lengths pipe, 2 elbows	4 00
1 stool	38
1 chair	1 50
1 pail	25
1 bucket	25
1 wash dish	25
4 basins	40
1 broom	20
30 feet rope	50
1 shovel	25
1 poker	13
1 towel	13
1 zinc	50
750 cell buckets, 35c	262 50
5 water barrels	5 00
2 water pails	50
1 half-hogshead	1 00
2 nonpareil washing machines 2 clothes wringers attached	550 00
1 clothes wringer, Smith's pat. new	15 00
2 large tanks	20
1 dripping table	5 00
4 small benches	3 00
8 soap bbls.	8 00
4 large tubs	2 00
1 small tub	50
2 wash-boards	50
2 clothes-racks	2 00
3 clothes-pounders	75
5 wooden water pails	1 25
3 gals. lard oil and bbl.	4 00
12 feet inch rubber hose	1 20
1 4-gall. tin pail	50
1 tin dipper	25
1 iron shovel	50

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
4 long tables	$20 00	2 pegging stands	$2 00
2 pigeon-hole racks	100 00	1 small cupboard	75
2 small tables	2 00	2 sets shelving	3 00
1 small stand	75	1 crimping machine	8 00
2 chairs	1 50	1 scriving machine	1 50
3 stools	75	3 clamps	1 50
3 slates	75	4 pairs crimping boards	1 00
2 brooms	40	1 jug	13
1 dust-pan	20	1 set crimping irons	1 00
8 baskets	5 00	1 peg box	1 00
1 saw-horse	25	2 old bbls	20
1 ironing table and 3 irons	3 00	1 old box	25
1 clothes rack	1 00	1 cutting table	6 00
2 barber chairs and foot rests	10 00	3 long tables	12 00
21 razors	10 50	1 stand	75
1 hone	1 00	2 new cupboards, $5, $3	8 00
4 prs. shears	2 00	1 chest	2 50
7 shaving mugs	2 10	3 water-pails	75
1 clock	3 00	3 mop-pails	75
1 funnel	15	4 keelers	80
10 quart bottles	1 50	4 chairs	2 00
6 barber combs	90	10 small stools	3 75
2 hair brushes	1 00	2 mops	50
10 lather brushes	2 00	3 window-curtains	75
1 large looking-glass	75	1 stove and pipe	10 00
1 small looking-glass	50	2 coal shovels	50
2 lamps	1 50	1 coal pail	25
1 bench	25	½ dozen spittoons	13
3 cupboards	3 00	2 press-boards	2 00
1 screen	3 00	2 brooms	40
1 8-quart tin pail	25	1 old desk	74
1 table	2 00	2 quart bottles	30
2 spittoons	50	2 large tables	24 00
1 wash-basin	25	1 dripping table	5 00
1 sink	1 00	4 small tables	6 00
1 copper boiler	5 00	1 flour bin	40 00
2 brush brooms	20	1 bread rack	6 00
1 clothes brush	25	16 tin steamers	10 00
3 window curtains	75	19 coffee cans	19 00
1 blacking brush	25	24 copper pails	96 00
3 large boxes blacking	45	12 bread boxes	6 00
10 roller towels	4 00	3 benches	3 00
13 hair cloths	3 25	3 bread knives	1 50
7 table cloths	2 10	2 meat knives	50
1 quart hair oil	1 00	2 5-quart dippers, copper	4 00
2 pieces cosmetic	50	3 1-quart dippers, "	4 50
2 arm chairs	2 00	10 1-pint dippers, "	10 00
2 face puffs	40	19 small tin dippers	2 85
1 nickel-plated atomizer	1 50	1 skimmer	1 50
2 stools	1 00	3 scrapers	1 50
1 large mug	13	2 potatoe mashers	30
1 large clothes basket	25	1 large meat fork	50
1 small willow basket	20	2 small meat forks	1 00
5 shoe benches	5 00	1 sieve	25
2 wood pails	50	2 4-quart tin pans	40
3 keelers	60	3 tubs	2 25
2 spittoons	40	2 meat tubs	1 50
1 lamp	25	8 2-quart bottles	1 00
1 cutting table	1 50	16 3-pint bottles	1 60
1 cutting board	25	6 1-quart bottles	48

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 funnels	$0 50
1 quart measure	15
1 2-quart measure	20
2 graters	40
1 bread trough	25 00
2 yeast tubs	2 00
1 large strainer	50
7 pails	1 75
90 bread pans	22 50
62 bread pans, old	12 40
2 tin pails	50
1 trough scraper	50
1 peel	50
1 clock	10 00
1 desk	5 00
3 baker's brushes	60
1 book-case	3 00
1 cupboard	3 00
2 rolling pins	30
2 cake boards	1 00
1 meat board	50
1 hand lamp	25
2 molasses pitchers	50
2 dust pans	30
1 4-gallon crock	40
1 2-gallon crock	20
11½ dozen knives, new	8 63
3½ dozen spoons, new	1 16
5 dozen table forks	3 91
4 Whetter's pat. iron sink and fixtures	185 00
3 Busaquette's copper urns	535 50
5 steam vegetable kettles	415 00
2 Whittley's steam meat kettles	428 00
2 Whittley's steam meat kettles	344 00
1 Whittley's steam meat kettles	144 00
1 heater	750 00
1 coffee roaster and furnace	15 00
2¾ doz. pepper boxes	5 50
1 large, and small nutmeg graters	50
7 dozen plates	5 60
5 coffee tubs	2 00
74¾ dozen tin cups	89 70
1 dozen knives, old	50
1 dozen forks, old	50
1 meat block, large	5 00
1 table	1 50
3 tubs, large	2 25
1 tub, small	50
4 meat trays	4 00
1 cauldron, 30 gal.	5 00
25 pork bbls., 1 head	12 50
120 pork bbls., 2 heads	120 00
22 molasses bbls.	22 00
3 vinegar bbls.	3 00
2 3-gal. crocks	60

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 1-gal. jug	$0 13
19 coffee sacks	1 90
15 stools	5 64
1 large funnel	25
2 1-gal. copper dipper	2 00
1 patent faucet	2 50
23 stools	8 63
1 cook stove, old	4 00
1 settee	5 00
3 benches	2 25
2 tables	4 00
1 bread safe	3 00
1 bread rack	50
4 bread boxes, large	2 00
4 bread boxes, small	1 50
1 wood-box	25
2 1-gal. crocks	20
1 1-gallon jug	13
1 gas-lighter	1 00
15 grates for oven, new	22 20
1 linen and spoon box	25
4 spoon boxes	1 00
6 bushel baskets	2 10
1 dust-pan	13
2 brooms	20
1 pail	20
1 pail zinc	38
1 stand	75
1 keeler	25
81 pepper boxes	13 50
81 salt-cellers	8 10
63 dozen plates	50 40
57¾ " bowls	57 75
63 " knives	37 80
63 " forks	37 80
757 " stools	283 50
18 wood pails	3 65
14 bowl boxes	7 00
6 wood scrapers	1 50
63 dozen spoons	20 79
1 settee	8 00
24 ointment jars (stone)	2 40
21 medicine jars, glass	6 30
16 quart bottles, glass stoppers	4 00
15 12-oz. " " "	1 65
2 8-oz, " " "	25
2 ½-gal. " " "	80
1 copper boiler	4 00
6 glass jars	1 50
8 cupping glasses	1 20
1 pr. scales and weights, large	5 00
1 pr. scales and weights, small	9 00
2 tin wash basins	40
1 keeler	20
2 tin funnels	30
1 glass funnel	25
4 graduating glasses	35
1 minim glass	25
3 spatulas	75
1 case knife	10

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 quart measure	$0 10	5 vegetable dishes	$1 88
3 earthen mugs	42	2 large soap dishes	1 00
1 tumbler	10	5 goblets	1 00
1 book-case, unfinished	20 00	1 tumbler	10 00
1 medicine case, large	25 00	1 sauce dish	25
1 medicine case, small	8 00	3 small vegetable dishes	30
2 stands	1 50	2 stone jars	50
1 writing table	3 00	3 pepper boxes	18
1 office chair	1 50	3 salt dishes	30
1 wooden arm chair	1 00	1 potato masher	10
1 deleware chair	50	1 meat pounder	15
2 stools	1 00	2 large tin graters	40
3 wooden spit-boxes	75	1 small tin grater	10
1 water pail	25	1½ dozen cake tins	18
1 basket	20	10 mustard cans	1 00
14 trusses, old	5 00	1 coffee can	38
2 mortar and pestles, large	1 00	½ dozen large soup bowls	63
1 mortar and pestle, small	50	5 small stone jars	50
1 mortar and pestle, glass	50	1 sugar bowl, tin	20
1 teeth extractor set, old	25 50	1 syrup cup	38
350 bottles, assorted sizes	10 50	1 tea chest	1 50
1 tin percolater and bracket	75	1 bread tray	38
1 spirit lamp and stand	38	1 large vinegar jug	50
1 4-quart kettle, tin	38	1 wooden tray	25
1 rubber syringe, worn	50	2 small tin dippers	25
1 rubber syringe, old	25	2 water pitchers	1 25
8 trusses, new	20 00	1 bell	25
1 4-gallon stone jar	40	2 chopping knives	50
3 brooms	30	2 butcher knives	25
1 dust pan	10	1 steel	50
1 bench	3 00	1 pancake turner	13
1 stove and pipe	40 00	2 tables	4 50
4 iron pots	2 40	1 dozen pie dishes	1 25
1 stew kettle	75	1 coal box	30
3 drip pans	1 13	1 ash pail, old	25
1 spider	35	1 ash pail, new	1 00
1 griddle	50	1 roller towel	30
1 toaster	32	2 baskets	40
1 iron tea kettle	75	2 table cloths	1 50
1 tin tea kettle	75	4 mop pails	1 00
2 steamers, 1 old, 1 new	1 50	1 swill-pail	20
1 tin strainer	50	8 tin wash-dishes	2 00
4 coffee pots, old	1 00	6 chambers	4 50
1 large tin pail	50	1 chamber	25
4 small tin pails	1 00	2 brooms	50
5 tin covers	50	1 wooden bucket	25
6 milk cans	75	15 drinking mugs	3 15
2 dish pans	1 50	2 bed pans	3 00
1 iron shovel	25	3 roller towels	90
1 iron poker	13	1 rubber syringe	1 00
1 stove lifter	10	1 stand	75
24 tin cups	3 60	1 piece carpet	50
29 knives	1 45	1 tin cup	20
32 forks	1 60	1 mug	21
36 table spoons	1 80	1 spittoon	38
18 tea spoons	54	2 iron bedsteads	8 00
30 plates, "dinner"	37 50	1 slate box	50
18 cups and saucers	18 00	1 small wash-dish	25
24 large bowls	2 40	1 rocking chair	50
2 large platters	1 50	1 iron bedstead	4 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 stand	$0 75
1 piece carpet	50
1 wooden arm chair	1 50
1 cane botton chair	1 50
1 spittoon	38
1 tin cup	10
1 small bell	25
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 spittoon	38
1 tin drinking cup	10
1 earthen drinking cup	21
1 stand	75
1 cane seat arm chair	1 50
1 stool	50
1 piece carpet	50
1 ice box	5 00
1 wood box	38
7 baskets	1 75
2 swill pails	50
1 dust pan	15
2 old brooms	20
2 hand spittoons	75
1 spittoon	38
1 leather muffler	1 00
2 cots	4 00
2 pieces carpet	1 00
1 stand	75
1 large arm chair	1 50
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 stand	75
1 cane seat chair	1 50
1 wooden chair	1 50
1 spittoon	25
1 large and 1 small drinking mug	35
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 stand	75
2 earthen mugs	42
1 spittoon	25
1 piece carpet	75
1 feather duster	1 50
3 cots	6 00
4 earthen mugs	84
2 hand spittoons	75
4 small pieces carpet	1 00
4 large pieces carpet, old	1 00
2 leg splints; 1 back splint	5 00
½ dozen fans	20
1 large tin funnel	25
1 wash-board	20
2 large tin cans	4 00
1 pail	25
1 dipper	20
1 pair crutches	25
1 small bellows	50
1 barber chair	1 50
2 mops	30
1 iron bedstead	4 50
1 cot	2 00
1 stand	75

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 large rocking chair	$1 5
1 cane-bottom arm chair	1 50
1 large piece carpet, old	50
1 small piece carpet	25
1 spittoon	25
1 mug	21
2 tin cups	30
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 cane-bottom chair	1 50
1 large piece carpet, old	50
1 spittoon	25
2 cots	4 00
1 piece carpet	50
1 small cane rocking chair	1 50
1 mug	21
1 cot	2 00
1 pine table	2 00
1 pine case	1 25
1 desk	5 00
1 high stool	1 00
1 cane-bottom chair	1 50
1 hand-basket	25
1 stand	75
1 carpet	2 00
1 mug	21
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 piece carpet	50
1 spittoon	25
1 large splint bottom chair	1 50
1 stand	75
8 pictures	3 00
2 cots	4 00
1 arm-chair	1 50
1 stand	75
1 piece carpet	50
1 stand	75
1 mug	21
1 tin drinking cup	25
1 small cane-bottom rocking-chair	1 50
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 cot	2 00
1 stand	75
1 spittoon	25
1 piece carpet, old	50
1 rocking-chair	1 50
1 arm-chair	1 50
1 iron bedstead	4 00
1 cot	2 00
1 stand	75
1 piece carpet	50
1 spittoon	25
1 tin cup	10
1 rocking-chair	1 50
1 arm-chair	1 50
1 large spittoon	1 50
6 large arm-chairs	9 00
3 dining-room chairs	4 50
1 extension table	6 00
1 large writing table	8 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	stand	$1 00
1	table spread	50
1	stand spread	25
33	pictures	3 30
1	clock	8 00
3	slates	75
1	rubber bath tub	15 00
3	rubber sheets	5 25
1	thermometer	1 00
2	benches	16 00
1	clock	2 00
1	stove	12 00
6	pails	90
2	baskets	75
1	grain bin	10 00
4	feed tubs	1 00
1	large water tank	5 00
1	scalding trough	6 00
1	water trough	1 50
1	swill trough	1 50
5	quart dippers	1 50
2	pails	50
1	sieve	25
1	basket	35
1	kettle and furnace	20 00
4	ladders	8 00
2	pails	40
1	keeler	15
1	cauldron kettle	4 00
1	kettle and furnace	20 00
7	kettles	15 00
1	keeler	15
22	stools	5 50
1	pail	25
1	ward-robe	1 00
1	pail	25
1	keeler	15
1	bushel basket	35
55	bushel baskets	19 25
20	cot frames, new, $1.25	25 00
9	cup boxes	2 25
4,200	ash plank	92 40
23	feet wire screen	2 30
1	large corrugated stove	35 00
2	large box stoves	25 00
1	shoot iron stove	4 00
5	large drums	5 00
8	bundles lath	2 00
1	bucket	35
26	bundles pail staves	9 75
5	pails	1 25
1	tool chest	5 00
1	stove, 12 lengths pipe and elbow	3 00
1	cauldron	3 00
3	pails	60
4	ventilating registers	12 00
1	brass strainer	50
1	large steam trap	40 00
1	dust-pan	10

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	10-qt. galvanized pail	$0 75
1	12-qt. wood pail	25
1	coal pail	50
2	wash basins	40
1	240-gal. oil tank	35 00
1	pump for same	2 00
1	58-gal. oil tank	10 00
1	50-gal. "	10 00
4	lanterns	3 00
2	kerosene lamps	75
2	ladders, 1 large, 1 small	1 00
1	clock	1 00
2	oil cans	50
1	chair, 1 stool	1 50
3	pails	60
1	hand-lamp	25
1	small table	50
3	brooms	30
1	keeler	20
1	set gratings	1 00
	Total	$12,033 37

TOOLS.

2	dozen axe handles	$2 40
4	whitewash brushes	1 00
1	mason's trowel	50
5	hall brooms	75
2	hammers	50
286	cell brooms	28 60
8	whitewash brushes	2 00
1	whitewash dipper	20
3	mason's trowels	1 50
1	mortar board	13
5	hall brooms	1 25
3	hammers	75
1	circular knitting machine	15 00
1	hammer	25
1	wrench	25
2	work benches	2 50
1	wooden vise	1 50
1	hand-saw	1 00
1	pair shears	25
6	drills	2 00
1	knife	20
1	gouge	15
1	oil stone	20
1	screw-driver	10
11	files	4 13
2	drawing-knives	1 00
1	hammer	25
50	pairs shoe-lasts	15 00
4	sets shoe-making tools	16 00
1	oil stone	50
9	trimming knives	1 35
2	scriving knives	50
8	peg-awl handles	24
1	gross pegging awls	2 00
1	pair boot-trees	75

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

TOOLS.	
2½ dozen balls shoe thread	$2 50
4 pairs small shears, new	2 00
4 " " " old	1 00
4 pair cutter's shears, new	8 00
1 " " " old	3 00
1 tailor's square	50
1 tape measure	25
1 Singer sewing machine, old	50 00
1 Domestic sewing machine, old	50 00
1 Grover & Baker sewing machine	25 00
4 tailor's gooses	6 00
3 tailor's gooses, old	3 75
1 knitting machine, old	20 00
1 knitting machine, new	50 00
1 knitting machine table	1 50
1 Fairbanks' scales	20 00
1 scoop shovel	50
1 shovel	75
1 oven scraper	38
2 iron pokers	50
2 large cleavers	5 00
1 small cleaver	1 50
3 meat knives	75
1 steel	1 00
1 meat saw	1 50
1 scraper	50
3 meat hooks	45
1 Fairbanks' scales	65 00
1 cooper adz	50
1 hoe	25
4 sugar scoops	1 00
1 counter scales	13 00
1 hash machine	45
2 cabbage cutters	2 00
1 hammer	25
1 inch auger	25
1 gouge	13
1 buck-saw	75
1 pair hand trucks	5 00
2 sets double harness	40 00
1 set single harness	10 00
1 cart	5 00
6 headstalls and straps	3 00
1 horse blanket	1 25
3 curry combs	30
3 brushes	30
1 rubber card	15
2 corn brushes	50
1 fly net	1 00
1 buggy	50 00
1 buggy-mat	25
1 lap-robe	2 50
5 extra hame straps	1 25
1 set sleigh bells	75
4 manure forks	1 40
1 hay fork	30
2 reed brooms	80
2 corn brooms	50

TOOLS.	
3 hoes	$0 90
8 shovels	4 00
2 spades	1 00
2 picks	1 00
1 post auger	3 00
7 iron bars	3 50
1 sledge hammer	25
1 axe	50
1 lawn rake	40
1 hay rake	10
1 steel square	75
1 draw-shave	35
4 files	50
1 monkey-wrench	75
1 wagon-wrench	50
3 lanterns	1 50
2 hammers	50
1 grindstone	75
2 wrenches	30
1 set hinges	50
1 plow-point	50
1 plow-wheel	75
1 brick-hatchet	25
1 clevis	75
22 boxes axle grease	2 20
1 cable chain	1 50
3 set tackle blocks	9 00
1 " "	3 00
4 timber trucks	2 00
1 cultivator	2 00
1 force-pump	5 00
1 straw-cutter	15 00
2 whiffletrees	50
1 iron pulley	75
1 cutter	10 00
800 lbs. rope	55 00
1 derrick	25 00
5 common ropes	1 00
2 timber rollers	50
1 corn cutter	15
1 reed broom	50
1 corn broom	25
1 stone wagon	45
1 lumber wagon	75 00
1 cart	25 00
1 set double whiffletrees	6 00
3 neck-yokes	2 25
1 cutter, old	2 00
1 pair bobs	10 00
1 axe	50
50 old barrels	5 00
3 buck-saws	1 25
2 hammers	50
1 scoop shovel	25
2 shovels	50
1 wheel barrow	3 00
1 hoe	25
3 reed brooms	1 50
1 corn broom	13
1 Fairbanks' hay scales	125 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

TOOLS.		TOOLS.	
1 sand trap	$5 00	3 wood bench screws	$1 50
1 garden fork	1 00	1 grindstone and frame	2 00
1 shovel	25	5 cooper draw-shaves	1 25
1 spade	25	1 hammer	50
2 garden rakes	1 00	1 pair compasses	50
2 watering cans	75	1 shave-horse	1 00
1 garden trowel	15	8 wood truss hoops	1 25
1 spittoon	15	19 iron truss hoops	4 75
1 hammer	40	1 cooper adze	1 25
1 lath hatchet	25	lot cooper's tools	1 00
1 wheel barrow	1 00	1 vise and bench	1 50
3 hoes	1 00	1 handsaw	1 25
1 reed broom	40	1 frame saw	50
1 sickle	25	1 swedge iron	50
2 wheel barrows	1 50	1 lot hoop iron	3 00
1 dray	8 00	1 lot bucket wire	3 60
2 plows	8 00	1 try-square	25
1 scraper	5 00	1 brace and bit	50
3 large sand screens	3 00	1 bench-screw and bench	2 00
1 small " "	75	2 hand screws	60
1 buck-saw	50	2 saw-horses	70
2 saw-bucks	1 00	1 try-square	25
1 axe	25	1 draw-shave	50
1 broom	20	1 hammer	40
1 pair trucks	5 00	1 jointer	1 00
22 stone hammers	20 00	1 smoothing plane	50
11 shovels	3 30	3 match planes	1 50
1 sledge hammer	1 00	1 sash plane	50
5 hoes	1 25	3 bead planes	1 50
3 picks	1 50	2 rabbit planes	1 00
2 lawn rakes	60	1 spoke shave	25
2 stone picks	1 00	10 bits	1 00
4 brooms	40	1 inch auger	50
4 wheelbarrows	8 00	1 1½-inch firmer chisel	50
3 reed brooms	75	2 thumb gauges	20
7 jointers	7 00	2 handsaws	2 00
4 jack-planes	2 00	1 bucksaw	50
2 smooth planes	1 00	2 slitting gauges	1 00
3 moulding planes	1 50	1 large wood square	1 00
2 steel squares	2 50	1 mason square	25
4 try-squares	1 20	1 plough	3 00
3 hammers	1 50	3 gouges	75
8 framing chisels	6 00	1 bellows	3 00
1 hand-axe	75	1 anvil	8 00
4 bitts	1 20	1 vise	8 00
1 brace	50	1 grindstone	4 00
2 lath-hatchets	1 50	1 tool chest	1 00
3 draw-shaves	1 80	1 lot blacksmith's tools	10 00
1 screw-driver	25	1 shovel	25
1 screw-driver bit	15	1 wheelbarrow	50
1 spoke-shave	30	1 bucksaw	50
2 bevel squares	80	4 steel traps	2 00
1 slit gauge	15	7 pcs. stone cutter's tools	2 10
5 hand-saws	5 00	2 mash hammers	2 00
1 oil can	10	2 stone mallets	50
2 chalk-lines	20	3 brick trowels	1 50
1 pair compasses	25	3 plaster trowels	3 00
1 scratch awl	10	1 pointing trowel	25
1 rule	25	1 steel square	50
2 iron bench-screws	2 00	2 stone axes	2 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

TOOLS.	
1 wheelbarrow	$0 25
2 fencing tools	2 00
1 jack-screw	5 00
1 clevis	1 00
2 mortar hoes	1 50
2 sledges	2 00
1 pick axe	1 50
3 sitting gauges	1 20
3 thumb gauges	38
1 boring-auger	6 00
1 2-inch chisel	1 25
1 plough and 13 bits	5 00
1 tri-square	30
1 bevel	50
1 half-inch chisel	40
4 mortice latches	1 00
1 fillister	1 50
4 spoke-shaves	1 20
1 bead plane	60
1 steel square	1 50
1 plane handle	13
1 saw handle	25
1 engine lathe	450 00
1 chuck for lathe	40 00
6 lathe dogs	3 25
26 lathe tools, steel	5 50
1 face plate for drilling on lathe	1 50
2 stocks for pipe cutting; 1 large, 1 small	36 00
11 dies for use on stocks; 7 bushings	12 00
2 Stanwood pipe cutters	16 00
11 pair pipe tongs	25 00
7 pipe taps, ⅜ to 1½	4 20
8 machine taps, ⅛ to ¾; 1 stock and dies for same	4 20
3 14-inch bastard files	1 95
4 14-inch 2d cut files	1 20
1 12-inch half-round bastard file	45
1 12-inch half-round 2d cut	45
3 9-inch mill files	75
1 9-inch half-round mill file	25
8 machinist's chisels	2 00
2 machine clipping hammers	1 50
1 small riveting hammer	50
2 monkey wrenches, 1 large, 1 small	2 00
1 baxter wrench	1 00
2 large socket wrenches	2 00
1 small socket wrench	50
1 S. wrench, large	2 00
1 large chain wrench	2 00
1 large straight wrench	1 00
10 small wrenches	2 50
1 breast drill	3 50
7 lathe drills	1 75
½ small drill	31
1 drill socket	75

TOOLS.	
2 booring bars for lathe	$5 00
1 screw-driver	25
30 lbs. castings for piston rings	1 20
1 pair blacksmith tongs	25
1 large die plate	6 00
1 pair pipe pliers	25
10 lbs. babbit metal	2 00
42 lbs. scrap brass	5 25
1 lb. tool steel	25
150 lbs. scrap iron	1 50
15 lbs. rubber gassets	7 50
1 machine 1 20-inch holder 1 20-inch roller 1 20-inch groover 3 sets grooves 1 turning machine 2 sets desks 1 small boring machine 1 setting down machine, 1 beader	72 00
1 pr. tinner's shears	6 00
1 square stake	1 50
1 pr. dividers	50
1 pr. flat pliers	50
3 tinner's hammers	1 13
2 pr. soldering irons	2 00
1 pr. snips	2 00
2 fire pots	2 00
1 mandril	1 00
2 raising hammers	1 50
1 carpenter saw	50
1 key-hole saw	25
1 two-ft. try-square	50
1 brace	1 00
1 hatchet	50
1 square mandril	50
1 bench vise	12 00
1 draw-shave	50
1 belt punch	75
2 crowbars	2 00
1 grind-stone	5 00
2 fire scoops	1 00
1 set furnace tools	5 00
40 feet inch hose, old	5 00
300 feet 2½ inch hose, $3 51; 2 nozzles, large, $3 00	354 00
1 hose cart	50 00
3 hydrant wrenches	3 00
1 oiler	25
1 large coal cart	10 00
1 white-wash brush	50
2 small nozzles	2 00
1 hoe; 1 trowel	50
1 safty-valve	1 50
1 sledge hammer	2 00
1 flue scraper	5 00
1 pipe vise	23 00
2 paint brushes	50
Total	$2,554 79

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

REPAIR MATERIAL.

1	can boiled oil	$0 50
1	bbl. lime	2 00
1	quart machine oil	1 00
125	lbs. board nails	5 00
30	gross No. 14 ¾ in. screws	7 50
1	box 7x9 window glass	2 50
½	box 8x10 " "	1 42
4	lights, 10x18 window glass	40
32	" 15x24 " "	6 40
12	" 9x16 " "	96
48	" 12x18 " "	6 00
2	" 28x44 " "	2 00
14	boxes matches	8 40
22½	lbs. putty	67
½	bbl. copperas	2 00
1	keg white lead	2 00
20	lbs. zinc slating nails	2 50
1	bunch shingles	50
36	1-5 perch lime stone	45 00
90	perch sand stone	45 00
430	fence posts	43 00
6,225	feet 2x8x20 joist	74 70
2,352	feet 2x12x14 plank	28 22
216	feet 11-inch drain pipe	8 00
4	" 9 " " "	8 40
36	" 6 " " "	9 00
4	" 4 " " "	80
1	foot 12 " curve	2 75
2	9-inch R. traps	7 00
3	4x6-inch y's	3 00
3¼	perch sandstone capping	3 25
18	oil barrels	9 00
21½	bunches shingles	64 50
4	kegs nails, 20's	13 00
1	keg nails, 6's	3 75
½	keg nails, casing	2 25
6000	lbs. old iron	90 00
1	gal. tar	25
5½	lbs. sheet rubber	2 20
8	ft. 5-inch belting rubber	2 53
15	ft. 3-inch " "	3 05
6	ft. 4-inch belting leather	1 90
4	large pump hinge valves	4 00
9	¾ brass angle valves	9 00
3	¾ globe valves	6 00
2	1½ globe valves	3 00
2	1½ globe valves	6 00
3	¾ old compression cocks	3 00
1	1¼-inch brass faucets	3 00
2	1¼-inch steam stops	6 00
3	1¼-inch S. nipples	1 50
1	1¼-inch brass stop-cock	1 50
2	1-inch service cocks	4 00
3	1-inch valve stones	3 00
1	¾ valve stones	1 00
1	¾ brass bit	1 50
1	¾ brass faucet	75
1	2-inch brass hose nipple	1 50
1	2½-inch brass hose coupling	1 50
7	1¼-inch iron bushers	88

REPAIR MATERIAL.

7	1½-inch iron bushers	$0 88
1	2-inch iron busher	13
2	¾-inch iron bushers	20
4	1¼ lock nuts	50
1	2½-inch bushing	25
8	⅜ elbows	64
2	½ elbows	16
2	¾ elbows	16
6	½-inch couplings	75
6	¼-inch couplings	75
2	⅛-inch couplings	25
2	⅜-inch union joints	30
2	3-inch couplings	50
8	2½-inch couplings	2 00
4	2-inch couplings	1 00
6	1¼-inch couplings	60
54	1-inch couplings	5 40
16	¾-inch couplings	1 60
44	⅜ gas drop elbows	6 25
5	1¼ street elbows	1 60
3	¾ street elbows	60
11	1¼ street elbows	1 65
3	1½ elbows	45
4	¾ to ¼ T's	72
2	1 to ⅜ T's	30
7	1-inch T's	70
2	1 " to ¾ T's	20
2	1 " to ¾ crosses	25
4	¾ " T's	60
2	1½ " to ⅜ T's	30
2	¾ to ⅜ T's	30
1	1¼ to ⅜ T's	20
9	1-inch plugs	90
2	¾ " "	20
3	1¼ " "	30
7	2 " "	88
1	2½ " "	25
1	3 " "	25
1	1½ " "	20
1	1½ to ¾ T's	13
4	1¼ " ¾ T's	50
3	2 " ¾ T's	75
2	1½ " 1 T's	50
1	1½-inch T's	13
3	¾ return bends	30
7	½ " "	56
23	1¼-inch couplings	2 30
22	1 " elbows	3 74
6	¾ " "	66
50	⅜ " gas hooks	10 00
9	nipple holders, 2 to ¼	1 80
12	1-inch elbows	1 80
40	1 " return bends	10 00
6	3 " elbows	7 80
5	2 " to ¾ T's	3 50
2	3 " couplings	30
1	2 " flange	1 50
1	3 " nipple	65
1	large pump piston	1 50
2	1½-inch pipe caps	40

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

REPAIR MATERIAL.

1	4-inch T	$3 30
1	4 " plug	1 25
1	6 " coupling	3 00
24	pipe stands, 216 lbs.	12 00
40	feet 3-inch pipe	20 00
12	" 4 " "	7 80
30	" 1½" "	4 20
45	" 1¼" "	4 95
171/2	" ¾" "	1 05
31	" 2½" "	9 30
4	" 2 " "	80
19	" ⅜" "	66
25	" ⅛" "	75
8	lbs. block tin	2 56
3	lbs. lead	24
26	lbs. common sheet iron	1 04
30	lbs. Russia iron	4 50
1	sheet American Russia	1 10
60	lbs. ¼ rod iron	3 00
25	lbs. No. 14 iron	2 50
15	lbs. zinc bars	75
½	gallon muriatic acid	25
40	gallons lubricating oil	16 00
30	gallons lard oil	30 00
2	lbs. candle wicks	40
3	gauge glasses	1 50
4	lbs. lamp black	1 00
1	lb. red lead	20
1	ton old cast iron	10 00
8	bushels charcoal	1 00
13	lbs. iron rivets	1 30
6	lbs. clout nails	90
3	papers carpet tacks	15
5	scrubbing brushes	1 25
6	gross O lamp wicks	4 32
1	gross 1-inch lamp wicks	96
	Total	$815 10

LIVE STOCK.

1	bay horse	$125 00
1	brown horse	200 00
1	pair mules, large	300 00
1	pair mules, small	300 00
4	cows	120 00
220	hogs, 49,265 lbs.	2,463 25
75	shoats	281 25
26	pigs	26 00
1	ferret	5 00
	Total	$3,820 50

GRAIN AND FEED.

36	bushels corn	$10 80
½	ton hay (estimate)	15 00
	lot of oats in straw	8 00
600	lbs. bran	4 00
100	bushels corn	30 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

900	lbs. meal	$103 50
1000	lbs. feed	21 30
650	lbs. bran	15 08
	Total	$207 68

GROCERIES, ETC.

90	lbs. pork in barrel	$9 00
½	bbl. salt	75
25	lbs. flour	53
25	lbs. hominy	63
1	bbl. soap	4 00
1	case tobacco, 612 lbs., @12¼c.	74 97
10	bbls. soft soap	40 00
13	bbls. salsoda, 4,355 lbs.	82 75
60	lbs. borax	8 40
1,636	lbs. soap stock in kitchen cellar	89 98
1	bar soap	25
30	lbs. mustard	5 40
60	lbs. cream tartar	13 20
2,300	lbs. flour	48 99
284	pumpkins	5 68
8½	bbls. rock salt	12 75
8	bbls. fine salt	8 00
280	gallons soup	22 40
217	gallons cider vinegar	27 13
1,020	gallons cider vinegar, 2	81 60
990	lbs. hominy	24 75
2,120	lbs. peas	18 90
220	lbs. rice	14 50
220	lbs. P barley	8 80
20	lbs. C sugar	220 00
1,171	lbs. yellow sugar	117 10
46	lbs. tea	27 60
36	lbs. crackers	2 34
488	lbs. chickory	41 48
90	lbs. soda	5 40
27	lbs. butter	5 40
140	lbs. lard	14 00
72	lbs. coffee	15 12
60	lbs. coffee extract	6 00
37	lbs. barley	74
14¼	lbs. mustard	2 32
50	lbs. oat meal	2 50
2	lbs. ginger	20
70	lbs. malt	2 10
71	lbs. allspice	12 98
25	lbs. pepper	4 00
3	bath brick	18
9	lbs. cassia	3 15
1	lb. nutmeg	1 25
9½	lbs. hops	4 75
28	gallons syrup	11 20
22	lbs. ham	3 30
15	dozen eggs	2 40
786	lbs. codfish	13 51
3	lbs. yeast	1 20
416	lbs. dried currants	83 20

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

15	lbs. brown sugar	$1 50
¼	lb. hops	13
5	bbls. kerosene, 225 gallons @ 35c	78 75
28	lbs. pulv licorice	2 80
8½	boxes "Bell's" soap	35 70
	Total	$1,107 86

FUEL.

40	tons coal	$80 00
14½	cords 4-foot wood	58 00
111	cords stove wood	222 00
20¼	cords 3-foot wood	61 50
10	cords stove wood	20 00
	Total	$441 50

VEGETABLES.

250	bushels	beets	$63 00
65	"	apples	16 25
39	"	beets	15 60
15	"	beans	10 50
34	"	turnips	12 94
3	"	carrots	1 50
92	"	onions	50 60
637	"	potatoes	445 90
	Total		$616 29

SHOES.

½	lb. calf skin	$0 13
9	sticks heel ball	56
1	claw hammer	30
1	tack "	15
51	balls shoe thread	3 40
1	doz. iron thimbles	38
1	quart burnish ink	50
21	lbs. iron shoe nails	2 10
7	lbs. zinc " "	1 05
11	pairs shoes, old	11 00
8	pairs boots, old	8 00
2	pairs boots, rubber, old	50
44	pairs shoes, new	88 00
4	pairs shoes, old	4 00
833	pairs shoes in wear	833 00
8	pairs shoes, old	8 00
2	lbs. beech pegs	5 12
1	paste can	15
6	lbs. zinc nails	75
1	oz. bristles	50
3½	doz. sewing awls	45
1,730	sq. ft. upper leather	43 25
13	sheep skins	3 25
164½	lbs. (8 sides) sole leather	46 06
23	leather finger stalls	1 15
	Total	$1,061 75

CLOTHING, ETC.

14	suits in wear	$56 00
4	pr. slippers	1 00
6	shirts	3 00
5	prs. pants	1 88
13	yds. red padding	3 25
4½	yds. police cloth	7 20
8½	yds. cotton drilling	1 02
5	yds. K. K. silicia	1 75
10	" " "	3 50
8	yds. brown holland	2 40
11	yds. farmer's satin	19 25
66¾	yds. interlining	2 67
34½	yds. sleeve lining	13 70
2	uniform coats cut for making	53 00
2	5-12 doz. socks (cotton), new	3 63
5	10-12 gross, 9s, coat buttons, bone	2 92
8	gross vest buttons	4 00
23	gross metal pant buttons	5 75
12¼	gross pant buttons	3 06
21	balls candle wicking	1 13
19	dozen tin combs	14 25
97	" ridding combs	36 38
3	lbs. beeswax	75
37	papers sewing needles	2 96
27	" yarn needles	2 70
9	rolls stay binding	1 13
39½	dozen spools cotton	31 79
9¾	boxes d'k blue linen thread	14 80
78	dozen shirt buttons	6 24
18	" uniform coat buttons	9 00
4 1-12	" " vest "	90
2	spools silk	50
35	boxes paper collars	3 50
125	lbs. yarn	100 00
559½	yards shirting	55 93
68½	" canvas	23 98
26	" gray cassimere	26 00
19	wool shirts	23 75
5	pairs calf mittens (new)	3 00
6	" buck " in wear	3 00
2	uniform caps	5 12
8	canvas aprons	2 80
8	leather "	3 20
146	cotton shirts	73 00
14	coats	51 80
1	coat, old	2 00
8	vests	11 60
18	caps	5 90
120	pairs pants	456 00
2	" " (old)	4 00
1,500	" woolen socks, new	280 80
835	suits clothing in wear	5,010 00
775	pairs suspenders in wear	155 00
13	coats, old	26 00
41	pairs pants, old	61 50
1	vest, old	1 00
84	leather aprons, in shops	25 20
48	canvas " " "	12 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

CLOTHING, ETC.

30	white shirts, worn	$19 50
19	cotton " "	9 50
55	suits clothing	275 00
33	felt hats, new	33 00
21	" " old	5 25
23	caps, new	17 25
35	pairs pants	52 50
15	vests	3 75
8	overcoats	20 00
19	coats	47 50
4	knit jackets	2 00
9	pairs cottonade pants	18 00
88	boxes paper collars	4 40
96	pairs woolen socks, new	17 28
8	prs. ½ cloth leather mittens	7 34
36	pairs buck mittens	33 00
23	pairs smoke-tanned mittens	16 29
12	pairs calf mittens	9 00
35	linen coats	12 27
1	pair over-stockings	75
117	old undershirts, not in use	43 88
41	old drawers	10 25
17	woolen shirts, old	4 25
5	" " new	6 50
12	cotton overshirts, old	3 00
12	" "	3 00
1033	undershirts, in use	387 75
142	drawers, in use	35 50
280	woolen shirts	280 00
1502	cotton shirts	375 00
18	cotton aprons	2 70
5½	dozen spools linen thread	11 00
1	lb. black linen thread	2 00
4	dozen spools black cotton	2 40
18	" " white "	12 15
9	" bone coat buttons	72
4	" " " "	24
10	" small pants buckles	1 50
4	" papers sewing needles	40
3	" sewing machine needles	1 50
12	" pearl shirt buttons	1 20
84	" large shirt buttons	10 08
117	cotton handkerchiefs	5 83
17	yards brown silicia	3 06
7	" black "	1 26
7	" pant canvas	1 12
2	" alpaca coat lining	56
38	" wigging	7 60
29¾	" grey wool cassimere (——— cloth)	29 75
9½	" steel mixed cassimere	7 60
5½	" woolen shirting	1 82
120	" striped cloth	132 00
24	old striped vests	12 00
17	" " "	12 75
7	prs. old striped pants	3 50
1	dozen pr. cloth suspenders	50
23	cotton shirts	5 75
4	woolen shirts	2 00

CLOTHING, ETC.

6	prs. drawers	$2 25
12	undershirts	4 50
	Total	$8,770 04

BEDDING, ETC.

2	hair pillows	$1 50
2	feather pillows	1 50
2	old quilts	1 00
3	double blankets	3 00
2	mattresses	4 00
3	pillow cases	55
2	sheets	80
1	mattress	1 00
3	double blankets	6 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
2	pillow cases	38
2	sheets	80
1	large bolster	50
1	mattress	1 00
2	old quilts	50
1	feather pillow	75
1	sheet	40
3	pillow cases	55
2	double blankets	4 00
2	mattresses	2 00
5	double blankets	10 00
1	old quilt	50
1	hair pillow	75
2	feather pillows	1 50
1	straw pillow	25
1	mattress	1 00
4	pillow cases	40
4	sheets	1 20
4	double blankets	8 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
1	feather pillow	75
3	sheets	1 20
1	old quilt	50
3	pillow cases	55
1	mattress	1 00
1	old quilt	50
2	sheets	80
2	pillow cases	35
1	hair pillow	75
1	feather pillow	70
2	double blankets	4 00
2	mattresses	14 00
7	double blankets	14 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
3	feather pillows	2 25
5	pillow cases	94
4	sheets	1 60
1	mattress	1 00
3	double blankets	6 00
2	sheets	80
1	pillow case	19
10	double blankets	20 00
1	old quilt	50
2	mattresses	50

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

BEDDING, ETC.

5	double blankets	$10 00
3	hair pillows	2 25
1	straw pillow	25
4	sheets	1 60
4	pillow cases	75
1	mattresses	1 00
5	double blankets	5 00
2	hair pillows	2 00
4	sheets	1 60
4	double blankets	8 00
2	sheets	80
1	mattress	1 00
1	hair pillow	75
1	pillow case	19
2	mattresses	2 00
1	quilt, old	50
4	double blankets	8 00
1	single blanket	1 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
2	feather pillows	1 50
4	sheets	1 60
4	pillow cases	75
2	old quilts	1 00
3	double blankets	6 00
2	mattresses	2 00
1	single blanket	1 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
1	feather pillow	75
1	straw "	25
4	pillow cases	75
2	sheets	80
2	mattresses	2 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
1	feather pillow	75
4	double blankets	8 00
1	single blanket	1 00
4	sheets	1 60
3	pillow cases	44
6	double blankets	12 00
2	single "	2 00
2	mattresses	2 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
2	feather pillows	1 50
4	pillow cases	75
4	sheets	1 60
53	sheets	21 20
63	pillow cases	6 30
22	bed-spreads, new	22 00
14	" old	10 50
1	table cloth	50
10	roller towels	3 75
½	roll cotton batting	05
3	mattresses	3 00
2	hair pillows	1 50
3	feather pillows	2 25
1	straw pillow	25
7	sheets	2 80
9	pillowcases	1 69
20	lbs. corn-husks	1 00
200	pillow-cases	30 00

BEDDING, ETC.

4	mattress ticks, new	$2 00
224	old cotton bed-ticks, not in use	112 00
2,400	cotton sheets	720 00
3,000	small towels	180 00
100	chair "	15 00
18	common "	1 80
62	yards toweling	5 58
48	towels	2 88
1	roller towel	36
444½	yards sheeting	44 45
34	blankets, new	102 00
54	sheets, new	21 60
84	pillow-ticks	15 12
41	pillow-slips	7 38
11	bed-ticks	8 50
85	mattresses	85 00
81	straw-ticks	48 60
886½	blankets	1,773 00
90	sheets for cot covers	36 00
420	pillows with slips	105 00
112	mattresses	112 00
824	blankets	1,648 00
87	straw-ticks	52 20
108	sheets for cot covers	43 20
414	pillows with slips	103 50
45	blankets	45 00
35	sheets	12 25
18	pillows	4 50
11	straw ticks	8 25
	Total	$5,645 48

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

5	bottles ink	$2 50
6	lead pencils	05
15	ink stands	3 75
1	ream paper	2 00
165	packages envelopes	4 00
7	boxes slate pencils	88
4	blank books, in use	5 00
1	" " new	12 00
3	ink stands	1 50
1	each ledger, journal, and cash book	35 00
1	blotter	1 00
1	each ledger and journal	9 00
1	numerical convict record	12 00
1	index to " "	2 50
1	broom memorandum	6 00
1	record 3 qr., 1 do. 5 qr.	1 60
1	convict deposit journal and ledger	10 00
1	convict record and index, old	6 00
1	sup. royal 6 qr., con. record	18 00
1	" " index	6 50
1	monthly register index	5 00
1	inspector's record	10 00
1	daily convict record	8 00

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

1	convict's account	$18 00
1	State Gazeteer	2 50
1	dictionary, old	1 50
2	letter books	3 00
1	broom order book, 1 do. shipping book	10 00
2700	large white envelopes, printed	15 03
250	b. corn envelopes	31
1	gold pen	1 50
1	ream letter paper	1 50
¼	ream cap paper	63
½	ream legal cap paper	2 50
1	ream note head	1 50
2	indexes	5 00
2	time books	3 00
1	ream letter heads	5 50
1	numerical shop record book	12 00
1	numerical transfer and rate book	50
1	rec'd and disch'gd	50
1	alphabetical register	25
1	Warden's orders	1 00
1	time book, officers and employés	2 50
52	time books, shops	78 00
1	" "	1 50
1	vowel index	2 50
	lot of blanks	20 00
3	pen holders	15
2	rulers	40
¼	gross assorted pens	25
2	inkstands	40
3	wire paper-hooks	30
3	lead pencils	18
¼	gross paper-fasteners	50
7	slates	1 75
3	ink stands	30
2	slates (double)	80
2	paper tearers	30
1	daily receipt and discharge book	25
1	gallery book	50
1	petty numerical record	50
1	grand " "	7 00
2	ink stands	1 25
1	grand description record	8 00
1	moral record	12 00
1	clothing record	2 50
2	index books	2 00
1	receipt book	1 00
2	memorandum books	50
2	account books	75
1	receipt book	5 00
1	ration "	12 00
2	daily morning report books, 1 in use $15; 1 new, $33.50	48 50
1	hospital prescription book	14 75
800	daily morning report blanks	16 00
4,000	excuse tickets	10 00

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

300	numerical sheets	$6 00
800	physicians' report blanks	4 00
1	" examination description book	14 75
1	hospital description book	14 75
2	" registers @ $18, $16	34 00
1	receipt book	1 00
	Total	$574 83

LIBRARY.

	Books (miscellaneous)	$2,000 00
60	prayer books	30 00
850	bibles	255 00
400	slates	20 00
1	historical atlas, Jackson Co.	5 00
316	song books	63 20
16	" "	12 00
	Total	$2,385 20

MEDICINES.

½	gal. alcohol	$1 25
1	oz. quinine	3 00
1	lot medicines	52 60
	Total	$56 85

ORDINANCE.

2	Springfield rifles	$30 00
12	" rifles	104 00
1	Henry rifle	20 00
1	Spencer sporting rifle	50 00
3	" repeating rifles	60 00
2	" " carbines	40 00
1	New Haven musket	5 00
1	Colt's revolving rifle	40 00
3	" revolvers, 8-inch	30 00
1	" revolver, 3 "	7 00
4	pairs hand-cuffs	16 00
1	pair shackles	4 00
	Total	$406 00

CIGARS IN STOCK.

1,833,450	cigars	$19,790 25
	Total	$19,790 25

BROOMS IN STOCK.

	Patent brooms	$505 44
	Old style	3,273 05
	Total	$3,778 49

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

BROOM SHOP.

74	bales broom-corn, straight, 300 lbs. each, 8c.	$1,776 00
10	bales broom-corn, crooked, 250 lbs. each, 5c.	125 00
12	bales broom-corn, inside, 220 lbs. each	132 00
2	bbls. wire, 800 lbs., 11c.	92 00
120	lbs. pink sewing twine, 67c.	80 40
74	lbs. gray " " 29c.	21 46
38	lbs. purple " "	11 02
20	lbs. brush " " 60c.	12 00
20	lbs. wool " " 9c.	1 80
40	yards cambric, 7c.	2 80
25	" velvet (cotton), 50c.	12 50
150	lbs. tallow	10 50
1	bbl. rosin	3 00
2	dozen oil stove wicks, 40c.	80
12	papers 10 oz. tacks, tinned	1 80
1	gross brush tacks	50
4	lbs. brush heads (tin), $4.00	16 00
2	lbs. " " extra, $4.50	9 00
4	lbs. tin braids	2 00
4	gal. F. varnish, $2.00	8 00
1½	gal. linseed oil	1 50
200	lbs. brimstone roll, 5c.	10 00
1	gal. K. oil	45
1	" turpentine	75
½	gross 1½ screws	50
11000	basswood handles, 1st class, $12.00	132 00
5000	basswood handles, 3d class, $10.00	50 00
3000	maple handles, $15.00	45 00
4,000	ash handles @ $15	60 00
12,000	cherry handles @ $15	180 00
1,800	walnut " @ $15	27 00
450	toy " @ $2	9 00
19	tieing machines, new, @ $30	570 00
5	" " old, @ $12	60 00
10	sewing " new, @ $21	210 00
4	" " old, @ $11	44 00
1	" machine shaker	7 00
1	" " brush	9 00
2	broom cleaning machines @ $35	70 00
2	oil stoves @ $9	18 00
2	doz. single pointed needles @ $6	12 00
½	doz. double pointed needles @ $9	4 50

BROOM SHOP.

2	doz. cutting down knives @ $8	$16 00
2	doz. S. knives @ $6	12 00
1½	" broom hammers @ $10	15 00
5	broom scrapers	5 00
1½	doz. pairs sewing leathers @ $9	13 50
3	extra broom machine brls @ $4.50	13 50
1	pair shears	1 25
1	belt punch	75
1	tin sprinkler	50
1	dozen small oil cans	1 00
1	small scales and weights	3 00
1	spring balance	1 00
3	6-qt. tin pans	60
1	varnish brl	1 00
1	varnish brush	1 00
1	2-gallon can	50
2	1-gallon cans	80
1	corn hackler	1 25
3	corn cutters	3 00
1	wire swift	50
1	twine swift	50
1	lath hachet	60
1	cupboard	3 00
3	small tables	2 25
25	window-curtains	6 25
5	board tables, $3	15 00
3	stoves—2 at $25, 1 at $40	90 00
40	lengths stove-pipe	10 00
2,400	broom heads, in barn	5 85
	Total	$4,063 88

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1	base drum	$25 12
1	violincello	25 00
1	cabinet organ and stool	35 00
1	clarionet	18 75
1	flute	10 67
1	violin and case	10 00
1	piccolo	5 85
2	snare drums	14 50
2	fifes	2 00
	Total	$146 89

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INVENTORY—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION OF INVOICE.

Real estate and buildings		$475,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	$12,033 37	
Tools	2,554 79	
Repair material	815 10	
Live stock	3,820 50	
Grain and feed	207 68	
Groceries, etc.	1,107 86	
Fuel	441 50	
Vegetables	616 29	
Shoes	1,061 75	
Clothing	8,770 04	
Bedding	5,645 48	
Stationery and blank books	574 83	
Library	2,385 20	
Medicines	56 85	
Ordnance	406 00	
Cigars in stock	19,790 25	
Brooms in stock	3,778 49	
Broom shop	4,063 88	
Musical instruments	146 89	
		68,276 75
Total invoice valuation		$543,276 75

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, October 20, 1876.

Ethan H. Rice and Sewall S. Vaughn, having been appointed appraisers in the above schedule by the Board of Inspectors, being duly sworn depose and say, that the foregoing appraisal is correct and just according to their best knowledge and belief.

ETHAN H. RICE,
S. S. VAUGHN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th day of December, A. D. 1876.

FRANKLIN S. CLARK,
Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mich.

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WARDEN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, Michigan, September 30, 1876.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

As required by law the Warden herewith submits his annual report, exhibiting the transactions of the prison during the twelve months closing this day.

The financial result of the twelve months' business is shown by the following statement:

Movable property of prison, September 30, 1875, as per invoice of that date		$36,271 04
Debts due prison September 30, 1875		40,762 26
Total assets		$77,033 30
Less indebtedness of prison, September 30, 1875		12,273 59
Net assets		$64,759 71
Movable property of prison, September 30, 1876, as per invoice [1]	$68,129 80	
Debts due prison [2]	49,720 70	
Total assets	$117,850 50	
Less indebtedness of prison	40,632 58	
Net assets	$77,217 92	77,217 92
Increase in assets for year		$12,458 21
The cash transactions are in gross as follows:		
Expenditures for twelve months		$158,550 01
Receipts during same period	$154,664 11	
Balance on hand September 30, 1875	538 45	
Cash in bank not included in receipts	1,109 31	
		156,311 87
Excess of cash expenditures over cash receipts		$2,238 14

[1] Includes steam cooking fixtures in the kitchen.

[2] Includes a debit balance of $12,745.21 on Hollingsworth's account for convict labor performed in 1874 and 1875. The item of "Debts due the prison September 30, 1875," included this amount, and it is yet carried in the same item in preference to dropping it as unavailable until the final determination of the account, because of less liability in confusion of statement hereafter.

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The convict earnings of the present vary but little from the aggregate of the last year. The detail for each year shows the following results, viz.:

Earnings for year just closed: on contracts		$98,832 97
building appropriation	$266 02	
work for sundry persons	61 87	
sales from guard room	58 00	
sales from broom shop	2,758 84	
		3,144 73
Total convict earnings for year closing September 30, 1876		$101,977 70
Earnings for year closing September 30, 1875:		
On contracts	$95,670 50	
building appropriation	5,395 06	
		101,065 56
Excess for year just closed		$912 14
The excess is: by earnings on contracts	$3,162 29	
" from sundry persons	61 87	
" " guard room sales	58 00	
" " broom shop sales	2,758 84	
Gross gains	$6,041 18	
Falling off, from earnings on appropriation	5,129 04	
		$912 14

There were eight contracts for convict labor in force September 30, 1875; there are seven in force at this date. The principal data of the several contracts in force at either date are summarized below, viz.:

Contractors.	When Contract took Effect.	Length of Contract. Y'rs.	Mos.	Expiration of Contract.	No. of Convicts required to fill contract. 1875.	1876.	Per Diem Contract Price for Labor. 1875.	1876.	Total Per Diem Earnings by Contracts. 1875.	1876.	What Manufactured.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster M'f'g Co.	Oct. 1, 1873	10	..	Sept. 30, 1883	50	50	$1 00	$1 00	$50 00	$50 00	Wagons.
Chas. Hollingsworth	June 1, 1871	5	..	Annul'd Dec., '75	75	---	50	-------	37 50	-------	Cigars.
Chas. Hollingsworth	Sept. 1, 1873	5	..	Annul'd Dec., '75	50	---	65	-------	32 50	-------	Cigars.
Withington, Cooley & Co.	May 1, 1873	5	2	June 30, 1878	100	100	65	65	65 00	101 25	Farming Tools.
Withington, Cooley & Co.	Oct. 1, 1873	4	9	June 30, 1878	50	50	72½	72½	36 25		Farming Tools.
Henry Gilbert & Son	Oct. 1, 1872	5	..	Sept. 30, 1877	100	100	55	55	55 00	55 00	Furniture
Filkins & Crane	April 1, 1874	10	..	M'ch 31, 1884	40	50	60	65	24 00	32 50	Barrels.
Pingree & Smith	Jan. 19, 1875	5	..	Jan. 18, 1880	50	50	45	55	22 50	27 50	Shoes.
Sutter Brothers	Oct. 18, 1875	5	..	Oct. 17, 1880	---	50	-------	55	-------	27 50	Cigars.
Totals					515	450	$5 12½	$4 67½	$322 75	$293 75	
Average per diem contract *price*, in cents, was, Sept. 30, 1875							$.64.06				
Average per diem contract *price*, in cents, was, Sept. 30, 1876							-------	$.66.78			
Av. per diem earnings, per convict, in cts., was, Sept. 30, 1875							.62.67				
Av. per diem earnings, per convict, in cts., was, Sept. 30, 1876							-------	.65.27			
Average per diem earnings, per contract, was, Sept. 30, 1875							-------	-------	$40 34		
Average per diem earnings, per contract, was, Sept. 30, 1876							-------	-------	-------	$41 96	

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The above computations are based upon the *number of convicts required to fill the convict labor contracts* in force at each of the dates taken and upon the full earnings of every convict required to fill such contracts at such dates, hence represents the maximum convict earnings under such contracts. The computations do not, however, cover all of the convict earnings in the contract shops, since, in some of them, convicts have been placed at special rates per diem for their labor.

The number of convicts placed upon each of the contracts and their classification (a) as shown by the Keeper's reports at the close of this day, is given in the following table, viz.:

ASSIGNMENTS, OR SHOPS IN WHICH CONVICTS LABOR.	Shops.	No. at close of this Day on each Contract or Assignment.	Classification of Convicts as Placed on Contracts.									
			Full Rate.	Half Rate.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Unfit for Duty.	In Punishment.	Idlers.
Aggregate		835	584	100	44	79	28	----	835	47	4	31
Total on Unproductive Labor		215	81	65	----	66	3	----	215	33	1	31
Total on Productive Labor		620	503	35	44	13	25	----	620	14	3	
On Productive Labor—												
Cabinet	6 A	28	25	2	----	----	1	28	----	1		
"	6 B	30	28	----	----	1	1	30	----	2		
"	7	39	33	2	1	1	2	39	----	----	1	
"	8	11	10	----	----	----	1	11				
									108			
Agricultural Implements	9	36	30	3	----	1	2	36				
" "	10	22	18	3	----	----	1	22	----	1		
" "	11	47	44	2	----	----	1	47	----	1		
" "	12	36	35	----	----	----	1	36	----	1		
" "	13	27	26	----	----	----	1	27				
									168			
Shoe	19	55	52	1	----	----	2	----	55	3		
Cigar	17	80	74	1	----	1	4	----	80	1	1	
Wagon	18	29	16	----	12	----	1	29	----	1		
"	20	37	17	----	19	----	1	37	----	1		
"	21	30	17	----	12	----	1	30				
									96			
Cooper	22	61	45	5	----	8	3	----	61	1	1	
Broom	16	50	32	15	----	1	2	----	50	1		
Cigar work	15	2	1	1	----	----	----	----	2			
On Unproductive Labor—												
Hall	1	31	16	12	----	2	1	----	31	1		
Engineer	3	8	7	1	----	----	----	----	8			
Shoe, Tailor, Barber, Laundry	5	47	18	25	----	4	----	----	57	4	1	
Kitchen	24	32	24	5	----	3	----	----	32	1		
Asylum	25	14	----	2	----	12	----	----	14	12		
Yard	26	11	5	6	----	----	----	----	11			
Coopers, Carpenters, blacksmith	27	9	5	3	----	----	1	----	9			
Hospital	28	9	6	3	----	----	----	----	9	1		
Idlers	14	46	----	----	----	45	1	----	46	14	----	31
Yard police	29	8	----	8	----	----	----	----	8			

a The extensions found in the column "Contract Totals" give the total number of convicts carried on the time books of the several contract or prison assignments. The columns to the left give the classification as to rate of pay; the columns to the left give the number of convicts in either condition at the close of the prison day, but these convicts are included also in the numbers found in the columns to the left.

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The labor performed by the convicts under the above classification, as also the labor lost, and the causes of such loss, are given, for this day, in the following table,[a] viz.:

ASSIGNMENTS OR SHOPS IN WHICH CONVICTS LABOR.		No. on each Assignment.	Days' Labor Performed, September 30, 1876.							Days' Labor Lost, September 30, 1876.							
										Unfit for Duty.							
			Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Aggregate		835	567½	96	42	20	27	--	752½	15	3	2	28	--	31	4	--	83
Total on Unproductive Labor		215	77	63	--	7	3	--	150	4	1	--	28	--	31	1	--	65
Total on Productive Labor		620	490½	33	42	13	24	--	602½	11	2	2	--	--	--	3	--	18
	Shops.																	
Productive Labor—																		
Cabinet	6 A	28	24	2	--	--	1	27	------	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
"	6 B	30	26	--	--	1	1	28	------	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
"	7	39	33	2	1	1	1	38	------	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	
"	8	11	10	--	--	--	1	11	104	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	—	4
Agricultural Tools	9	36	30	3	--	1	2	36										
" "	10	22	17	3	--	--	1	21	------	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
" "	11	47	43	2	--	--	1	46	------	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
" "	12	36	34	--	--	--	1	35	------	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
" "	13	27	26	--	--	--	1	27	165	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	—	3
Shoe	19	55	49	1	--	--	2	--	52	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Cigar	17	80	72	1	--	1	4	--	78	1½	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2½
Wagon	18	29	16	--	11	--	1	28	------	----	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	
"	20	37	17	--	18	--	1	36	------	----	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	
"	21	30	17	--	12	--	1	30	94	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	—	2
Cooper	22	61	43½	4	--	8	3	--	58½	½	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	2½
Broom	16	50	32	14	--	1	2	--	49	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cigar work	15	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	2									
Unproductive Labor—																		
Hall	1	31	15	12	--	2	1	--	30	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Engineer	3	8	7	1	--	--	--	--	8									
Shoe, tailor, bakery, and laundry	5	47	17	23	--	2	--	--	42	1	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	5
Kitchen	24	32	23	5	--	3	--	--	31	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Asylum	25	14	------	2	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	12
Yard	26	11	5	6	--	--	--	--	11									
Coopers, carpenters, and blacksmiths	27	9	5	3	--	--	1	--	9									
Hospital	28	9	5	3	--	--	--	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Idlers	14	46	------	--	--	--	1	--	1	----	--	--	14	--	31	--	--	45
Yard Police	29	8	------	8	--	--	--	--	8									

An attempt has been made during the year to systematize the registration, accounting for, and handling the convicts on the prison records. The initial step in this direction was to re-register the convicts who were in prison on the first day of the year by numerals, registering the convict whose sentence was of earliest date as "No. 1," and so successively in the order of their sentence, and of convicts received here since in the order of their arrival. This numerical registration has removed a cause of constant confusion in the records—and specially in the conduct record—growing out of the number of convicts here under like names. Since, though the names in the several commitments go on the records as before, convicts are identified by their registered number, abso-

[a] For a general summary for the six months since April first last, of the productive and of the unproductive convict labor, and of the time served by the officers of the prison, reference is made to Table No. 3, appended hereto.

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lute certainty as to the person is secured. Convenience and facility of reference have also been secured. The alphabetical index instead of referring to the *page* in a single register where the convict's name may be found refers by *number* to all of the registers and books wherein his name may be placed, hence the index of one office becomes an index to the records in all of the offices.

The manner of daily accounting for the convicts has been so changed that the name of each convict is placed on a time book and he is brought immediately within charge of a keeper, the keeper being required to report his men at each evening bell on a form furnished him for this purpose. The following, by one of the keepers of the convicts under his charge this day, will show this report as to form and matter:

KEEPER'S DAILY REPORT.

SHOP NO. 22.

State Prison, September 30, 1876.

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Convicts on Contract.	DAYS' WORK.			DAYS LOST.		
		Regular.	Extra.	Total.	Unfit for Duty.	In Punishment.	Total.
Full Pay	45	43½	.....	43½	½	1	1½
Half Pay	5	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
Special Rates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No Pay	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Lumpers	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Idlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61	58½	.....	58½	1½	1	2½

Unfit for duty, No. 1092.[a]
Half duty, No. 193.[a]
In punishment, No. 301.[a]

(Signed) THOMAS LEWIS, *Keeper.*

These reports are made to the deputy warden, in whose office they are each evening consolidated and made a matter of permanent record. The prison physician determines the "Unfit for duty" and reports to the deputy warden, who by this means has at hand a ready check on the correctness of the keeper's report.

This form of reporting and accounting for the convicts and their time was brought into use on the first day of April last and has been continued to this time. Below is given the account of such time for the six months since that date. It is made up by contracts or assignments showing the monthly totals and the aggregate for the whole period.

[a] Convict's registered Number.

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PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

Contract with Wm. Gilbert & Son—from April 1st, 1876, to September 30, 1876.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	13,992	717	122½	262	607	..	15,700½	550½	15½	3	..	70½	..	29½	2,878½	..	3,547½
April	2,269	124	------	11	88	..	2,492	120	11	..	..	23	..	1	529	..	684
May	2,388½	132½	21½	79	104	..	2,725½	96	----	..	..	43½	..	7	487	..	633½
June	2,345½	129½	24	51	104	..	2,654	118	½	2	..	4	..	3½	425	..	553
July	2,201	121	25	91	100	..	2,538	31	2	..	..	----	..	4	616	..	653
August	2,369½	106	26	11	108	..	2,620½	114½	2	1	..	----	..	----	402	..	519½
September	2,418½	104	26	19	103	..	2,670½	71	----	..	..	----	..	14	419½	..	504½

Contract with Withington, Cooley & Co.—Same Period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	22,595¾	1,238	70	509	899	..	25,311¾	1,140¼	65½	..	8	46½	..	61	4,658½	..	5,979¾
April	3,647	222	----	64	124	..	4,057	258	36½	..	..	18	..	6½	868½	..	1,187½
May	3,810¾	206	----	99	152	..	4,267¾	221¼	10	..	..	22½	..	25	757½	..	1,036¼
June	3,756½	208	18	108	156	..	4,246½	193½	----	..	1	4	..	11½	674½	..	884½
July	3,607	201	25	128	150	..	4,111	140	----	..	2	----	..	11	1,017	..	1,170
August	3,902½	191½	27	75	161	..	4,357	222	18	..	5	2	..	----	675	..	922
September	3,872	209½	----	35	156	..	4,272½	105½	1	..	..	----	..	7	666	..	779½

Contract with Sutter Brothers—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	11,649½	154½	----	46	546½	..	12,396½	494½	1½	..	..	12	..	122½	2,302½	..	2,933
April	1,956½	25	----	----	74	..	2,055½	117½	----	..	..	1	..	31	441	..	590½
May	2,033½	27	----	19	79½	..	2,159	114½	----	..	..	----	..	40	390	..	544½
June	1,995	26	----	----	92	..	2,113	76	----	..	..	----	..	23	338	..	437
July	1,881	25	----	18	99	..	2,023	53½	----	..	..	1	..	7	503	..	564½
August	1,919½	25½	----	----	98	..	2,043	94	1½	..	..	10	..	18	321	..	444½
September	1,864	26	----	9	104	..	2,003	39	----	..	..	----	..	3½	309½	..	352

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Contract with the Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Company.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	7,335¾	----	5,112	47	594	--	13,088¾	440¾	----	226	--	1	--	37½	2,400	--	3,105¼
April	1,152½	----	681½	11	100	--	1,945	98½	----	15	--	--	--	----	410½	--	524
May	1,238¾	----	838	36	105	--	2,217¼	89¼	----	5½	--	1	--	½	391	--	487¼
June	1,233	----	802	----	104	--	2,139	53¼	----	25	--	--	--	16	339½	--	434
July	1,212	----	866½	----	100	--	2,178½	34	----	39	--	--	--	4	537	--	614
August	1,276	----	946½	----	107	--	2,329½	80½	----	86	--	--	--	4	362	--	532½
September	1,224	----	977½	----	78	--	2,279½	85	----	55½	--	--	--	13	360	--	513½

Contract with Pingree and Smith.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	7,661	152	9	185	311½	--	8,318½	230	3½	--	--	10	--	45½	1,515½	--	1,804½
April	1,234	24	--	45	50	--	1,353	28½	1	--	--	----	--	8	277½	--	315
May	1,322	24½	9	29	53	--	1,437½	26	2	--	--	----	--	28	252½	--	308½
June	1,332	26	--	----	52	--	1,410	18½	------	--	--	----	--	----	219½	--	238
July	1,204½	25	--	45	50½	--	1,325	28½	------	--	--	10	--	2	326	--	366
August	1,268½	26½	--	45	54	--	1,394	93	½	--	--	----	--	7½	219	--	320
September	1,300	26	--	21	52	--	1,399	36	------	--	--	----	--	----	221	--	257

Contract with Filkins and Crane.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	6,085¾	307½	--	226	455	--	7,074¼	540½	22	--	12	12½	--	52½	1,315½	--	1,954¾
April	1,072	25	--	----	65	--	1,162	83	----	--	--	10	--	----	245	--	338
May	1,082¾	25½	--	----	79½	--	1,187¾	98¾	------	--	--	----	--	----	210½	--	309¼
June	973	26	--	----	78	--	1,077	124	------	--	--	----	--	----	180	--	304
July	934½	25	--	----	75½	--	1,035	59	------	--	--	½	--	18	262½	--	340
August	954	95	--	138	81	--	1,268	97¼	3	--	3	----	--	20¼	199½	--	323
September	1,069½	111	--	88	76	--	1,344½	78½	19	--	9	2	--	14	218	--	340½

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Broom Shop.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	4,744	2,144	--	113	310½	--	7,311½	219	218	--	--	26	--	5	1,377	--	1,845
April	729½	341	--	----	49	--	1,119½	70½	34	--	--	1	--	----	245	--	350½
May	783½	380	--	30	71½	--	1,265	55	42	--	--	----	--	----	234	--	331
June	801½	351	--	66	59	--	1,277½	29½	34	--	--	----	--	----	206	--	269½
July	776	326½	--	12	50	--	1,164½	12½	23½	--	--	----	--	5	291	--	332
August	804	339½	--	----	36	--	1,179½	47	54½	--	--	18	--	----	192	--	311½
September	849½	406	--	5	45	--	1,305½	4½	30	--	--	7	--	----	209	--	250½

On Cigars, Stamping and Packing.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	208	41	--	----	------	--	249	2	------	--	--	----	--	----	43	--	45
April	73	--------	--	----	------	--	73	2	------	--	--	----	--	----	15	--	17
May	32	--------	--	----	------	--	32	------	------	--	--	----	--	----	4	--	4
June	26	--------	--	----	------	--	26	------	------	--	--	----	--	----	5	--	5
July	27	--------	--	----	------	--	27	------	------	--	--	----	--	----	5	--	5
August	24	15	--	----	------	--	39	------	------	--	--	----	--	----	6	--	6
September	26	26	--	----	------	--	52	------	------	--	--	----	--	----	8	--	8

UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

Hall Assignment.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Spec'l Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	1,785½	2,171¾	----	506½	110½	--	4,574¼	132	14	----	4	1	----	½	839	--	990½
April	283	291	----	100	------	--	674	31	3	----	4	----	----	----	143	--	181
May	254	330	----	120½	7½	--	712	23	----	----	----	----	----	----	126	--	149
June	248	381	----	130	26	--	785	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	124	--	141
July	304½	415½	----	50	24	--	794	28	½	----	----	1	----	½	198	--	228
August	353	385½	----	54	27	--	819½	30	10½	----	----	----	----	----	127	--	167½
September	343	368¾	----	52	26	--	789¾	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	121	--	124

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Engineer's Assignment.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Spec'l Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	1,118½	73	----	------	------	----	1,191½	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	93½	----	97½
April	168½	------	----	------	------	----	168½	3½	----	----	----	----	----	----	11	----	14½
May	203½	------	----	------	------	----	203½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13½	----	13½
June	197½	------	----	------	------	----	197½	½	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	12½
July	187	20	----	------	------	----	207	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22	----	22
August	174	27	----	------	------	----	201	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	----	16
September.	188	26	----	------	------	----	214	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	----	19

Barbers, Laundry, Shoe and Tailor Shop.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Spec'l Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	2,713	2,517½	----	176½	62	..	5,469	110½	90	..	42	1	..	180½	1,026½	..	1,450½
April	473	356	----	19	24	..	872	20½	14	..	..	1	..	5½	182	..	223
May	481½	402½	----	10½	12	..	906½	6	----	..	..	..	..	28	159½	..	193½
June	460	358½	----	26	26	..	870½	------	4½	..	..	..	..	27	139	..	170½
July	455½	393	----	------	----	..	848½	½	1	..	..	..	..	51	214	..	266½
August	444	444½	----	58	----	..	946½	31½	44½	..	3	..	..	43	157	..	279
September.	399	563	----	63	----	..	1,025	52	26	..	39	..	..	26	175	..	318

Kitchen, including Cellar and Bakery.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Spec'l Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	4,203	674	----	204	----	----	5,081	80	11½	----	----	----	----	44	142½	----	278
April	741½	57½	----	20	----	----	819	22	----	----	----	----	----	17	22	----	61
May	769½	60	----	8	----	----	837½	11	2	----	----	----	----	26½	19	----	58½
June	722½	101	----	----	----	----	823½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16½	----	16½
July	669	164½	----	39	----	----	872½	6	4	----	----	----	----	½	32	----	42½
August	659½	145	----	58	----	----	862½	6	5½	----	----	----	----	----	24	----	35½
September.	641	146	----	79	----	----	866	35	----	----	----	----	----	----	29	----	64

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Asylum.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	------	368	----	----	----	----	368	----	----	----	1932½	----	----	27½	346½	----	2306½
April	------	60	----	----	----	----	60	----	----	----	325	----	----	----	65	----	390
May	------	62	----	----	----	----	62	----	----	----	344½	----	----	----	58½	----	403
June	------	62	----	----	----	----	62	----	----	----	308	----	----	----	48	----	356
July	------	62	----	----	----	----	62	----	----	----	322	----	----	----	76	----	398
August	------	62	----	----	----	----	62	----	----	----	326	----	----	17	50	----	393
September	------	60	----	----	----	----	60	----	----	----	307	----	----	10½	49	----	366½

Yard.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	1255½	1243½	----	30	44	----	2573	16½	35½	----	------	----	----	31	468	----	551
April	149½	266	----	25	25	----	465½	1	2	----	------	----	----	3	92½	----	98½
May	192	295½	----	5	19	----	511½	3	10	----	------	----	----	6	89½	----	108
June	239	213½	----	----	----	----	452½	----	1½	----	------	----	----	----	70	----	71½
July	214½	127½	----	----	----	----	342	2	2	----	------	----	----	22	89	----	115
August	255½	195	----	----	----	----	450½	9½	1	----	------	----	----	----	68	----	78½
September	205	146	----	----	----	----	351	1	19	----	------	----	----	----	59	----	79

Carpenters, Coopers, Blacksmith.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	732	494½	----	3	37	----	1266½	6	8	----	------	----	----	----	228	----	242
April	125	71½	----	3	----	----	199	----	4	----	------	----	----	----	41	----	45
May	132½	79½	----	----	----	----	212	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	36	----	36
June	130	78	----	----	----	----	208	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	32	----	32
July	118	99	----	----	----	----	217	4	----	----	------	----	----	----	54	----	58
August	108½	89	----	----	11	----	208½	2	4	----	------	----	----	----	31	----	37
September	118	78	----	----	26	----	222	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	34	----	34

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Hospital.—Same period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	1204	153	----	----	----	----	1357	9	----	----	------	----	----	----	2	----	11
April	221	------	----	----	----	----	221	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	1	----	1
May	217	------	----	----	----	----	217	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	------	----	------
June	199	3	----	----	----	----	202	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	------	----	------
July	200	31	----	----	----	----	231	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	------	----	------
August	197	54	----	----	----	----	251	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	------	----	------
September	170	65	----	----	----	----	235	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	1	----	10

Yard Police.—Same Period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Sunday; not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	660	1,489	----	----	122½	----	2,271½	1	19½	----	----	----	1	61	428	----	510½
April	101	201½	----	----	16	----	318½	----	½	----	----	----	1	----	62	----	63½
May	162	323	----	----	26¼	----	511½	----	----	----	----	----	----	23½	93	----	116½
June	184	308	----	----	26	----	518	----	----	----	----	----	----	17	83	----	100
July	161	258½	----	----	25	----	444½	----	1	----	----	----	----	10½	112	----	123½
August	48	197	----	----	27	----	272	1	8	----	----	----	----	10	42	----	61
September	4	201	----	----	2	----	207	----	10	----	----	----	----	----	36	----	46

Idlers.—Same Period.

MONTHS.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.								
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Sunday; not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Total	--	--	--	31	152½	--	183½	----	----	----	3,079	3	4,342½	161	1,391½	--	8,977
April	--	--	--	31	25	--	56	----	----	----	446	----	617	12	236	--	1,311
May	--	--	--	----	26½	--	26½	----	----	----	558½	----	630½	22	209½	--	1,420½
June	--	--	--	----	23	--	23	----	----	----	648½	3	817½	35	226	--	1,730
July	--	--	--	----	25	--	25	----	----	----	515	----	929½	40½	370	--	1,855
August	--	--	--	----	27	--	27	----	----	----	517	----	737	33	193	--	1,480
September	--	--	--	----	26	--	26	----	----	----	394	----	611	18½	157	--	1,180½

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Summarized, the Productive and Unproductive Convict Labor for the Six Months gives the following result, viz.:

	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.							DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Sunday; not at Work.	Assignment Total.	Contract Total.
Productive Labor:																	
Gilbert & Son	13,992	717	122½	262	607	....	15,700½	550½	15½	3	.....	70½	.....	29½	2,878½	....	3,547½
Withington, Cooley & Co.	22,595¾	1,238	70	509	899	....	25,311¾	1,140¼	65½	.....	8	46½	.....	61	4,658½	....	5,979¾
Sutter Brothers	11,649½	154½	.....	46	546½	....	12,396½	494½	1½	.....	.....	12	.....	122½	2,302½	....	2,933
Pingree & Smith	7,661	152	9	185	311½	....	8,318½	230	3½	.....	.....	10	.....	45½	1,515½	....	1,804½
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster M'nf'g Co.	7,335¾	.....	5,112	47	594	....	13,088¾	440¼	.....	226	.....	1	.....	37½	2,400	....	3,105¼
Filkins & Crane	6,085¾	307½	.....	226	455	....	7,074¾	540½	22	.....	12	12¼	.....	52½	1,315½	....	1,954¾
Broom shop	4,744	2,144	.....	113	310½	....	7,311½	219	218	.....	.....	26	.....	5	1,377	....	1,845
Cigar work	208	41	.....	.....	.....	....	249	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	....	45
Total	74,271¾	4,754	5,313½	1,388	3,723½	....	89,450¾	3,617½	326	229	20	178½	.....	353¾	16,490½	....	21,214¾
Unproductive Labor:																	
Hall	1,785½	2,171¾	.....	506½	110½	....	4,574¾	132	14	.....	4	1	.....	½	839	....	990½
Engineer	1,118½	73	.....	.....	.....	....	1,191½	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93½	....	97½
Barber, Laundry, Shoe, Tailor	2,713	2,517½	.....	176½	62	....	5,469	110½	90	.....	42	1	.....	180½	1,026½	....	1,450½
Kitchen	4,203	674	.....	204	.....	....	5,081	80	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	142½	....	278
Asylum	.....	368	.....	.....	.....	....	368	.....	.....	.....	1,932½	.....	.....	27½	346½	....	2,306½
Yard	1,255½	1,243½	.....	30	44	....	2,573	16½	35½	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	468	....	551
Carpenters, Cooper, Blacksmith	732	494½	.....	3	37	....	1,266½	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	....	242
Hospital	1,204	153	.....	.....	.....	....	1,357	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	11
Yard police	660	1,489	.....	.....	122½	....	2,271½	1	19½	.....	.....	.....	1	61	428	....	510½
Idler shop	.....	.....	.....	31	152½	....	183½	.....	.....	.....	3,079	3	4,342½	161	1,391½	....	8,977
Total Unproductive	13,671½	9,184¼	.....	951	528½	....	24,335¼	359	178½	.....	5,057½	5	4,343½	485½	4,865½	....	15,414½
" Productive	74,271¾	4,754	5,313½	1,388	3,723½	....	89,450¾	3,617½	326	229	20	178½	.....	353¾	16,490½	....	21,214¾
Aggregate	87,943¼	13,938¼	5,313½	2,339	4,252	....	113,786	3,976½	504½	229	5,077½	183½	4,343½	858¾	21,456	....	36,629¼

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The accounting for the convicts under the above system has been in use only for the last six months of the prison year. The accounting for the first six months was under a system in use at the commencement of the years. To afford means of comparison both systems were used for the several months from April to September. The following is the result under the former system, viz.:

First Six Months.								Last Six Months.						
October.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.		Total.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.
2,650	2,646	2,771	2,606	2,471	2,715	15,859	....Contract, Cabinet	15,153	2,384	2,628	2,542	2,542	2,509	2,548
3,819	3,741	4,008	3,921	3,917	4,335	23,741	.... " Agricultural	24,563	3,901	4,176	4,085	4,114	4,178	4,109
1,452	1,406	1,447	1,459	1,368	1,484	8,616	.... " Shoe	8,093	1,312	1,421	1,357	1,316	1,340	1,347
599	1,344	1,459	1,781	1,956	2,211	9,350	.... " Cigar	12,048	2,005	2,141	2,042	2,014	1,948	1,898
2,404	2,489	2,452	2,244	1,932	1,913	13,434	.... " Wagon	12,587	1,843	2,146	2,035	2,163	2,204	2,196
1,477	1,486	1,535	1,445	1,340	1,457	8,740	.... " Cooper	6,719	1,085	1,134	1,015	1,009	1,192	1,284
		399	729	833	1,156	3,117	.... " Broom	7,063	1,074	1,221	1,225	1,161	1,127	1,255
1,833	1,914	1,949	644	146	88	6,574	.... " Cigar	249	73	32	25	27	40	52
328	314	225	408	513	713	2,551	....Contracts, Sick, off	4,161	895	777	629	414	930	516
11	22	28	25	62	45	193	.... " In punishment, off	363	55	99	56	52	49	52
370	389	409	325	371	394	2,258	....State—Halls	2,538	400	432	416	416	432	442
26	26	27	181	175	205	640	.... " Guard room and offices	1,130	200	195	182	182	189	182
104	104	108	104	77	81	578	.... " Warden's house	471	75	81	78	78	81	78
26	26	27	14			93	.... " Garden	147	15	27	26	26	27	26
98	104	159	122	131	138	752	.... " Boiler room	835	133	144	138	138	144	138
			19	25	27	71	.... " Tin-shop	157	25	27	26	26	27	26
125	104	127	130	125	135	746	.... " Barber-shop	713	125	115	104	130	135	104
234	223	291	312	284	297	1,641	.... " Tailor-shop	1,424	250	270	234	241	221	208
105	131	112	78	123	135	684	.... " Shoe-shop	696	125	125	104	104	108	130
				9	81	90	.... " Tobacco shop	329	72	54	52	52	54	45
192	208	219	246	264	272	1,401	.... " Wash room	1,677	267	288	278	278	288	278
101	110	51	15			277	.... " Socks, knitting	185					81	104
260	260	270	221	353	369	1,733	.... " Dining room	2,198	350	378	364	364	378	364
260	260	270	404	375	378	1,947	.... " Kitchen, cellars, and bakery	2,244	384	390	364	364	378	364
52	52	54	52	50	54	314	.... " Asylum	316	50	54	54	52	54	52
256	234	277	312	301	316	1,696	.... " Insane	1,952	325	351	308	334	326	308
358	454	433	349	398	411	2,403	.... " Yard and teams	2,852	454	535	494	468	459	442
52	52	54	130	126	135	549	.... " Carpenters	745	125	135	143	130	108	104
26	26	27	26	25	27	157	.... " Cooper	157	25	27	26	26	27	26
26	26	27	52	50	54	235	.... " Blacksmith	160	28	27	26	26	27	26

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115	154	133	130	157	195	884	----	"	Hospital and dispensary	1,122	186	189	182	194	189	182
52	51	54	76	99	84	416	----	"	Buckets	559	75	108	104	104	90	78
499	440	408	323	78	27	1,775	----	"	Aged and infirm	449	75	81	78	78	81	56
2,308	1,521	1,352	1,542	1,438	1,456	9,617	----	"	Unassigned	10,552	1,310	1,759	2,009	2,119	1,819	1,536
528	546	617	582	645	648	3,666	----	"	Lumpers	4,266	691	741	702	702	798	702
34	33	41	21	39	33	201	----	"	Received	164	24	26	34	21	16	43
3,992	3,225	3,226	4,046	3,239	3,265	20,993	----	"	Sundays, lost by	21,350	4,089	3,307	3,303	4,133	3,252	3,256
24,772	24,171	25,046	25,074	23,495	25,334	147,892				150,387	24,505	25,641	24,840	25,593	25,236	24,567

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Accuracy has been secured by the present system of daily accounting for the convicts. The labor performed or lost,—and if lost, why or how,—as gathered from the several keepers' reports, are, after being checked with the physician's report of the same day, made of permanent record. A summary of this record for the six months commencing with April last and closing this day, will be found appended.

A comparison of all of the results of the last six months, as shown by the former and present system of accounting for the convicts, would require too much space here, but attention is called to the item wherein there appears the greatest discrepancy, viz.: the "Sick" or "Unfit for duty." By the former the loss from sickness is placed at 4,161 days; by the present, at 9,971 days. The one shows the number of days lost by *all* of the convicts who have been here during the year, from their being sick or otherwise unfit for duty; the other states the days lost from sickness by the convicts on contracts,—it does not represent in any way the sickness of the prison population, but only of by far the healthier portion of it. The "unassigned" was the *balancing* item here, and the number placed opposite it was found by deducting the footing of the other items from the total count. It was not the result of any checking or count of the convicts themselves, nor was there any record from which it could be shown who the convicts were that made up the number of the "unassigned."

THE HOLLINGSWORTH CONTRACTS.

Of the history of the Hollingsworth contracts prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year, the present incumbent has no personal knowledge, but the following gathered from the account with Mr. Hollingsworth and from the face of the contracts with him, is given as portentive of the action of the prison authorities during the year now closed.

There are two contracts on file in the prison office between the proper prison officers of the first part and Charles Hollingsworth of the second part. The first of these was entered into between the parties on the 17th day of May, 1871, and took effect on, and was to continue in force for five years from the first day of June following; the second was entered into on the 10th day of May, 1873, to take effect on, and continue in force five years from the 1st day of September then following. The first contract was for the labor of seventy-five convicts to be employed in the manufacture of cigars, and would have expired on the 31st day of May, 1876; the second was for fifty convicts, for the same work, and by its terms, would remain in force until the 31st day of August, 1878.

Soon after the later contract was entered into, a debit balance began to accumulate against Mr. Hollingsworth, amounting, September 30, 1873, to $3,794.40; September 30, 1874, to $7,506.31; September 30, 1875, to $29,432.47.

Because of this continued increase in his indebtedness, it was deemed best to proceed, in accordance with the conditions of the contracts and under the provisions of the statute—*C. L. Section 8074*—to enforce the lien of the State upon the goods of Hollingsworth then in the prison yard. Accordingly on the 14th day of December last, the warden, with the approval of the Board of Inspectors, and the written assent of the contractor, assumed control of the stock of cigars then within the prison enclosure and of those thereafter to be made from the tobacco on hand.

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At his solicitation, Mr. Hollingsworth was granted the opportunity of an effort on his part to turn the retained stock of cigars into cash for the extinguishment of his indebtedness and to secure such surplus as was possible to his own benefit. Failure in this effort determined the board to take steps to place upon the market the cigars held as above, and under date of May 8, 1876, notice was given in the manner required by law, that on Tuesday, the 13th day of June then next this whole stock would be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.[1]

The offering took place as noticed. The sales, as reported to the Board of Inspectors under date of June 23, 1876, were of quantities and prices as follows, viz.:[2]

Sold to G. W. Bixler, St. Louis, Mo.—		
132 M cigars @ $10 25	$1,353 00	
53 M " @ 12 50	662 50	
		$2,015 50
Sold to S. A. Walling, Grand Rapids.—		
15 M cigars @ $10 25	$153 75	
10 M " @ 13 60	136 00	
		289 75
Sold to M. Richards & Son., Cleveland, Ohio.—		
25 M cigars @ $10 25	$256 25	
5 M "	55 00	
10 M "	125 00	
		436 25
Sold to Samuel Kaichen, Bay City.—		
10 M cigars @ $10 25	$102 50	
7 M " @ 12 50	87 50	
		190 00
Gross amount received from cash sale of 267 M cigars		$2,931 50
Upon which the stamps cost		1,602 00
Net cash receipts to credit of Hollingsworth		$1,329 50

The balance of the stock, for the want of buyers, was bid in for the Prison, as follows:

---

[1] The following is the notice of sale as published:

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Warden of the State Prison of the State of Michigan, in the city of Jackson, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, 3,424,850 cigars, of a large variety of brands—manufactured within the prison by Charles Hollingworth:—also a small quantity of scrap tobacco. The cigars will be sold in lots and quantities convenient for dealers.

This sale will be made under the provisions of the contracts between the Agent of the Prison and said Hollingworth for the labor of convicts, and by authority of the laws of this State, for the payment of moneys due for the labor of such convicts; will continue from day to day until the whole quantity shall be sold, or sufficient to pay such indebtedness. Samples of these cigars may be seen at the Prison office, prior to, or at the time of the sale.

The especial attention of dealers is called to this sale.

Dated at Jackson, May 8th, 1876.

WM. HUMPHREY,
Warden Michigan State Prison.

[2] The prices of cigars sold to *individuals* includes the cost of stamps; those bid to the Prison are for unstamped cigars.

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568,600	cigars @ $4 00		$2,274 40	
253,100	" @ 4 25		1,075 67	
951,800	" @ 5 00		4,759 00	
728,750	" @ 6 00		4,372 50	
498,850	" @ 7 00		3,491 95	
145,500	" @ 8 00		1,164 00	
10,600	" @ 12 00		127 20	
3,157,200			$17,264 72	
7,213 lbs. tobacco—scrap and cutting @ 6 cts.		$432 78		
8,493 lbs. tobacco—scrap and cutting @ 2 cts.		169 86		
			602 64	
				17,867 36
Gives for proceeds of sale to credit of Hollingsworth account				$19,196 86
At the time of the sale the debit balance of this account was				$33,110 56
Passing to the credit of the account the amount of above sale			$19,196 86	
And sundry cash receipts			1,168 49	
				20,365 35
And there yet remains a Debit Balance of				$12,745 21

At a special meeting of your Board on the 13th day of July, the price at which the several grades of cigars should be sold was fixed.

Since that date sales have been effected amounting to		$12,288 15
From which is to be deducted cost of stamps	$6,662 80	
Freight on cigars returned	12 74	
Paid salesman—salary and expenses for one month on the road	341 18	
Paid salary of man—stamping and boxing cigars	312 00	
Miscellaneous expenses	7 50	
		7,336 22
Giving for net cash receipts from sale of cigars		$4,951 93

The unsold portion of the cigars bid to the Prison invoice at $19,790.25, at the valuation per M placed by the Board July 13th as above stated. This amount will not, however, be realized from their sale. The expense of stamping as they are sold; some loss from depreciation of cigars; more from the reduction in price, always necessary in closing out a stock of merchandise, and other incidental expenses coming in from time to time, will prove considerable drawbacks from the present valuation of the remaining cigars.

THE BROOM SHOP.

In November the manufacture of brooms was commenced as a regular prison work. The purpose in opening the shop for this work was to give employment to some of the convicts then idle about the prison, and of a class declined by the contractors because of their short terms of sentence, or of their physical ina-

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bility to perform contract labor. The able bodied, or "full pay" convicts placed in the broom shop were from the first class; the remaining number from the second, and all were entirely unskilled in the work they were to perform.

But little sale for the product of this shop was found, though there was made a persistent effort to find a market for the brooms until February, when a contract was entered into with George C. Wetherbee & Co. of Detroit, under which he was to take all marketable brooms made in the prison shop up to fifty dozen each day, with the right to those made in excess of that number. This contract was for a term of six months from and after February 1st, 1876, and was voidable by either party on notice. It expired July 31st, last, since which we have not been selling under any contract, though the larger portion of our sales have been to the same party.

The brooms made prior to the date of the contract as above, were apprentices' brooms, and had necessarily to be disposed of at low rates.

The financial result of the first ten months broom business will appear from the following summary thereof:

Cash received from sale of brooms	$19,104 11	
Amount due from sale of brooms	1,773 19	
		$20,877 30
Stock on hand as per invoice this day		7,842 37
Receipts and assets		$28,719 67
Cost of material, tools, etc.		25,960 84
Net proceeds of shop		$2,758 83

So far the broom shop has paid its way. Yet, if the advantage of a prison shop,—whether broom or one used for the product of any other commodity,—were to be sought for in the direction of its financial results, but little would be found in the above to give encouragement to the future. In this connection, however, it may be remembered that from the overstock of brooms everywhere through the country, the sales have fallen far below the product of the shop, though for much of the time the convicts have been worked on but little more than half task. The importance of this shop to the prison does not, however, rest entirely, and perhaps not chiefly, upon its financial results. There are, and always must be about a prison after the few first years of its existence, a considerable class of convicts who cannot be placed on contracts and do not meet the needs of the prison for its own work. Without a shop in which this class of convicts can be placed at work, they to a greater or less degree become loose men and degenerate to prison vagabonds, and then are the exemplars and disseminators of the worst and most degrading influences of prison life. If it be true that idleness is demoralizing, or that systematic labor is reformatory in its influences, then as a disciplinary and reformatory power a shop in the yard under the control of the prison authorities is a necessity and a want in prison management that otherwise must remain unsupplied.

THE PRISON POPULATION.

The prison population at this date is eight hundred and thirty-five; an increase of forty-seven as compared with that of the close of last year. The changes during the last twelve months will appear from the following resume:

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At the commencement of the year there were		788
There have been received from sentence of the courts	357	
Recovered from escapes of the year	4	
" " " prior to October 1, 1875	1	
	—	5
Return of convicts taken out as witnesses	3	
	—	365
Total during year		1,153
The losses were:		
Discharged by expiration of sentence	274	
" order of Supreme Court	3	
" " for new trial	2	
" " of Court as witnesses	3	
" pardon,—Governor	19	
" " President	1	
	—	20
Death	7	
Escaped	9	
	—	318
Total this day		835

Showing a net increase of 47.

The following gives the detail of the receipt of convicts during the twelve months, by days:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
1	1				12			1		1		1	16
2	4	3	5		1				1				14
3						4		1					5
4	2	5		1	2			3					13
5	1				1				1		2		5
6		3	2			1		1	1				8
7	3		2			3			3	10		3	24
8	1		1			2							4
9	5	1				2		2	5				15
10					3	1				1			5
11	1	2	3		2					1		5	14
12		1			3				3			2	9
13	2		2			3	1		2			1	11
14	5				1	5	1			1	1		14
15						1			3	2	1		7
16	3		2		1			3			2	1	12
17		3	2	1				2			1		9
18	1			2	1		1	1		1		1	8
19				3			2	1	5	1		2	14
20			2						3			7	12
21			2	2	2		2				1	4	13
22				1						3	4	2	10
23	1	1			4	4		1					11
24		9	8		1	1	3						22
25	2	2		1		3	3	9			3	1	24
26				1	1		3		1			1	7
27			1	2			1		2			1	7
28			6	3		3	1					4	17
29	2		2	3	4		6		2		1	4	24
30		3	1						2			3	9
31				1				1					2
Totals	34	33	41	21	39	33	24	26	34	21	16	43	365

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The detail of discharges by daily numbers during the twelve months closing with this day, is exhibited below, viz.:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
1	1	2	1	2	3	------	4	1	2	2	------	1	19
2	1	------	------	------	3	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	7
3	------	------	1	------	3	------	------	------	4	4	1	------	13
4	------	1	1	------	------	3	2	------	------	1	2	------	10
5	------	3	------	1	------	------	1	------	2	2	2	1	12
6	------	1	------	------	------	1	1	4	------	------	------	1	8
7	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	1	1	4
8	2	------	1	1	3	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	10
9	5	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	9
10	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	1	4	------	------	7
11	------	------	2	1	2	1	1	2	------	------	------	1	10
12	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	3	------	2	5	1	15
13	------	------	3	3	------	------	1	------	------	3	------	1	11
14	1	------	2	2	2	------	2	------	------	------	1	2	12
15	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	------	5	------	3	24
16	------	------	4	------	2	------	------	------	2	------	1	------	9
17	------	------	1	------	2	------	------	1	2	1	2	------	9
18	1	1	2	4	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	1	13
19	------	2	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	1	2	------	8
20	------	1	------	2	------	------	------	1	------	2	------	1	7
21	------	------	------	1	2	1	1	------	------	------	1	2	8
22	1	4	1	4	------	1	2	1	1	1	1	------	17
23	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	1	2	------	------	------	7
24	------	1	1	2	2	------	1	2	3	------	------	------	12
25	------	4	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	7
26	------	2	------	1	6	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	12
27	1	1	------	1	------	1	1	3	------	1	------	1	10
28	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	4
29	------	2	------	2	------	1	------	------	2	2	------	------	9
30	3	2	------	------	------	1	------	2	2	------	------	1	11
31	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	4
Totals	21	30	27	32	39	15	21	29	27	32	23	22	318

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The number of convicts in prison at close of each day during the year; the aggregate for the year of days of prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is given by the following exhibit:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
1	788	799	803	816	816	807	821	828	823	831	821	814	9,767
2	791	802	808	816	814	807	821	827	823	831	821	813	9,774
3	791	802	807	816	811	811	821	828	819	827	820	813	9,766
4	793	806	806	817	813	808	819	831	819	826	818	813	9,769
5	794	803	806	816	814	808	818	831	818	824	818	812	9,762
6	794	805	808	816	814	808	817	828	819	824	818	811	9,762
7	797	805	810	816	814	810	817	828	821	834	817	813	9,782
8	796	805	810	815	811	812	815	828	821	833	817	813	9,776
9	796	806	809	815	810	813	815	830	826	833	815	813	9,781
10	796	806	809	814	813	814	815	830	825	830	815	813	9,780
11	797	808	810	813	813	813	814	828	825	831	815	817	9,784
12	797	809	810	811	814	813	814	825	828	829	810	818	9,778
13	799	809	809	808	814	815	814	825	830	826	810	818	9,777
14	804	809	807	806	813	820	813	825	830	827	810	816	9,780
15	800	807	804	805	811	821	812	822	833	824	811	813	9,763
16	803	807	802	805	810	821	812	825	831	824	812	814	9,766
17	803	810	803	806	808	821	812	826	829	823	811	814	9,766
18	803	809	801	804	808	819	813	826	829	824	811	814	9,761
19	803	807	801	807	807	819	814	827	833	824	809	816	9,767
20	803	806	803	805	807	819	814	826	836	822	809	822	9,772
21	803	806	805	806	807	818	815	826	836	832	809	824	9,777
22	803	802	804	803	807	817	813	825	835	824	812	826	9,771
23	801	802	804	803	810	821	813	825	833	824	812	826	9,774
24	801	810	811	801	809	822	815	823	830	824	812	826	9,784
25	803	808	809	802	809	825	818	832	830	824	815	826	9,801
26	803	806	809	802	804	825	821	831	830	824	815	826	9,796
27	802	805	810	803	804	824	821	828	832	823	815	826	9,793
28	802	805	815	806	803	827	822	828	832	823	814	829	9,806
29	804	803	817	807	807	826	828	828	832	821	815	833	9,821
30	801	804	818	807	-------	825	828	826	832	821	815	835	9,012
31	801	------	818	807	-------	825	-------	825	------	821	814	------	5,711
Totals	24,772	24,171	25,046	25,074	23,495	25,334	24,505	25,641	24,840	25,598	25,236	24,567	298,279
Av. daily number	799.09+	805.70	807.93+	808.83+	810.17+	817.22+	816.83+	827.12+	828.	825.74+	814.06+	818.90	814.96+

The above shows an aggregate of 298,279 days, or 814.96 years of convict life within this prison during the last twelve months. The number of convicts is 47 greater than at the commencement of the year; the daily average number has exceeded that of the last year by 75.76, and the days of convict life is in excess of the prior year by 28,533 days, or 77.95 years.

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Twenty convicts have been discharged by pardon during the year,—one by the President of the United States and nineteen by the Governor. The data of the pardoned convicts as to crime, term and date of discharge, are as follows:

Register No. of Convicts Pardoned.	County.	Term. Years.	Term. Months.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	How Pardoned.
2	Wayne	Life	..	Murder, first degree	Jan. 22, 1851.	Dec. 25, 1875.	By the Governor.
30	Washtenaw	20	..	Murder	Jan. 24, 1867.	July 4, 1876.	" "
33	Genesee	15	..	Robbery	Nov. 1, 1867.	April 19, 1876	" "
48	Wayne	12	..	Manslaughter	Jan. 21, 1869.	June 23, 1876	" "
116	Barry	7	..	Manslaughter	Nov. 29, 1871.	Feb. 4, 1876.	" "
133	Midland	15	..	Rape	April 26, 1872	Jan. 31, 1876.	" "
157	Ingham	5	..	Burglary	Oct. 29, 1872.	Sept. 14, 1876	" "
209	Berrien	4	6	Forgery	June 16, 1873	Jan. 13, 1876.	" "
214	Saginaw	5	..	Robbery	June 13, 1873	Jan. 18, 1876.	" "
222	Van Buren	4	..	Rape	Aug. 9, 1873.	May 23, 1876.	" "
230	Marquette	5	..	Burglary	Aug. 15, 1873.	Dec. 14, 1875.	" "
249	Mecosta	2	6	Larceny	Oct. 11, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1875.	" "
267	Branch	4	..	Attempt to commit a rape	Nov. 22, 1873.	Oct. 31, 1875.	" "
277	Genesee	4	..	Larceny	Dec. 9, 1873.	Mar. 10, 1876.	" "
302	Wayne	3	..	Breaking and entering store in night time with intent to steal.	Feb. 3, 1874.	May 30, 1876.	" "
418	Wayne	10	..	Burglary and larceny	Sept. 19, 1874	May 31, 1876.	" "
515	Saginaw	2	..	Larceny from the person	Jan. 9, 1875.	Nov. 22, 1875.	" "
621	Ingham	7	..	Perjury	May 14, 1875.	Dec. 14, 1875.	" "
826	Van Buren	5	..	Burglary	Oct. 29, 1875.	Feb. 16, 1876.	" "
602	U. S. E. Dist.	2	6	Mailing indecent postal card	April 12, 1875	June 19, 1876	By the President.

The statistics of the convicts who have been inmates of the prison during the year are generally presented in tables hereto appended. The following, however, which do not admit of tabulation, are presented here, and except as to occupations, show the items for the convicts who were here at the close of the last prior year in a separate column from those received during the year now closed.

The following shows the number here under the several convictions to this prison, to House of Correction, to the Reform School, and to prisons in other States or nations, viz.:

Michigan State Prison.			Terms Served in Other Prisons.													
			Reform School.		House of Correction.								In Other States.			
			1876	1875	1876.				1875.				1876.		1875.	
Convictions.	1876	1875	One Term.	One Term.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Eight Terms.	Eleven Terms.	One Term.	Three Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.
1st Conviction	309	707	14	22	21	4	2	1	50	6	1	1	9	1	10	2
2d Conviction	40	65	4	1	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
3d Conviction	6	13	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4th Conviction	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5th Conviction	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	357	788	18	24	23	4	2	1	56	6	1	1	10	1	13	2

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The classification by color shows the following:

COLOR.	1875.	Per Cent	1876.	Per Cent
White	733	93.02	329	92.18
Black	23	02.92	19	05.31
Mulatto	29	03.68	9	02.51
Indian	3	00.38	-------	-------
Total	788	100.00	357	100.00

The age at the time of entrance to the prison, and the number of each age, of the convicts here at the commencement of the year, and of those received during the year, are as follows:

AGE.	1875.	1876.	Total.	AGE.	1875.	1876.	Total.
15	3	-------	3	42	10	5	15
16	7	1	8	43	8	-------	8
17	23	8	31	44	6	1	7
18	29	11	40	45	8	3	11
19	41	16	57	46	8	1	9
20	50	21	71	47	3	3	
21	41	23	64	48	6	3	9
22	56	29	85	49	3	2	5
23	47	18	65	50	8	6	14
24	43	32	75	51	3	-------	3
25	49	25	74	52	4	3	7
26	31	22	53	53	2	-------	2
27	24	11	35	54	5	3	8
28	44	18	62	55	8	1	9
29	32	7	39	56	5	-------	5
30	21	14	35	57	4	2	6
31	21	6	27	58	1	1	2
32	20	15	35	60	2	-------	2
33	16	7	23	61	2	1	3
34	13	4	17	62	1	-------	1
35	10	5	15	63	1	1	2
36	15	7	22	65	2	1	3
37	12	2	14	67	1	-------	1
38	13	5	18	71	1	-------	1
39	10	5	15	Unknown [1]	2		
40	10	3	13				
41	4	5	9	Grand total	788	357	1,145

AVERAGE AGE.

	Years.	Mos.	Days.
Both years—1,143	28	7	22
1875—786	28	9	20
1876—357	28	3	8

From the above it appears that the average age of the 1,143 convicts at the date of their conviction is 28 years 7.73 months; of the 786 who were here at the commencement of the year, 28 years, 9.67 months; of those received during the year, 28 years 3.28 months.[1]

[1] The age of two of the convicts, who were insane when received, could not be ascertained.

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Taking the male population of like ages and for periods, as given by the State census for 1874, the proportion of convicts received here during the year on sentence to the male population will appear from the following, viz.:

AGES OF CONVICTS.	No. of Convicts.	Male Population.	One Convict for every
10 to 20 years	57	156,268	2,741.54 males
21 to 45 "	272	249,826	918.5 "
46 to 75 "	28	107,107	3,114.54 "
Total	357	513,201	1,437.53 "

The following as to the social relations of the convicts here at the commencement of the year and received since to this date, is given from the statements of the convicts, made at the time they were received at the Prison. Probably it is generally correct, but it cannot be considered entirely so. [1]

Industrial Relations.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Apprenticed and served	100	12.69	18	05.03
Apprenticed and left	69	08.76	14	03.91
Unapprenticed	617	78.30	326	91.06
Unknown	2	00.25		
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Moral Relations.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Temperate	210	26.65	87	24.30
Moderate	329	41.75	205	57.26
Intemperate	247	31.35	66	18.44
Unknown	2	00.25		
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Educational.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Read, write and cipher	479	60.79	263	73.47
Read and write	142	18.02	25	06.98
Read only	91	11.55	39	10.90
Illiterate	74	09.39	31	08.65
Unknown	2	00.25		
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Religious State of Parents.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Parents pious	372	47.21	100	27.93
" not pious	85	10.79	92	25.69
Father pious	26	03.29	15	04.19
" not pious	21	02.67	20	05.59
Mother pious	183	23.22	74	20.69
" not pious	11	01.39	15	04.19
Unknown	90	11.43	42	11.72
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Social Relations.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Parents living	237	30.08	141	39.39
Parents dead	224	28.43	84	23.46
Father living	132	16.75	48	13.41
Mother living	184	23.35	83	23.19
Unknown	11	01.39	2	00.55
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Conjugal Relations.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Married and separated	40	05.08	11	03.07
Married	244	30.96	119	33.24
Widower	46	05.84	20	05.59
Single	456	57.87	208	58.10
Unknown	2	00.25		
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Physical Condition.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Healthy	720	91.37	322	89.94
Unhealthy	61	07.74	29	08.10
Infirm	7	00.89	7	01.96
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

Mental Health.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Mental health good	758	96.19	345	96.37
Mental health impaired	25	03.17	11	03.07
Insane	4	00.51	2	00.56
Unknown	1	00.13		
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

[1] This Table in the number for "1876" includes one convict who escaped prior to the commencement of the year, but was recovered during the year.

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Moral Relations of Parents.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.	Religious Habits.	1875.	Per Ct.	1876.	Per Ct.
Parents temperate	480	60.91	179	50.00	Attended church regularly	137	17.39	23	06.42
Parents intemperate	19	02.41	11	03.08	Attended church irregularly	651	82.61	335	93.58
Father temperate	28	03.55	22	06.14					
Father intemperate	50	06.35	8	02.23	Total	788	100.00	358	100.00
Mother temperate	79	10.03	52	14.53					
Mother intemperate	------	------	1	00.28	Attended Sunday School regularly	96	12.18	14	03.91
Mother temperate and father intemperate	75	09.52	34	09.50	Attended Sunday School irregularly	692	87.82	344	96.09
Unknown	57	07.23	51	14.25					
Total	788	100.00	358	100.00	Total	788	100.00	358	100.00

In the above, as in all other statistical matter embraced by this report, the numbers found in columns headed "1875," are of convicts who were confined here at the close of day September 30, 1875, while in the columns headed "1876," are found the numbers relating to convicts received during the twelve months just closed.

DIAGRAMS NOS. 1 AND 2.

In the preceding pages attention has been called to the change in the system of registering convicts, adopted and applied to all who were confined here at the commencement of the year, and extended to those received during the twelve months now closed. To facilitate the checking and recording of convicts, numerical sheets were prepared, on which have been checked the crimes and terms of those confined here, as also their prior habits and various outside relations as stated by them. Two of these numerical sheets have been copied, and are introduced here. They present in a more striking and impressive manner, matter that appears above in tabular form.

Diagram No. 1 represents the habits as to strong drink of the several convicts prior to the commission of the crime for which they were sent here. The spaces numbered from 1 to [a] 789, are of convicts confined at the commencement of the year, and from 790 to 1147, those received during the year.

Diagram No. 2 represents the educational standing of the same convicts, and the same numbers mark the separation between those here at the commencement of, and those received during the present year.

[a] The number of convicts was 788, but by an error in the registration, a number was given to a convict who had been discharged.

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201	241	281	321	361	401	441	481	521	561	601	641	681	721	761	801	841
202	242	282	322	362	402	442	482	522	562	602	642	682	722	762	802	842
203	243	283	323	363	403	443	483	523	563	603	643	683	723	763	803	843
204	244	284	324	364	404	444	484	524	564	604	644	684	724	764	804	844
205	245	285	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645	685	725	765	805	845
206	246	286	326	366	406	446	486	526	566	606	646	686	726	766	806	846
207	247	287	327	367	407	447	487	527	567	607	647	687	727	767	807	847
208	248	288	328	368	408	448	488	528	568	608	648	688	728	768	808	848
209	249	289	329	369	409	449	489	529	569	609	649	689	729	769	809	849
210	250	290	330	370	410	450	490	530	570	610	650	690	730	770	810	850
211	251	291	331	371	411	451	491	531	571	611	651	691	731	771	811	851
212	252	292	332	372	412	452	492	532	572	612	652	692	732	772	812	852
213	253	293	333	373	413	453	493	533	573	613	653	693	733	773	813	853
214	254	294	334	374	414	454	494	534	574	614	654	694	734	774	814	854
215	255	295	335	375	415	455	495	535	575	615	655	695	735	775	815	855
216	256	296	336	376	416	456	496	536	576	616	656	696	736	776	816	856
217	257	297	337	377	417	457	497	537	577	617	657	697	737	777	817	857
218	258	298	338	378	418	458	498	538	578	618	658	698	738	778	818	858
219	259	299	339	379	419	459	499	539	579	619	659	699	739	779	819	859
220	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	700	740	780	820	860
221	261	301	341	381	421	461	501	541	581	621	661	701	741	781	821	861
222	262	302	342	382	422	462	502	542	582	622	662	702	742	782	822	862
223	263	303	343	383	423	463	503	543	583	623	663	703	743	783	823	863
224	264	304	344	384	424	464	504	544	584	624	664	704	744	784	824	864
225	265	305	345	385	425	465	505	545	585	625	665	705	745	785	825	865
226	266	306	346	386	426	466	506	546	586	626	666	706	746	786	826	866
227	267	307	347	387	427	467	507	547	587	627	667	707	747	787	827	867
228	268	308	348	388	428	468	508	548	588	628	668	708	748	788	828	868
229	269	309	349	389	429	469	509	549	589	629	669	709	749	789	829	869
230	270	310	350	390	430	470	510	550	590	630	670	710	750	790	830	870
231	271	311	351	391	431	471	511	551	591	631	671	711	751	791	831	871
232	272	312	352	392	432	472	512	552	592	632	672	712	752	792	832	872
233	273	313	353	393	433	473	513	553	593	633	673	713	753	793	833	873
234	274	314	354	394	434	474	514	554	594	634	674	714	754	794	834	874
235	275	315	355	395	435	475	515	555	595	635	675	715	755	795	835	875
236	276	316	356	396	436	476	516	556	596	636	676	716	756	796	836	876
237	277	317	357	397	437	477	517	557	597	637	677	717	757	797	837	877
238	278	318	358	398	438	478	518	558	598	638	678	718	758	798	838	878
239	279	319	359	399	439	479	519	559	599	639	679	719	759	799	839	879
240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880

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DIAGRAM No. 2

241	281	321	361	401	441	481	521	561	601	641	681	721			841	881
242	282	322	362	402	442	482		562	602	642	682	722	762	802	842	882
243		323	363	403	443	483	523		603	643	683	723	763	803	843	883
244	284	324	364		444	484	524	564	604	644	684	724	764	804		884
245	285		365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645	685	725	765	805	845	885
246	286	326	366	406	446	486	526	566	606	646	686	726	766	806	846	886
247		327	367	407	447	487	527	567		647		727	767	807	847	887
	288	328	368	408	448	488	528		608	648	688	728	768	808	848	888
249	289	329	369	409	449	489	529	569	609	649	689	729	769	809	849	889
250	290	330	370	410	450	490	530	570	610	650		730	770	810	850	890
	291	331	371	411	451	491	531	571	611	651	691	731	771	811	851	891
252	292	332	372	412	452	492	532	572	612	652	692	732	772		852	892
		333	373		453	493	533	573	613	653	693	733	773	813	853	893
254	294	334	374	414	454	494	534	574	614	654	694		774	814	854	894
255	295	335	375	415	455	495	535	575	615	655	695	735	775	815	855	895
256	296	336	376	416	456	496		576	616	656	696		776	816	856	896
257	297	337		417	457	497	537	577	617	657	697	737	777	817	857	897
258	298	338	378	418	458	498	538	578	618	658	698	738	778	818	858	898
259	299	339	379	419		499	539	579	619	659		739	779	819	859	899
260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580		660	700	740	780	820	860	900
	301		381	421	461	501	541	581	621	661	701	741	781	821	861	901
	302	342	382	422	462		542	582	622	662	702	742	782	822	862	902
263	303	343	383	423	463	503	543	583	623	663		743	783	823	863	903
	304	344	384	424		504	544	584	624	664	704	744	784	824	864	904
265	305	345	385	425	465	505	545	585	625	665	705	745	785	825		905
266	306	346	386	426	466	506	546	586	626	666	706	746	786	826	866	906
267	307	347	387	427	467	507	547	587	627	667	707	747	787	827	867	907
268	308	348	388	428	468	508	548	588	628	668	708	748	788	828	868	908
269	309	349	389	429	469	509	549	589	629		709	749	789	829	869	909
270	310	350	390		470	510	550	590	630	670	710	750	790	830	870	910
271	311	351	391	431	471		551	591	631	671	711	751	791	831	871	911
272	312	352	392	432	472	512	552	592	632	672	712	752	792	832	872	912
273	313	353	393	433	473	513			633	673	713	753	793			913
274	314	354		434	474	514	554	594	634			754	794	834	874	914
275	315	355	395	435	475	515	555	595		675	715	755	795	835	875	
276	316	356		436	476	516	556	596	636	676		756	796		876	916
277	317			437	477	517	557	597	637	677	717	757	797		877	917
278	318	358		438	478	518	558	598	638	678	718	758	798	838	878	918
279	319	359	399	439	479	519	559	599		679	719			839	879	919
	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880	920

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The occupation of those received during the year is given below, viz.:

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Acrobat	1	Drayman	1	Miller	2
Agent, Machine	1	Driver, River	1	Miner	2
Agent, Patent Right	1	Drover	1	Minstrel	1
Attorney	1	Employe, Railroad	2	Moulder	1
Baker	3	Engineer, civil	1	Musician	2
Barber	12	Engineer	5	Machine, Sewing, Operator	1
Bar-tender	3	Expressman	1	Painter	7
Basket-maker	1	Farmer	17	Painter, Landscape	1
Blacksmith	5	Finisher, Furniture	1	Peddler	2
Boiler-maker	1	Finisher, Steel	1	Porter	1
Book-keeper	1	Fireman	7	Porter, Hotel	2
Boot-crimper	1	Gardener	1	Printer	3
Brakeman	1	Glass Blower	1	Sailor	16
Brewer	1	Grocer	1	Salesmen	1
Brick-maker	1	Gunsmith	1	Saloon Keeper	4
Burglar, Professional	2	Hack Driver	1	Sawyer	1
Butcher	7	Horse Shoer	2	School Teacher	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Hostler	4	Shoe-laster	1
Carpenters	12	Hotel Keeper	3	Shoe-maker	8
Caulker	1	Jockey	2	Tailor	5
Chair-maker	2	Laborer	104	Teamsters	9
Clerk	7	Laborer, Farm	9	Thief, Professional	1
Clerk, Hotel	1	Last-maker	1	Tinsmith	1
Clerk, Post-office	1	Lather	1	Tramp	3
Clog Dancer	1	Lumbermen	3	Turner	2
Cigar-maker	11	Machinist	2	Upholsterer	1
Confectioner	1	Marble Cutter	1	Wagon-maker	2
Circus Contortionist	1	Mason	3	Waiter	2
Cook	5	Mason, Stone	2	Waiter, Hotel	1
Cooper	5	Mechanic	1	Watch-maker	1
Total					358

THE COMMUTATION AND PERCENTAGE LAW.

The commutation, or good-time law, which went into effect May 3, 1875, largely increased the portion of his sentence which might be saved to a convict by good conduct, and carries with it a new feature in the laws of this State, the provision for giving convicts who save their good-time a percentage of their earnings. The section of the law in which these provisions are found is as follows, viz.:

"The Warden of the prison shall keep a record of each and all infractions of the rules of discipline by convicts, with the names of the convict or convicts offending, and the date and character of each offense, which record shall be placed before the inspectors at each regular meeting of the board; and every convict sentenced for any term less than life, who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison, or laws of the State recorded against him, shall be entitled to a deduction from his sentence for each year, and *pro rata* for any part of a year when the sentence is for more or less than one year, as follows: From and including the first year up to the third year, a deduction of two months for each year; from and including the third year up to the fifth year a deduction of seventy-five days for each year; from and including the fifth year up to the seventh year, a deduction of three months for each year; from and including the seventh year up to the tenth year, a deduction of one-hundred and five days for each year; from and including the tenth year, up to the fifteenth year, a deduction of four months for each year; from and including the fifteenth year, up to the twentieth year, a deduction of five months for each year; from and including the twentieth year, up to the period

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fixed for the expiration of the sentence, six months for each year. The inspectors shall allow each convict who has performed in a faithful, orderly, and peaceable manner, all the duties assigned to him, and who has become entitled to a deduction from his sentence, as aforesaid, from time to time, as they may judge best, five per cent. of the value of each day's labor actually performed by such convict, to be computed on the average rate per day paid by contractors for convict labor in the prison, and the inspectors may cause such earnings to be paid either to the family of the convict, or applied to his benefit in such manner, in such sums, and at such times as they may think proper. The inspectors shall provide by rule how much of the good-time and money thus earned a convict shall forfeit for one or more violations of the prison rules. The Warden, in computing the diminution of time for those now in prison, shall allow them for the good-time made up to the time this act takes effect, in accordance with the provisions of law previously in force, and thereafter it shall be computed in accordance with the terms of this section. Whenever a convict has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, they shall be construed as one continuous sentence in the granting or forfeiting of good time."

The following table gives the rate of good-time per year that may be saved for the successive years of the terms of sentence, and the full amount which may be saved for any term of even periods up to thirty years:

YEARS.	RATE PER YEAR.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	RATE PER YEAR.	TOTAL.
1	2 Months	2 Months.	14	4 Months	3 Years 9⅛ Months.
2	2 Months	4 Months.	15	5 Months	4 Years 2½ Months.
3	75 Days	6⅛ Months.	16	5 Months	4 Years 7½ Months.
4	75 Days	9 Months.	17	5 Months	5 Years ⅜ Month.
5	3 Months	1 Year.	18	5 Months	5 Years 5⅛ Months.
6	3 Months	1 Year 3 Months.	19	5 Months	5 Years 10½ Months.
7	105 Days	1 Year 6⅛ Months.	20	6 Months	6 Years 4½ Months.
8	105 Days	1 Year 10 Months	21	6 Months	6 Years 10½ Months.
9	105 Days	2 Years 1⅛ Months.	22	6 Months	7 Years 4½ Months.
10	4 Months	2 Years 5⅛ Months.	23	6 Months	7 Years 10½ Months.
11	4 Months	2 Years 9⅛ Months.	24	6 Months	8 Years 4½ Months.
12	4 Months	3 Years 1⅛ Months.	25	6 Months	9 Years 10½ Months.
13	4 Months	3 Years 5⅛ Months.	30	6 Months	11 Years 4½ Months.

If it be supposed that one person is committed to prison for each of the terms given in the above schedule, the aggregate of such terms will be 355 years, and the good-time possible to be gained by the 26 convicts would be 107.5 years, or an average of above thirty per cent of the terms of sentence.

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The effects of the commutation law will be more strikingly noted by working out the result as it applies to the 364 convicts *sentenced* to this prison during the twelve months just closed. This result is given in the following summary:

Number and Length of Terms.					Good Time, by Law.				Term Less Good Time.				Per Centage.	
			Aggregate.		For each Term.		For Aggregate of Terms.		On Each Sentence.		Aggregate of Sentences.			
Years.	Number.	No.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	On each Term.	On Aggregate of Terms.
Totals	361	3	1,169	1	....	.....	239	19-24	....	.....	930	5-24	.....	$9,066 6
20	1	....	20	....	....	.....	6	4⅓	....	.....	13	7⅓	$131 84	$131 84
18	1	....	18	....	....	.....	5	5⅓	....	.....	12	6⅓	122 27	122 27
15	6	....	90	....	4	2⅓	25	3	10	9⅓	64	9	105 22	631 32
12	1	....	12	....	....	.....	3	1⅓	....	.....	8	10⅓	86 52	86 52
10	10	....	100	....	2	5⅓	24	7	7	6⅓	75	5	73 53	735 31
8	3	....	24	....	1	10	5	6	6	2	18	6	60 13	180 39
7⅓	1	....	7	6	....	.....	1	8⅓	....	.....	5	9¾	56 66	56 66
7	15	....	105	....	1	6⅓	23	1⅓	5	5⅓	81	10⅓	53 21	798 30
6	4	....	24	....	1	3	5	.....	4	9	19	.....	46 31	185 25
5	33	....	165	....	1	.....	33	.....	4	.....	132	.....	39 00	1,287 00
4¾	1	....	4	9	....	.....	....	11¼	....	.....	3	9¾	37 17	37 17
4⅓	1	....	4	6	....	.....	....	10⅓	....	.....	3	7⅓	35 33	35 33
4	23	....	92	....	....	9	17	3	3	3	74	9	31 69	728 87
3⅓	4	....	14	....	....	7¾	2	7	2	10¼	11	5	27 83	111 32
3	63	....	189	....	....	6⅓	34	1⅓	2	5⅓	154	10⅓	23 97	1,510 11
2½	14	....	35	....	....	5¼	6	1⅓	2	¾	28	10⅓	20 12	281 68
2¼	1	....	2	3	....	.....	....	4⅝	....	.....	1	10⅜	18 18	18 18
2	74	....	148	....	....	4	24	8	1	8	123	4	16 25	1,202 50
1¾	1	....	1	9	....	.....	....	3⅓	....	.....	1	5⅓	14 21	14 21
1⅔	1	....	1	8	....	.....	....	3⅓	....	.....	1	4⅔	13 54	13 54
1½	23	....	34	6	....	3	5	9	1	3	28	9	12 19	280 37
1¼	5	....	6	3	....	2½	1	⅓	1	⅓	5	2½	10 16	50 80
1	59	....	59	....	....	2	9	10	....	10	49	2	8 12	479 08
10-12	5	....	4	2	....	1⅔	....	8⅓	....	8⅓	3	5⅔	6 77	33 85
¾	5	....	3	9	....	1½	....	7½	....	7½	3	1½	6 09	30 45
½	6	....	3	....	....	1	....	6	....	5	2	6	4 06	24 36
Life,—solitary	....	3												

Excepting the life sentences, the aggregate of the terms is 1,169 1-12 years. Through the operation of the commutation law this aggregate may be canceled by 930 5-24 years of service performed in accordance with the prison rules. The possibility to this 361 convicts by a uniform course of good conduct is a saving to them of 239 19-24 years, or about twenty per cent of the aggregate of their sentences. In addition to the saving of time they may also earn an aggregate of $9,066.66 under the operation of the percentage provision of the law.

It is not yet two years since the enactment of the commutation law in its present form and with the five per cent provision. The term of its operation has been too short to have worked out any very positive results in the channel of prison reform or to give much value to an opinion as to its efficiency in the promotion of prison discipline, or in the renovation of convict prison life through the influence of the better surroundings made possible by the use of the means thus placed at the disposal of the prison inmates. So far, however, as, at this length of time an opinion may be trusted, it would seem that the direct disciplinary power of the law rests in the commutation clause of it: How long must

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I stay? and not, how much money will I receive? is the question pressing upon the convict from the time he steps within the prison gates to the hour he passes out a free man. As to any direct influence over the conduct of convicts, it can hardly be claimed that the law is strengthened by the addition of the percentage clause. Assuming, however, that the policy of placing at the disposal of convicts money, that, within fixed limits, may be used at his option, is not to be abandoned, it is suggested that a separation of the commutation and of the percentage provisions might be effected which would render the law much stronger as an aid to prison discipline, and if the percentage or amount of money each might receive was made to depend upon the care or saving of the convict in some prescribed direction its influence would be in the direction of cultivating habits of economy and saving which could be turned to use through his after life.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.

A change in the management of the kitchen and dining room was made at the close of December. From January 1st, 1876, an accurate account, by quantities, has been kept of the provisions received by the Steward, and of the disposition of the same.

The following statement is a summary of such account, viz.:

Received and Used.	On hand Jan. 1, '76.	Received to Sept. 30, '76.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Loss by Fire.	[1] Loss from decay and in handling.	Total Accounted for as used or Lost.	On hand Sept. 30, '76
Flour	600 lbs.	273,000 lbs.	273,600 lbs.	271,300 lbs.	----------	----------	271,300 lbs.	2,300 lbs.
Corn Meal	100 "	6,600 "	6,700 "	5,488 "	----------	1,216 lbs.	6,700 "	----------
Pork	2,600 "	30,545 "	33,145 "	32,827¼ "	----------	318¾ "	33,145 "	----------
Rough Pork	2,144 "	2,392 "	4,536 "	4,536 "	----------	----------	4,536 "	----------
Beef	----------	139,083 "	139,083 "	136,545 "	----------	2,541 "	139,083 "	----------
Hams	1,171 "	2,292 "	3,463 "	1,382 "	22 lbs.	173 " 1,886 "	3,463 "	----------
Mutton and veal	----------	1,837 "	1,837 "	1,844 "	----------	----------	1,844 "	----------
Codfish	2,050 "	12,750 "	14,800 "	12,708 "	986 "	1,106 "	14,800 "	----------
Dried Squash	----------	1,028 "	1,028 "	1,043 "	----------	----------	1,043 "	----------
Cabbage	7,503 "	----------	7,503 "	7,598 "	----------	----------	7,598 "	----------
Dri. Currants	178 "	1,137 "	1,315 "	673¾ "	225 "	¼ "	898¼ "	416 "
Hominy	2,200 "	4,400 "	6,600 "	5,447 "	----------	163 "	5,610 "	990 "
Pearl Barley	430 "	400 "	830 "	352 "	----------	258 "	610 "	220 "
Rice	704 "	731 "	1,435 "	1,215 "	----------	----------	1,215 "	220 "
Coffee	249 "	8,775 "	9,024 "	7,226 "	70 "	1,071 "	8,367 "	657 "
Sugar	53 "	15,344 "	15,397 "	11,466½ "	2,391 "	348½ "	14,206 "	1,191 "
Butter	----------	602½ "	602½ "	571⅛ "	----------	4⅜ "	602½ "	----------
Crackers	49 "	1,005½ "	1,054½ "	999½ "	20½ "	----------	999½ "	36 "
Cheese	----------	171 "	171 "	171 "	----------	----------	171 "	----------
Cream Tartar	65 "	180 "	245 "	183¼ "	----------	1¾ "	185 "	60 "
Soda	55 "	180 "	235 "	116½ "	12 "	16½ "	145 "	90 "
Spice	15 "	252 "	267 "	122½ "	59¾ "	13¾ "	196 "	71 "
Pepper	58 "	650 "	708 "	581 "	11 "	91 "	683 "	25 "
Mustard	780 "	30 "	810 "	362½ "	370 "	33½ "	766 "	44 "
Ginger	30 "	20 "	50 "	24½ "	15½ "	8 "	48 "	2 "
Cassia	----------	56¾ "	56¾ "	25¼ "	15 "	7½ "	47¾ "	9 "
Hops	32 "	30 "	62 "	27¼ "	11¾ "	13½ "	52½ "	9½ "
Malt	67 "	200 "	267 "	89½ "	91 "	16½ "	197 "	70 "
Nutmegs	----------	2⅜ "	2⅜ "	1¼ "	----------	⅛ "	1⅜ "	1 "
Sausage	----------	350 "	350 "	350 "	----------	----------	350 "	----------
Sage	----------	23¼ "	23¼ "	20 "	----------	----------	20 "	3¼ "
Tea	----------	322 "	322 "	228¼ "	46 "	3¾ "	278 "	44 "
Yeast	----------	240 "	240 "	240 "	----------	----------	240 "	----------
Beans	100 bu.	230½ bu.	330½ bu.	283.1-6 bu.	----------	32½ bu.	315½ bu.	15 bu.
Potatoes	2,631 "	2,389 "	5,020 "	3,212 "	----------	2,171 "	5,383 "	639 "

[1] The heavy loss in vegetables, probably resulted from the fire in the cellar, which occurred in March.

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SUMMARY—*Continued.*

RECEIVED AND USED.	On hand Jan. 1, '76.	Received to Sept. 30, '76.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Loss by Fire.	[1] Loss from decay and in handling.	Total Accounted for as used or Lost.	On hand Sept. 30, '76.
Carrots	200 bu.	10 u.	210 bu.	31¼ bu.	----------	175¾ bu.	207 bu.	3 bu.
Onions	45 "	259.16 "	304.16 "	181½ "	20 bu.	10.16 "	211.43 "	92.40 "
Beets	140 "	123.6 "	263.6 "	179½ "	----------	44.26 "	223.56 "	39.10 "
Turnips	650 "	87⅓ "	737⅓ "	125¼ "	----------	578 "	703¼ "	34¼ "
Apples	----------	191 "	191 "	117 "	----------	9 "	126 "	65 "
Tomatoes	----------	56 "	56 "	54¾ "	----------	1¼ "	56 "	----------
Peas	----------	26 "	26 "	19 "	----------	----------	19 "	7 "
Syrup	396 gals.	762½ gals.	1,158½ gals.	1,027¾ "	----------	102¾ gals	1,130½ gals	28 gals.
Vinegar	1,470 "	892 "	2,362 "	807½ "	----------	317½ "	1,125 "	1,237 "
Salt	33 bbls.	57 bbls.	90 bbls.	74 bbls.	----------	----------	74 bbls.	16 bbls.
Eggs	----------	543¾ doz.	543¾ doz.	511½ doz.	----------	17¼ doz.	528¾ doz.	15 doz.

The change in kitchen keeper made a system of accurate accounting possible. It also opened the way for other changes which have led to equally satisfactory results. Formerly the food for the convicts was placed upon the tables before they were called to their meals and was cold when they reached the dining room. By placing in charge of the kitchen and dining room a keeper who could control his own convict help, and the introduction through him of a systematic accounting, there followed a perceptible diminution in the quantity of food used, as the following comparative statement of the quantity of flour consumed for the three months prior to, and following the change, shows, viz.:

MONTHS.	Quantity used in Pounds.	Average No. of Convicts.	Pounds per Convict per Month.	Pounds per Convict per Quarter.	Average Pounds per Convict per Month.
1875. October	36,500	799.	45.68		
November	34,500	805.7	42.80		
December	36,000	807.9	44.55	133.03	44.34
1876. January	30,000	808.3	37.11		
February	28,000	810.	34.56		
March	30,000	817.2	36.72	108.39	36.13
a Decrease in quantity used, per convict				24.64	8.21
Percentage of decrease				18.04	

The daily average number of convicts confined here during the year has been 814.96. Assuming in round numbers the decrease in the quantity of flour used per convict for the year to be 100 lbs. then the aggregate decrease will be 81,496 lbs., which, at $3.00 per cwt., would show a saving for twelve months of $3.00 per convict, or for the whole number here of $2,444.88. The saving *per convict* in other kinds of food has been as marked, but the above detail is all that will be introduced here.

[1] The heavy loss in vegetables resulted from the fire in the cellar, which occurred in March.
a No account is taken of the amount of flour carried over from one month to another.

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PRISON DIET.

The convicts, as heretofore, have had all the food they wished. The following table gives the diet of the prison. It is the regular bill of fare as to materials, but the quantities given are those used at the meals on the several days of the week just closed:

DAYS OF WEEK.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday, Sept. 24	Hash. Wheat bread, 310 lbs. Coffee.	Mutton Stew. Potatoes, 10 bu. Corn bread, 600 lbs.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.
Monday, Sept. 25	Codfish, 200 lbs. Potatoes, 9 bu. Wheat bread, 310 lbs. Baked apples, 9 bu. Coffee.	Pork, 330 lbs. Beans, 4½ bu. Vinegar, 7 gals. Wheat bread, 420 lbs.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.
Tuesday, Sept. 26	Hominy, 120 lbs. Syrup, 15 gals. Baked apples, 9 bu. Wheat bread, 310 lbs. Coffee.	Fresh beef, 750 lbs. Potatoes, 11 bu. Wheat bread, 420 lbs. Dressing.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.
Wednesday, Sept. 27	Hash. Wheat bread, 310 lbs. Coffee.	Vegetable soup, 200 gals. Wheat bread, 420 lbs.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.
Thursday, Sept. 28	Codfish, 200 lbs. Potatoes, 9 bu. Baked apples, 9 bu. Wheat bread, 310 lbs. Coffee.	Fresh Beef, 710 lbs. Potatoes, 10 bu. Wheat bread, 420 lbs. Dressing.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.
Friday, Sept. 29	Hash. White bread, 310 lbs. Coffee.	Pork, 249 lbs. Fresh beef, 155 lbs. Beans, 4½ bu. Vinegar, 6 gals. Wheat bread, 420 lbs.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.
Saturday, Sept. 30	Hash. Wheat bread, 310 lbs. Raw onions, 3½ bu.	Fresh beef, 700 lbs. Potatoes, 10 bu. Beet pickles, 5 bu. Wheat bread, 420 lbs. Dressing.	Wheat bread, 440 lbs. Coffee.

The recipes for the dishes above where quantities are not given, are as follows:

HASH.	MUTTON STEW.	VEGETABLE SOUP.	COFFEE.
Beef from tables, 200 lbs. Potatoes, 9 bu. Turnips, 6 bu. Onions, 1 bu. Grease 40 lbs. Pepper and salt.	Mutton, 375 lbs. Grease from cooked beef, 40 lbs. Flour, 25 lbs. Pepper and salt. 200 gallons required.	Fresh beef, 735 lbs. Potatoes, 2 bu. Turnips, 2 bu. Carrots, 1 bu. Cabbage, 160 lbs. Pumpkins, 4. Sage, pepper, and salt.	30 lbs. ground coffee. 26 lbs. sugar. Each per day.

Daily average number of rations during the week	786.5
Total cost of rations used during the week	$578 81
Average daily cost for the week	82 68
Average daily cost per convict for the week	10½

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PRISON SHOP.

Since the first day of April last a keeper has been in charge of the shop in which the clothing, shoes and other articles of wear for the prison inmates are made and kept in repair. The financial result of this arrangement as compared with any former period cannot be determined, as there are no records showing the product of this shop prior to the date above.

The quantity of the several articles of convict wear made since a keeper took charge of the shop, as also the repairing of the same, is shown by the following, viz.:

Made—		*Repaired—*	
Convicts' coats	49	Convicts' shirts	3,757
" pants	378	" clothing—patched	5,323
" vests	93	" shoes tapped—pairs	473
" caps	119	" " heeled "	220½
" cotton shirts	524	" " patched "	168
" woolen shirts	126	Discharged convicts' pants	32
" shoes—pairs	304	" " vests	24
" slippers "	38	" " coats	26
" socks—pairs	1,476	" " shoes tapped—p'rs.	79
" sheets	126	" " shoes heeled—p'rs.	44
" pillow slips	237	" " clothing patched	18
" towels	813		
" cotton aprons	52		
" handkerchiefs	408		
Discharged convicts' pants	72		
" " vests	52		
" " shoes	21		

There are other branches of prison work that have not yet been brought into satisfactory shape, nor can they be until proper shops are provided in which the work can be done. There are a half dozen convicts classed as carpenters, one or two as blacksmiths, another as a cooper. For want of a shop in which these men can be placed together and under a keeper, they work in separate rooms without supervision, and the work accomplished by them is comparatively small, while the waste of material and the destruction and loss of tools is unaccountably large. With a shop large enough to admit of all the branches of prison mechanical work and over which could be placed a keeper, there could be accomplished a greatly increased amount of work and at no greater outlay for material and tools.

The importance of such a shop is greater than at first appears. To keep in repair an institution of the capacity of this prison requires a large outlay of money and of labor. The labor, except of a superintendent, should be furnished from the convicts. But without organization there is neither economy or method in such labor and necessarily it is without satisfactory results. Rather it is here submitted that it would be economy to substitute free labor for much of this work in place of the disorganized and disorganizing method now unavoidable for want of a proper place in which to have the labor performed by convicts.

The benefits of such a shop need hardly be stated. In other departments of prison work the advantages of having convicts directly under the charge of efficient keepers are plainly apparent both in the amount of work performed

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and in the material saved, as also in the effect on prison discipline and the resulting increased efficiency of prison management.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Within the year considerable improvement has been made on the walled enclosure. A macadamized roadway has been constructed from the gate at the wagon entrance westward nearly across the yard, the grading of the central area has been completed and the ground seeded, the shops have been thoroughly coated with Akron cement, and the whole enclosure has daily undergone a thorough policing. This work, which took the time of the surplus convicts and the services of two officers, has been attended with some cost for material. The roadway and grading are permanent improvements, and the appearance of the shops is greatly changed for the better.

Outside the walls but little has been accomplished in the way of improvement, the most being a partial grading of the space between the west wall and the railroad track.

The expenditure for general repairs has been large, but the condition of the shops was such that the outlay seemed unavoidable. There are still other repairs much needed that necessarily have been put over to another year.

A fire in the cellar of the dining room on the early morning of March 7th, burned a portion of the floor of that room and also of the kitchen. The damage to the building caused by the fire was repaired at a cost of $550.00. In addition to this, it is probable the heavy after-loss of vegetables from decay was in consequence of the heating and watering they received before the fire was extinguished. Fortunately the fire did not destroy the joist upon which rested the steam cooking apparatus of the prison, and there was no break in the order of feeding the convicts. But the narrow escape from so great a disaster called attention to the necessity for mason work upon which to support the kettles as a protection against future fires. This work is now in progress, and when completed will be a valuable permanent improvement.

By the law, the Chaplain and Physician are required to report to you as to matters pertaining to their respective departments. They have rendered special assistance in the general concerns of the prison, and the promptness and earnest faithfulness of each in the discharge of his duties, is commended to your notice.

The Deputy and the other prison officers have generally discharged the duties assigned to them in such a manner as to merit and receive the approval of the Warden.

Of the comparative discipline and general condition of the prison, your long connection with the Institution and familiarity with its workings, will inform you. The aim and intention has been to conform in all respects to your direction and instruction in conducting the affairs of the prison, and no change in the management or disciplin of the convicts has been attempted except with your sanction, nor has any improvement or repair involving any considerable expenditure of money or change in buildings, or addition thereto been commenced, until it has met your approval.

Obligations to you and to Governor Bagley are gratefully acknowledged, and the continual interest and thorough oversight exercised by both during the year, have been a constant aid in the management of the prison.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

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Table No. 1.—*Gross Receipts for the Year closing September 30, 1876.*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT RECEIVED.	1875.			1876.									Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	
Hollingsworth					$1,758 28				$2,338 32			$162 67	$4,259 27
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Co.				$1,809 25			$3,399 75					2,628 02	7,837 02
Filkins & Crane		$692 10	$1,359 15								$2,883 60		4,934 85
Gilbert & Son	$2,758 02	1,408 27					1,365 79	$1,439 08	1,329 07		1,296 35		9,596 58
Pingree & Smith	515 14	520 50	511 60	1,179 72	588 82	$551 58	935 01	685 30	750 62		1,410 38		7,648 67
Sutter Bros.		259 32	653 13	781 55			952 05	1,046 65		$1,176 45	1,082 95		5,952 10
Withington, Cooley & Co.	2,703 15	2,460 07	2,175 71	2,197 80	2,151 05	2,296 35	2,982 68	2,739 90	2,704 01		5,545 85	2,920 60	30,877 17
Appropriation		130 00							80 28	55 74			266 02
Convict labor	3 90		4 00	92	48 50		1 50					2 75	61 57
Brooms			17 50	328 76	2,198 45	354 83	2,347 25	3,108 26	3,269 35	2,726 34	3,305 66	1,447 80	19,104 20
U. S. Western District	523 50			243 83			284 33	1 00		272 83			1,325 49
U. S. Eastern District	537 67			526 83			521 66	30 00		511 83			2,127 99
Board	32 00		105 00		70 00	40 00	50 00	25 00	30 00		71 43	50 00	473 43
Visitors	222 10	188 25	176 50	179 80	131 15	144 75	124 85	130 05	183 40	124 00	301 30	1,915 63	3,821 78
Meat	4 69		4 50			153 21	4 80	77 18	8 72		3 30	12 10	268 50
Potatoes	50												50
Furniture and Fixtures	20 00				53 16		35 00						105 16
Rent	14 58		29 16				29 16					79 16	152 06
Barber shop	44 80				37 00		47 20					51 00	180 00
Loan—A. H. Read			600 00										600 00
" American Nat'l Bank			9,860 00										9,860 00
" State Treasury					10,000 00	14,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00					32,000 00
Clothing			30 50				35 75	25 83	32 06	19 87	197 25	27 75	369 01
Lights					41 30								41 30
Repairs						3 40		3 80	2 75		1 60		11 55
Medicines						30		9 05					9 35
Interest							35 93					211 50	247 43
Shoes							29 12	5 40	9 80		20 31	17 68	82 31
University							30 00		15 00			15 00	60 00
Cigars									333 60	1,371 90	6,566 40	4,006 25	12,278 15
Groceries									10 50				10 50
Basket act												90 00	90 00
Fuel												7 20	7 20
Flour												1 95	1 95
	$7,380 05	$5,658 51	$15,526 75	$7,248 46	$17,077 71	$17,544 42	$19,211 83	$11,326 50	$11,097 48	$6,258 96	$22,686 38	$13,647 06	$154,664 11

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Table No. 2.—*Gross Expenditures for the Year closing September 30, 1876.*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	1875.			1876.									Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	
Discharged Convicts—													
Gratuity	$145 00	$173 05	$105 00	$135 00	$195 00	$75 00	$85 00	$110 00	$125 00	$150 00	$110 00	$90 00	$1,498 05
Percentage	66 72	102 18	91 01	140 56	810 49	154 88	115 83	296 11	162 59	270 39	243 21	194 84	2,648 81
Extra earnings												2 25	2 25
Repairs	199 13	293 65	887 00	367 75	1,215 55	585 69	340 21	360 01	438 39	636 96	466 11	681 28	6,471 73
Grain	132 80	179 60	222 25	151 35	366 88	103 00	153 44	56 05	57 00	98 80	72 80	431 88	2,025 85
Flour	1,194 55	1,072 84	1,038 65	1,048 94	1,573 58	860 87	960 39	871 93		1,071 07	831 12	1,665 91	12,169 85
Hospital	4 43		82 65		60 75		7 10			6 00	110 10	12 00	283 03
Fruit	6 90		27 40							7 68	8 25	32 47	82 70
Shoes	1 09			284 07	397 29	4 60		456 78	2 40	413 96	87 97	269 15	1,917 31
Potatoes	961 76	9 33						46 23	55 11	100 14	214 27	592 62	1,979 46
Postage	62 50	6 00	11 25	93 49			76 36			87 48			337 08
Ag'ts traveling expenses	19 15				6 35	7 95				3 50	10 65	33 05	80 65
Printing, etc.	3 25	10 50	2 50		453 66		12 80	208 34		90 82	109 98	86 00	977 85
Convict labor	9 81	4 48	3 05							196 98		45 35	259 67
Clothing	1,016 57	7 82	835 70	761 31	515 44	378 56	104 00		100 01	322 76	182 62	309 95	4,534 74
Meat	755 94	1,462 21	953 61	1,082 39	1,771 69	975 98	1,344 37	2,185 36	622 87	1,563 66	1,240 47	1,764 84	5,723 39
Miscellaneous	4 20	8 26	48 76	22 69		38 77	17 00	19 49	19 91	66 18	35 58	46 00	326 84
Hay	12 28		106 96	14 25				8 84			7 28		149 61
Groceries	36 44	29 53	689 12	494 65	710 14	370 11	1,317 35	227 63	110 68	134 62	655 36	124 99	4,900 62
Tools	45 00	26 00	55 50	39 68	156 16			53 08		51 75		12 40	439 57
Vegetables	277 72	265 50	364 10	6 35	16 29	51 27	9 80	153 88	122 44	10 88	149 91	110 76	1,538 90
Education	43 50		10 00		25 00			26 00			19 50	19 50	143 50
Straw	15 00	36 75	40 00	30 40	45 83	4 90							122 88
Fuel	224 58	473 82	564 56	747 70	550 68	1,205 45	732 78		444 63	279 28	194 81	334 23	5,752 52
Lights	65 40		68 26	40 18	589 39		426 50	258 09	163 20	190 53	159 07	131 60	2,092 22
Fish	59 94	2 91	66 80		83 50	90 20	16 20	164 50		7 68	156 50		648 23
Library	2 50			5 00	47 60		121 67	7 80		30 70	108 20		323 47
Corn meal, etc.	1 20	5 95	5 95	121 00	15 00		75 61	16 50			66 00		307 21
Furniture and fixtures	179 68	115 25	204 22	80 54	431 27	84 49	489 89	78 98	89 74		234 90	101 68	2,090 64
Bedding	3 10	2 45	316 52	431 97	784 16	81 73				72 00		23 00	1,714 93
Salary	5,364 45		5,582 98		5,832 82	2,836 17	2,985 06	2,946 01	3,115 29		6,122 20	3,288 15	38,073 13
Salt		17 00	29 31			44 50			30 20	24 80			145 81
Broom shops		102 60	1,916 52	524 48	1,452 69	15,287 86	1,054 11	647 99	1,958 03	286 13	1,806 07	944 36	25,980 84
Syrup and sugar		858 46		97 52	124 81						533 24		1,614 03
Board		16 50											16 50
Medicine			389 65	24 58	105 13	1 20		10 53	22 50	277 46	131 81		962 86
Barber shop			20 65	24 05	49 53		7 83		44 81			37 46	184 33

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Tobacco	----------	----------	2 35	420 38	89 74	7 78	----------	18 08	73 05	95 55	2 62	540 95
Interest	----------	----------	----------	18 42	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	187 02
Basket shop	----------	----------	----------	8 00	20 00	4 60	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	32 00
Water rates	----------	----------	40 00	----------	40 00	----------	----------	50 00	----------	----------	----------	130 00
Insurance	----------	----------	----------	----------	304 38	----------	----------	165 00	----------	----------	75 00	544 38
American National Bank	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	10,098 19	----------	----------	----------	10,098 19
Live stock	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	5 00	1,252 41	----------	1,257 41
Cigars	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	10 64	2,875 60	2,273 28	7,003 00
										1,843 48		
Fugitive convict	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	5 00	----------	5 00
Visitors	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	161 00	161 00
Totals		$10,914 50	$5,282 64	$14,782 25	$7,216 70	$18,840 80	$23,254 96	$10,453 30	$19,541 40	$7,773 49	$8,396 24	$18,195 99	$13,897 62	$158,550 01

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Table No. 3.—*Showing the Names and Grades of the Officers employed at the Michigan State Prison earned each Month, and the Total*

COUNTIES FROM WHICH APPOINTED.	Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Office.	Total of Salaries Earned.	1875.		
					October.	Nov.	Dec.
				$35,592 60	$2,791 37	$2,791 61	$2,888 94
Eaton	Mar. 16, 1871	Morris, J.	Agent	$53 42	$53 42		
Lenawee	Oct. 14, 1875	Humphrey, Wm.	Warden	1,601 59	81 69	$136 11	$140 65
Lenawee	July 30, 1874	Hinckley, J. D.	Deputy	997 24	84 93	82 19	84 93
Ingham	Oct. 1, 1872	Hickox, G. H.	Chaplain	1,002 72	84 93	82 19	84 93
Calhoun	May, 1872	Clark, F. S.	Clerk	1,203 30	101 92	98 63	101 92
Jackson	June 16, 1875	McQueen, R.	Ass't Clerk	80 88	37 48	43 40	
Jackson	Nov. 23. 1875	Snow, J. E.	" "	199 24		10 52	40 77
Jackson	May 6, 1876	Wetmore, W. A.	" "	238 35			
Jackson	Jan., 1872	Wood, S. H.	Hall Master	797 82	67 95	65 75	67 95
Washtenaw	June, 1871	Cadogen, L.	Yard Master	773 72	67 95	65 75	67 95
Jackson	March, 1866	Lane, D.	Steward	768 32	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	October, 1873	Smith, Alex. G.	Engineer	1,083 00	91 73	88 77	91 73
Washtenaw	Aug. 16, 1875	Kimball, E. L.	Physician	1,002 72	84 93	82 19	84 93
Branch	May, 1872	Alden, P. L.	Keeper	711 12	61 15	59 17	61 15
Washtenaw	March, 1873	Blair, G. B.	"	696 29	59 17	59 17	61 15
Clinton	May, 1868	Burkhart, N. W.	"	677 56	61 15	59 17	61 15
Wayne	Jan., 1873	Brown, D. H.	"	721 94	61 15	59 17	61 15
Clinton	Nov., 1872	Baldwin, F.	"	701 21	59 17	57 21	61 15
Lenawee	Dec., 1873	Bowen, D.	"	709 11	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	April, 1863	Beebe, B. M.	"	716 02	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	June, 1863	Bangs, L.	"	473 42			
Jackson	Oct., 1845	Cole, C.	"	707 16	61 15	59 17	61 15
Lenawee	March, 1868	Chambers, W. S.	"	676 54	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	March, 1860	Gallup, M.	"	666 72	61 15	59 17	61 15
Calhoun	Aug., 1856	Glasgow, Jas.	"	721 94	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	Dec. 27, 1873	Gary, F.	"	668 68	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	Aug., 1873	Howells, H.	"	685 46	59 17	59 17	61 15
Jackson	Oct., 1870	Lewis, T.	"	716 02	61 15	59 17	61 15
Wayne	Nov, 9, 1873	Long, L.	"	143 99	61 15	59 17	23 67
Jackson	June, 1865	Perrine, H.	"	714 07	61 15	59 17	61 15
Wayne	Nov. 8, 1875	Stewart, J. W.	Supt. and Keep'r	893 13		60 27	84 93
Jackson	March, 1871	Smith, A. H.	Keeper	721 94	61 15	59 17	61 15
Kalamazoo	May, 1872	Williams, J.	"	721 94	61 15	59 17	61 15
Ingham	June 2, 1874	Welch, A.	"	697 19	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	April, 1865	Woodworth, G. O.	"	696 32	61 15	57 21	61 15
Washtenaw	April 10, 1872	Warner, E.	"	477 34			
Calhoun	Oct., 1873	Andrews, G. B.	"	716 02	61 15	59 17	61 15
Jackson	July 28, 1874	Anderson, H.	Guard	532 60	50 96	49 31	50 96
Jackson	June, 1863	Bang, L.	"	202 19	50 96	49 31	50 96
Ingham	Sept. 18, 1876	Bannister, A. M.	"	8 22			
Jackson	Mar. 23, 1876	Booth, J.	"	314 78			
Jackson	July 14, 1874	Cole, I. H.	"	521 90	50 96	49 31	50 96
Jackson	May 2, 1875	Crofoot, W.	"	512 86	47 67	49 31	50 96
Jackson	Oct. 1, 1865	Dyer, M. E.	"	100 01	42 47	41 10	16 44
Jackson	April, 1873	Dodge, W. M.	"	583 53	50 96	49 31	50 96
Shiawassee	Aug, 29, 1876	Davis, J.	"	88 76			
Jackson	April 20, 1875	Eldred, D. B.	"	592 59	50 96	49 31	50 96
Jackson	May 1, 1875	Ferris, E. A.	"	192 33	50 96	49 31	50 96
Jackson	April 11, 1874	Fletcher, D. H.	"	254 79			
Kalamazoo	Jan. 17, 1876	Gates, A. M.	"	6 45			
Jackson	July 1, 1873	Glasgow, John	"	161 10			
Jackson	July 28, 1875	Gillespie, L.	"	135 61	9 86		
Kalamazoo	Sept. 11, 1876	Heine, Charles	"	34 52			
Lenawee	Sept. 26, 1874	Hinckley, C. D.	"	568 76	50 96	49 31	50 96
Kalamazoo	Dec. 5, 1875	Humphrey, C. E.	"	352 09			38 36

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during the year; the Counties from which appointed; the date of the several Appointments; the Salary Amount earned by each Officer.

1876.									
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
$2,950 33	$2,829 72	$2,985 06	$2,946 01	$3,115 29	$2,958 87	$3,148 54	$3,114 33	$3,072 53	
$140 65	$131 56	$140 65	$136 11	$140 65	$136 11	$140 65	$140 65	$136 11	Humphrey, Wm.
84 93	79 45	84 93	82 19	84 93	82 19	84 93	79 45	82 19	Hinckley, J. D.
84 93	79 45	84 93	82 19	84 93	82 19	84 93	84 93	82 19	Hickox, G. H.
101 92	95 34	101 92	98 63	101 92	98 63	101 92	101 92	98 63	Clark, F. S.
32 88	38 14	40 77	36 16						Snow, J. E.
				42 74	49 31	50 96	46 03	49 31	Wetmore, W. A.
67 95	63 56	67 95	65 75	67 95	65 75	67 95	65 75	63 56	Wood, S. H.
50 41	63 56	67 95	65 75	67 95	63 56	67 95	67 95	56 99	Cadogen, L.
76 44	71 51	76 44	73 97	76 44	9 86	76 44	51 78	73 97	Lane, D.
91 73	85 81	91 73	88 77	91 73	88 77	91 73	91 73	88 77	Smith, Alex. G.
84 93	79 45	84 93	82 19	84 93	82 19	84 93	84 93	82 19	Kimball, E. L.
61 15	57 21	61 15	58 19	57 21	59 17	57 21	61 15	57 21	Alden, P. L.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	37 48	59 17	Blair, G. B.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	57 21	18 73	Burkhart, N. W.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	59 17	Brown, D. H.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	46 34	59 17	59 17	Baldwin, F.
61 15	49 32	61 15	59 17	58 19	59 17	59 17	61 15	59 17	Bowen, D.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	55 23	61 15	59 17	Beebe, B. M.
	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	57 21	59 17	61 15	57 21	Bangs, L.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	53 26	61 15	61 15	50 30	Cole, C.
61 15	57 21	52 26	59 17	34 51	55 23	61 15	60 15	54 24	Chambers, W. S.
61 15	57 21	61 15	29 59	61 15	59 17	35 51	61 15	59 17	Gallup, M.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	59 17	Glasgow, Jas.
53 26	57 21	15 78	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	59 17	Gary, F.
61 15	57 21	55 23	56 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	47 35	59 17	Howells, H.
61 15	55 23	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	57 21	61 15	59 17	Lewis, T.
61 15	57 21	61 15	53 26	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	57 21	Perrine, H,
84 93	79 45	84 93	82 19	84 93	82 19	82 19	84 93	82 19	Stewart, J. W.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	59 17	Smith, A. H.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	59 17	Williams, J.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	47 35	56 11	61 15	59 17	53 26	Welch, A.
61 15	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	35 51	61 15	61 15	59 17	Woodworth, G. O.
	57 21	59 17	59 17	61 15	59 17	61 15	61 15	59 17	Warner, E.
59 17	57 21	61 15	59 17	61 15	55 23	61 15	61 15	59 17	Andrews, G. B.
50 96	47 67	50 96	13 15	50 96	49 31	50 96	50 96	16 44	Anderson, H.
50 96									Bang, L.
								8 22	Bannister, A. M.
		13 97	49 31	50 96	49 31	50 96	50 96	49 31	Booth, J.
50 96	47 67	50 96	49 31	50 13	49 31	50 96		21 37	Cole, I. H.
50 96	47 67	50 96	49 31	50 96	49 31	50 96	14 79		Crofoot, W.
50 96	47 67	49 31	49 31	50 96	49 31	49 31	36 16	49 31	Dodge, W. M.
							39 45	49 31	Davis, J.
50 96	42 74	50 96	49 31	50 96	49 31	50 96	50 96	45 20	Eldred, D. B.
41 10									Ferris, E. A.
			49 31	50 96	47 67	50 96	50 96	4 93	Fletcher, D, H.
6 45									Gates, A. M.
					19 73	50 96	50 96	39 45	Glasgow, John.
46 03	47 67	32 05							Gillespie, L.
								34 52	Heine, Chas,
48 49	47 67	24 66	47 67	50 96	49 31	50 96	50 96	46 85	Hinckley, C. D.
42 47	39 73	42 47	41 10	42 47	41 10	42 47	21 92		Humphrey, C. E.

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Table No. 3—

COUNTIES FROM WHICH APPOINTED.	Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Office.	Total of Salaries Earned.	1875.		
					Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Calhoun	June 19, 1876	Hewett, S. E.	Guard	144 66			
Jackson	Sept. 6, 1876	Hess, E. R.	"	42 74			
Jackson	April 26, 1875	Jennings, J.	"	179 17	50 96	49 31	50 96
Lenawee	Mar. 16, 1875	Lund, F. A.	"	591 77	50 96	49 31	50 96
Jackson	Mar. 3, 1875	Lilley, J. T.	"	66 57	50 96	15 61	
Kalamazoo	Aug. 18, 1876	Leek, L.	"	61 65			
Jackson	Sept. 28, 1876	McCracken, F.	"	2 46			
Ingham	Dec. 25, 1875	Murphy, M. J.	"	386 29			13 15
Jackson	Aug. 22, 1876	McAllester, W.	"	67 39			
Jackson	Jan. 9, 1876	Olmsted, D.	"	208 76			
Jackson	July, 1873	Passage, D. A.	"	468 48			44 38
Jackson	May 9, 1876	Purvis, J.	"	230 13			
Genesee	Mar. 22, 1876	Swart, M.	"	127 40			
Jackson	Jan. 22, 1876	Stillman, M. A.	"	406 02			
Jackson	Oct. 17, 1874	Tyrrel, C. M.	"	583 54	34 52	49 31	50 96
Calhoun	Sept, 18, 1876	Todd, C. W.	"	19 73			
Jackson	Nov. 13, 1875	Wenman, J.	"	36 17		29 59	6 58
Calhoun	April, 1869	Wing, H. A.	"	359 99			
Jackson	Jan. 26, 1876	Winans, B.	"	410 95			
Washtenaw	April, 1872	Warner, E.	"	202 19	50 96	49 31	50 96

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Continued.

1876.									
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
					3 29	50 96	50 96	39 45	Hewett, S. E.
								42 74	Hess, E. R.
27 94									Jennings, J.
50 96	47 67	50 96	49 31	50 96	49 31	41 10	50 96	49 31	Lund, F. A.
							20 55	41 10	Leek, L.
								2 46	McCracken, F.
50 96	47 67	36 98	12 33	29 59	44 38	50 96	50 96	49 31	Murphy, M. J.
							18 08	49 31	McAllester, W.
36 16	47 67	50 96	49 31	24 66					Olmsted, D.
50 96	47 67	50 96	44 38	50 96	49 31	29 59	50 96	49 31	Passage, D. A.
				29 59	49 31	50 96	50 96	49 31	Purvis, J.
		16 44	39 45	50 96	20 55				Swart, M.
14 79	47 67	50 96	49 31	50 96	41 10	50 96	50 96	49 31	Stillman, M. A.
50 96	47 67	49 31	49 31	50 96	49 31	50 96	50 96	49 31	Tyrrel, C. M.
								19 73	Todd, C. W.
	11 51	50 96	49 31	49 31	49 31	50 96	50 96	47 67	Wing, H. A.
11 51	47 67	50 96	49 31	50 96	49 31	50 96	50 96	49 31	Winans, B.
50 96									Warner, E.

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Table No. 5.—*Statement of Amount Earned by Convicts on each Contract or Assignment, by Months; also, monthly Cash Receipts on account of Convict Earnings for the twelve months closing September 30, 1876.*

CONVICT EARNINGS. OF WHOM EARNED.	1875. October.	November.	December.	1876. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster M'f'g Co.	$1,794 50	$1,793 75	$1,809 25	$1,647 75	$1,415 75	$1,578 75	$1,493 25	$1,657 25	$1,634 00	$1,645 50	$1,749 50	$1,731 87	$19,951 12
Filkins & Crane	667 80	691 35	788 25	707 25	650 25	737 85	650 70	657 30	591 60	568 20	600 90	1,034 26	8,345 71
Gilbert & Son	1,408 27	1,365 79	1,439 08	1,329 07	1,296 30	1,430 55	1,282 05	1,392 85	1,368 45	1,243 83	1,340 08	1,367 88	16,264 20
Charles Hollingsworth	957 60	1,024 47	1,045 52	37 30	81 20	49 25	36 50	14 30	16 90				3,263 04
Pingree & Smith	520 50	1,091 36	599 96	588 82	551 58	935 01	685 30	750 62	740 40	669 98	705 63	722 80	8,561 96
Sutter Brothers	259 32	653 13	781 55	952 05	1,046 65	1,176 45	1,082 95	1,125 85	1,104 40	1,048 30	1,124 24	1,025 20	11,380 09
Withington, Cooley & Co.	2,460 07	2,175 71	2,197 80	2,151 05	2,296 35	2,982 68	2,739 90	2,704 01	2,824 20	2,718 65	2,920 60	2,893 13	31,067 15
Appropriation, Building		130 00							80 28	55 74			266 02
Sundry Persons	3 90		4 00	92	48 50		1 50					2 75	61 57
Guard-room Sales—net												58 00	58 00
Broom Shop—net												2,758 84	2,758 84
Total earnings	$8,071 96	$8,925 56	$8,665 41	$7,414 21	$7,386 58	$8,890 54	$7,972 15	$8,302 18	$8,363 23	$7,950 20	$8,440 95	$11,594 73	$101,977 70
Add amount due from contractors September 30, 1875													39,928 09
Aggregate resources from convict earnings during year													$141,905 79

CASH RECEIPTS. OF WHOM RECEIVED.	1875. October.	Nov.	Dec.	1876. Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.	
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Mf'g Co				$1,809 25			$3,399 75					$2,628 02	$7,837 02	
Filkins & Crane		$692 10	$1,359 15								$2,883 60		4,934 85	
Gilbert & Son	$2,758 02	1,408 27					1,365 79	$1,439 08	$1,329 07		1,296 35		9,596 58	
Charles Hollingsworth					$1,758 28				2,338 32			162 67	4,259 27	
Pingree & Smith	515 14	520 50	511 60	1,179 72	588 82	$551 58	935 01	685 30	750 62		1,410 38		7,648 67	
Sutter Brothers		259 32	653 13	781 55			952 05	1,046 65		$1,176 45	1,082 95		5,952 10	
Withington, Cooley & Co.	2,703 15	2,460 07	2,175 71	2,197 80	2,151 05	2,296 35	2,982 68	2,739 90	2,704 01		5,545 85	2,920 60	30,877 17	
Appropriation, Building		130 00							80 28	55 74			266 02	
Sundry Persons	3 90		4 00	92	48 50		1 50					2 75	61 57	
Guard-room sales—net												58 00	58 00	
Broom shop—net												2,758 84	2,758 84	
Total cash receipts	$5,980 21	$5,470 26	$4,703 59	$5,969 24	$4,546 65	$2,847 93	$9,636 78	$5,910 93	$7,202 30	$1,232 19	$12,219 13	$8,530 88	$74,250 09	74,250 09
Amount due from contractors September 30, 1876,—over cash paid														$67,655 70
Deduct amount to credit of Hollingsworth for cigars bid to prison														17,867 36
Giving amount due from contractors, including Hollingsworth's debit balance														$49,788 34

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Table No. 6.—*Showing the Net amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the Prison during each of the Fiscal Years from 1864 to 1876.* (*Reprinted except for 1876.*)

CASH EXPENDED.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Officers' and Keepers' Salary	$11,859 03	$14,467 71	$18,312 22	$15,359 30	$19,185 56	$11,985 47	$4,012 30	$11,461 81	$27,645 56	$25,353 79	$24,577 77	$29,686 53	$38,073 02
Guards' Wages	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 98	7,003 04	7,008 14	16,406 25	22,989 43	14,749 04	7,137 40	6,457 55	6,652 98		
Rations	13,861 06	18,156 73	30,564 12	35,232 22	42,499 06	37,326 38	30,486 70	26,349 69	31,167 63	31,016 06	30,949 41	29,501 30	40,485 67
Building and Repairs	1,517 26	19,265 71	14,563 55	4,025 79	3,842 68	8,114 78	6,429 28	5,407 54	3,375 21	5,487 04	4,575 13	3,261 26	6,460 18
Clothing and Bedding	6,300 33	8,618 01	20,676 55	9,231 86	11,919 72	8,125 23	12,663 38	3,957 84	6,997 94	10,038 79	9,109 94	12,034 69	5,880 66
Fuel	3,409 26	4,168 60	6,736 38	3,272 98	3,273 99	4,945 02	5,805 26	5,118 96	4,907 50	4,523 03	6,375 16	5,304 07	5,752 52
Hospital Stores	254 62	551 47	1,399 26	220 82	395 95	806 05	1,054 10	892 51	820 26	496 28	413 24	341 90	283 03
Lights	984 29	688 25	1,406 92	1,120 57	1,037 28	731 24	693 53	553 84	546 41	938 03	1,074 67	1,009 47	2,043 72
Tobacco	448 60	960 32	2,323 84	1,187 76	895 42	1,049 80	2,016 46	503 40	720 73	127 50	95 67	139 49	540 95
Forage	460 14	276 39	336 78	803 76	735 21	1,033 27	970 65	495 07	733 12	1,467 13	3,347 24	4,222 34	2,346 44
Library	226 45	32 71	297 99	21 00	299 66	127 11	455 00	384 02	19 53	766 58	155 64	709 00	523 47
Furniture and Fixtures									527 85			1,803 03	1,982 48
Discharged Convicts	785 00	632 50	478 55	793 25	942 00	1,057 00	1,231 00	1,263 00	1,391 50	1,121 25	1,737 15	2,283 53	1,498 05
Convict's Deposits	888 61	1,586 75	412 45	134 90	83 90	154 17	294 43	168 39	1,088 79	1,165 45			
Pursuing Fugitives	125 00	241 50	158 12	704 26	462 85	424 30	566 32	257 75	421 75	157 50	561 00	84 00	5 00
Agent's Traveling Expenses	72 56	26 90	175 30	77 15	27 95	82 25	54 60	22 45	158 30	82 70	42 80	78 15	80 65
Stationery and Printing		147 45	210 75	33 70	126 89	93 30	140 90	61 45	93 50	119 33	140 00	341 72	977 85
Live Stock	66 25	66 90	567 41	719 55	251 83	804 83	753 75	39 59	11 55		83 10	214 50	1,257 40
Interest	54 23	228 68	279 45	343 18					20 46	62 90		113 75	
Postage	80 57	51 92	53 49	103 33	96 11	96 19	103 03	124 36	246 52	234 82	261 22	289 09	337 08
Tools	107 45	132 30	70 53	201 60	130 85	47 70	86 06	250 55	374 86	294 60	200 10	468 68	1,293 80
Medicines												378 35	1,102 49
Education	28 00	67 35	66 95	132 10	90 89	132 16	125 55	252 45	342 40	348 97	245 00	238 36	143 50
Miscellaneous Expenses	65 00	200 27	833 07	110 25	427 34	640 29	304 55	77 25	166 06	858 26	911 05	501 30	236 84
Ordinance												22 50	
Convict Labor					224 29							70 02	
Water Rates									529 19	323 64	612 86	214 37	130 00
Barber Shop													4 33
Convict Percentage													2,648 81
Total	$47,335 28	$75,842 55	$105,919 19	$80,268 29	$94,036 57	$94,219 79	$91,236 29	$72,290 96	$89,244 02	$91,441 09	$92,120 93	$93,511 40	$113,887 94

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Table No. 7.—*Net current Expense Disbursements, and for Building and Repairs for years given.*

Net current Expense Disbursements for the years given; average amount per convict per annum; also, disbursements for buildings and repairs. (Reprinted except for 1876.)

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849	16,447 63	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 17	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 35	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,282 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863	41,979 78	117 26	1,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,365 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 28
1871	81,653 89	137 05	5,407 54
1872	88,582 26	143 11	3,375 21
1873	87,104 95	141 40	5,487 04
1874	89,100 80	129 71	3,311 79
1875	90,350 14	122 27	3,261 26
1876	107,427 76	131 81	6,460 18

Net Disbursements for Rations, and average cost of provisions per convict annually, weekly and daily, for the years stated. (Reprinted except for 1876.)

YEARS.	Net Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,819 85	$28 50	$0 45½	$0 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43¾	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76½	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76¾	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78¼	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82½	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10.7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09.4
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.9
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.44
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22¾	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42⅛	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	58 68¾	1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	26.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.8	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.2	13.0
1872	29,909 88	48 31.9	92.9	13.3
1873	29,184 50	47 37.8	91.4	12.9
1874	32,780 88	42 11¼	81	11.5
1875	34,896 27	47 20½	90.7	12.9
1876	40,485 62	49 67	95.5	13.6

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Table No. 8.—*Showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement for Life, for the crime of "Murder in the First Degree;" Age when Received; County from which Sent, and year in which Received.*

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Wm. Henry Anderson	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findey	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
Joseph Rabedeau	19	Wayne	1851	Pardoned, 1876.
William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	Died, 1873.
Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1851	Died, 1858.
Gabriel Lapham	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
John M. Reynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer	22	Oakland	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo	1855	
James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordan Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
Frederick Haynes	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers	21	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
Wm. Potter	30	Wayne	1857	Disch'd by Habeas Corp., 1859.
Joseph Ducatt	28	Sanilac	1858	
Robert Tully	21	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1859.
John Tully	19	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1859.
John Dillon	26	Barry	1858	Dis. for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1858	Dis. by revers'l of sentence, '59.
Frank Walker	18	Washtenaw	1858	Dis. by revers'l of sentence, '59.
Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1859	
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
Truman Wilson	41	Macomb	1860	Died, 1865.
Wm. D. Kingen	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Eben O'Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.

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Table No. 8.—*Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Disch'd for new trial, 1868. [1]
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C., Detroit	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Henry Stewart	20	R. C., Detroit	1869	
James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1873.
George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Castello	30	R. C., Detroit	1870	
Edward Hoag	54	R. C., Detroit	1870	Died, 1874.
Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1871	
Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
Wm. McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	Pardoned, 1874.
James Stewart	55	Bay	1871	
Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	
Minnoe Lindon	56	Newaygo	1874	
John H. Thomas	60	R. C., Detroit	1875	
John H. Fuller	54	Ottawa	1875	Apparently insane.
Emory Nye	23	Calhoun	1876	
Austin Smith	25	Calhoun	1876	

Of these, 27 have died; 10 were discharged for new trial and not reconvicted; 8 were pardoned; 2 have escaped; 2 have been commuted to House of Correction; 4 are insane, and 4 have been commuted from solitary confinement to imprisonment for life, leaving now in prison 23, whose sentence is solitary confinement for life.

Of the insane solitary convicts, one was convicted in 1848, and with one or two intervals, has been in solitary confinement since his committal; was partially insane when he came, and has continued in about the same condition.

One was committed in 1854; was partially insane when committed, and for the last ten years has been hopelessly and totally insane.

And the third one was convicted in 1866; seemed to be partially insane when committed, and his insanity has continued to grow upon him since his arrival here.

The fourth was committed in 1875, and now seems partially insane.

Since 1847,—the year in which the death penalty was abolished,—there have been 50 convicts sentenced to this prison to hard labor for life, and these were convicted of murder in second degree, rape, arson, robbery, etc., 14 of whom are now in prison.

It is twenty-nine years since the death penalty was abolished, and solitary confinement substituted therefor, as the penalty for murder in the first degree. During the first half of this period, 38, and during the last half, 39 have been committed to solitary confinement at hard labor for life.

[1] William Brown was re-committed March 31, 1869, *for life*, on the same charge, and pardoned July 29, 1869. He died November 15, 1869.

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Table No. 9.—*Showing the nuuber of Convicts in this Prison at the beginning of the years given; the Yearly Gains and Losses; the Number at Close of each Year; the Daily Average, and the Average Length of Sentences for each Year; the Number of Convicts Committed for Life, and for Life at Solitary Confinement; also, the Number of each Class now here, and showing what year they were Committed.*

YEAR CLOSING:		Number at beginning of Prison Year.	Gain.		Number in, during year.	Loss.							Number at Close of Prison Year.	Averages.		Life Sol. Convicts.		Life Conv'ts	
			Received from Sentence.	Re-captured from Escapes of Prior Years.		Expiration of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Escapes,—net.	Deceased.	Through order of Court.	Sent to Detroit House of Correction.	Total Loss.		Daily Average for Year.	Average Length of Sentences,—except Life.	Life Solitary, committed.	Life Solitary now remaining.	Life, committed.	Life, now remaining.
Oct. 31	1846	119	40	----	159	24	9	3	1	----	----	37	122	120.0	3.7				
Nov. 30	1847	122	40	----	162	24	14	2	3	----	----	43	119	120.0	3.6				
"	1848	119	49	----	168	21	15	4	----	----	----	40	128	124.5	3.2	4	1	1	
"	1849	128	31	----	159	30	16	2	1	----	----	49	110	117.0	4.0	1			
"	1850	110	50	----	160	22	2	2	2	1	----	29	131	119.5	3.9				
"	1851	131	84	----	215	33	1	----	5	----	----	39	176	141.0	4.3	2	----	1	
"	1852	176	87	----	263	39	9	1	3	2	----	54	209	186.5	4.6	2			
"	1853	209	71	1	281	42	24	----	9	1	----	76	205	210.0	3.6	2	1		
"	1854	205	103	----	308	49	9	1	3	----	----	62	246	219.1	4.0	4	1	3	
"	1855	246	141	----	387	47	21	6	9	----	----	83	304	278.3	3.1	5	1	3	
"	1856	304	136	----	440	63	20	4	3	----	1	91	349	316.5	4.2	3	----	2	
"	1857	349	170	2	521	63	24	3	18	2	----	116	411	378.8	4.3	2	----	4	1
"	1858	411	195	----	606	80	40	2	10	1	----	133	473	443.6	4.1	5	1	2	
"	1859	473	212	----	685	92	41	1	11	5	----	150	535	484.8	3.2	4	1	3	
"	1860	535	272	----	807	139	38	2	6	1	----	186	621	597.5	3.1	3	----	2	
"	1861	621	140	----	761	177	44	----	9	----	----	230	531	578.6	3.1	1	1	4	
"	1862	531	110	----	641	189	30	4	8	----	----	231	410	459.6	2.9	1	1	1	1
"	1863	410	105	----	515	139	30	4	9	----	----	182	333	358.2	2.2	----	----	2	
"	1864	333	103	2	438	103	36	2	5	----	----	146	292	319.15	3.3	2			
"	1865	292	161	----	453	104	12	12	10	----	----	138	315	380.2	3.0	3	1		
"	1866	315	305	----	620	105	6	2	5	----	----	118	502	412.2	3.2	7	4	6	2
"	1867	502	254	----	756	161	2	9	2	----	----	174	582	531.1	3.2	6	3		
"	1868	582	256	----	838	196	3	6	11	----	----	216	622	609.7	3.2	2	----	2	1
"	1869	622	250	----	872	195	9	11	10	3	----	228	644	625.3	3.1	3	1	3	1
"	1870	644	302	2	948	238	18	4	24	1	----	285	663	645.7	3.0	5	2	2	1
Sept. 30.	1871	663	206	1	870	205	19	4	13	2	----	243	627	642.7	3.3	3	1	1	
"	1872	627	222	----	849	230	15	6	7	2	----	260	589	619.6	3.7	2	2	1	1
"	1873	589	285	2	876	186	17	5	5	4	4	221	655	616.4	3.2	----	----	3	2
"	1874	655	310	3	968	228	13	9	7	5	3	265	703	687.1	2.1	----	----	2	2
"	1875	703	391	----	1,094	259	26	5	10	6	----	306	788	739.2	3.15	2	2	2	2
"	1876	788	357	1	1,146	274	20	5	7	5	----	311	835	814.96	3.16	3	3		
Total	----	----	5,438	14	------	3,757	583	121	226	41	8	4,736	----	------	----	77	27	50	14

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Table No. 10.—*Showing the Years in which the Convicts remaining in Prison October 1, 1875, were Sentenced; the Length of their Sentences; the Number received each Year, and the number for each Length of Sentence; also, the number Sentenced to this Prison during the twelve months just closed, and the Number for each length of Sentence.*

YEARS CLOSING.		Totals.	Life, Solitary at Hard Labor.	Life, at Hard Labor.	Until Discharged.	30 Years.	25 Years.	21 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	17 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	9 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	7 Years.	6 Years 8 months.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	5 Years.	4 Years 9 months.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	3 Years 6 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 3 months.	2 Years 9 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 3 months.	2 Years.	1 Year 9 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year.	10 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.
Ag'gate to Sept. 30	1876	1152	28	15	5	1	7	1	8	1	1	2	27	4	8	68	2	13	4	47	1	2	24	1	136	1	9	84	25	2	2	174	2	48	1	3	187	3	2	55	1	11	1	108	5	9	13
Rec'd to Sept. 30	1876	364	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	10	2	3	1	15	1	2	4	1	33	1	1	23	4	1	2	63	1	14	1	1	74	1	1	23	1	5	1	59	5	5	6
Total Oct. 1	1875	788	25	15	5	1	7	1	7	1	1	21	4	7	7	58	2	10	3	32	1	2	20	1	103	1	8	61	21	2	2	111	2	34	1	2	113	2	1	32	1	6	1	49	4	4	7
September 30	1875	355	2		1		1		1				3		3	14		1	3	12			8		32		5	28	6			51		15		2	71	1		26		5		49			
"	1874	190		2					1			1			1	5	1	3		3			4		32		1	19	6	1		38	1	19	1		42	2		6	1	1					
"	1873	94		2	1		1		3				1			5	1	2		6	1		2		22		2	12	10			22	1													
"	1872	41	2	1			1		2		1		3			6		1		4			1	1	14	3		2																		
"	1871	25					1						4			4		1		6			4		3																					
November 30	1870	23	2	1								1	4	1	1	9		2		1			1																							
"	1869	14	1	1									2	1	2	7																													
"	1868	10		1									1			7																													
"	1867	12	3		1		1		3				2	1		1																													
"	1866	8	4	1									3																																	
"	1865	1	1																																										
"	1864	1						1					1																																
"	1863	1																																										
"	1862	3	1	2									1																																
"	1861	2	1	1																																									
"	1859	1	1																																										
"	1858	1	1																																										
"	1857	1	1																																										
"	1855	1		1								1																																	
"	1854	1	1																																										
"	1853	1	1																																										
"	1851	1	1																																										
"	1848	1	1																																										

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Table No. 11.—*Showing the Years in which the Convicts Discharged from the Michigan State Prison during the twelve months ending September 30, 1876, were received; the Terms for which they were Sentenced, and the Number for each Term.*

YEARS CLOSING.		Totals.	Life, Solitary at Hard Labor.	Life, at Hard Labor.	Until Discharged.	30 Years.	25 Years.	21 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	17 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	9 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	7 Years.	6 Years 8 months.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	5 Years.	4 Years 9 months.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	3 Years 6 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years.	2 Years 9 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 3 months.	2 Years.	1 Year 9 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year.	10 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.
Aggregate to close of....	1876	311	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	9	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	1	21	...	1	15	13	1	...	39	2	16	1	63	2	1	23	1	6	1	57	2	7	10
Received during.....	1876	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	1	20	...	1	15	13	1	...	39	2	15	1	62	2	1	22	1	5	1	49	...	4	3
Received prior to Oct. 1..	1875	288	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	4	7
September 30.....	1875	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1874	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	42	2	...	6	1	1	1	49	...	...	...
"	1873	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	11	9	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
"	1872	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1871	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 30.....	1870	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1869	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1868	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1867	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1863	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1861	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1851	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Table No. 12.—*Showing the Years in which the Convicts remaining in the Michigan State Prison at the close of day, September 30, 1876, were sentenced; the Number Sentenced each Year; the terms for which they were Sentenced, and the Number for each Term.*

YEARS CLOSING.		Totals.	Life, Solitary, at Hard Labor.	Life, at Hard Labor.	Until Discharged.	30 Years.	25 Years.	21 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	17 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	9 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	7 Years.	6 Years 8 months.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	5 Years.	4 Years 9 months.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	3 Years 6 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years.	2 Years 9 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 3 months.	2 Years.	1 Year 9 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year.	10 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.
Aggregate Sept. 30	1876	841	27	14	1	5	6	1	7	1	1	2	24	4	7	59	2	12	4	42	1	2	19	--	115	--	8	69	12	1	2	135	--	32	--	3	124	1	1	32	--	5	51	3	2	3
From Oct. 1, 1875, to Sept. 30	1876	341	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	6	--	1	10	--	3	1	13	--	--	4	--	32	--	1	23	4	--	--	63	--	13	--	1	73	1	--	22	--	--	51	3	2	3
Remaining Oct. 1	1875	500	24	14	1	5	6	1	6	--	1	2	18	4	6	49	2	9	3	29	1	2	15	--	83	--	7	46	8	1	2	72	--	19	--	2	51	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
September 30	1875	246	2	2	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	13	--	1	3	11	--	1	8	--	31	--	5	28	4	1	2	50	--	14	--	2	51	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1874	100	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	4	1	3	--	3	--	--	4	--	32	--	1	17	3	--	--	22	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1873	46	--	2	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	5	1	2	--	6	1	--	2	--	19	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1872	23	2	1	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	--	6	--	1	--	3	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1871	18	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	4	--	1	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November 30	1870	20	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	1	1	9	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1869	13	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1868	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1867	9	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1866	8	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1865	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1864	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1862	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1861	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1859	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1858	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1857	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1855	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1854	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1853	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	1848	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Table No. 13.—*Showing the years in which the Convicts remaining in the Michigan State Prison and whether against persons or property, and the number for each crime; also the number sentenced crime.*

YEARS CLOSING.	Total Number.	Crimes against Property.		Crimes against Persons.		Arson.				Burglary.		
		Percentage for 1876.	Total.	Percentage for 1876.	Total.	Arson.	Burning dwelling-house in day-time.	Burning and destroying two hay stacks.	Setting fire with intent to cause dwelling to be burned.	Burglary.	Manslaughter and Burglary.	Attempt at Burglary.
Aggregate to September 30, 1876	1,152	------	933	------	219	13	1	1	1	117	1	2
Received to September 30, 1876	364	84.07	306	15.93	58	4	----	----	----	37	----	1
Total, October 1, 1875	788	------	627	------	161	9	1	1	1	80	1	1
September 30, 1875	355	------	313	------	42	2	1	1	----	33	----	1
" 1874	190	------	162	------	24	3	----	----	----	17	1	----
" 1873	94	------	74	------	20	----	----	----	----	12	----	----
" 1872	41	------	25	------	16	----	----	----	1	8	----	----
" 1871	25	------	19	------	6	2	----	----	----	2	----	----
November 30, 1870	23	------	11	------	12	2	----	----	----	2	----	----
" 1869	14	------	7	------	7	----	----	----	----	4	----	----
" 1868	10	------	6	------	4	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
" 1867	12	------	5	------	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1866	8	------	1	------	7	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
" 1865	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1864	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1863	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1862	3	------	--------	------	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1861	2	------	--------	------	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1859	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1858	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1857	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1855	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1854	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1853	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1851	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1848	1	------	--------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

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September 30, 1875, were sentenced, the number for each year, the crimes for which they were sentenced during the twelve months just closed, the crimes for which they were sentenced, and the number for each

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

BURGLARY.

Burglary. False Pretenses.	Burglary and Larceny.	Burglary and entering dwelling house with intent to steal.	Burglary in the day-time.	Burglary from dwelling in day-time.	House-breaking in day-time with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering dwelling in day-time.	Breaking and entering dwelling house in day-time with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a store in night-time.	Breaking and entering a store in the night with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering store in the night-time with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a shop in the night-time with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering a shop in the night with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a shop.	Breaking into building used as Postoffice.	Entering dwelling in the night-time with intent to commit burglary.	Breaking and entering an office in the night-time with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering a warehouse in night with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a dwelling with intent to steal.	Accessory to burglary and larceny.	Possessing burglars' tools.
1	35	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	7	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
------	9	------	----	----	----	----	1	1	7	2	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	2
1	26	1	2	1	3	1	1	----	----	7	7	1	1	1	1	----	2	1	----	----
------	5	1	2	1	3	----	1	----	----	3	----	1	1	1	----	----	2	----	----	----
------	11	------	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
------	5	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
------	1	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
------	1	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
------	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
------	1	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
------	2	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
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Table No. 13.—CONTINUED.

YEARS CLOSING.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																	
	COUNTERFEITING.												EMBEZZLEMENT.				EXTORTION.	
	Counterfeiting the coin of the United States.	Having in possession counterfeit coin in imitation of U. S. currency.	Having in possession counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes with intent to pass.	Selling counterfeit National currency notes.	Delivering counterfeit U. S. National currency with intent etc.	Passing counterfeit U. S. coin.	Passing counterfeit T. S. Treasury notes.	Passing counterfeit U. S. fractional currency.	Passing counterfeit U. S. currency.	Passing counterfeit U, S. National currency.	Passing counterfeit note.	Embezzlement.	Embezzling letters.	Embezzling letters containing articles of value from a Postoffice.	Embezzling letters containing articles of value.	Maliciously writing and sending threatening letters with intent to extort money.	Threatening communications to extort money.
Aggregate to Sept. 30, 1876	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Received to September 30, 1876	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	2	1	1	1	----	----	1
Total October 1, 1875	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	2	----	----	1	1	----
September 30, 1875	1	1	----	1	----	1	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1874	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1873	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	----	--	1	----	----	1	----	----
" 1872	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1871	----	----	1	----	----	--	--	1	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
November 30, 1870	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	----	----	1	--	--	----	----	----	1	----
" 1869	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1868	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1867	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1866	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1865	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1864	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1863	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1862	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1861	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1859	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1858	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1857	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1855	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1854	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1853	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1851	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----
" 1848	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----

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Table No. 13.—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

FALSE PRETENSES.						FORGERY.										INJURY TO PROPERTY.								
False Pretenses.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Obtaining property under false pretenses.	Obtaining money and other property by false pretenses.	Obtaining money and property by false pretenses, and being a common thief.	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	Obtaining goods and chattels by means of false pretenses.	Forgery.	Forgery and uttering a forged order.	Forgery and uttering?	Forgery and uttering forged bonds.	Forgery and uttering forged paper.	Forging signature to postal money order.	Uttering a forged order.	Uttering a forged note.	Uttering false forged notes.	Uttering forged draft.	Uttering and publishing a forged instrument.	Injury to property.	Malicious injury to personal property.	Obstructing a Railroad.	Obstructing Michigan Central Railroad track with intent, etc.	Injuring dwelling house.	Cutting timber without permission.	Willfully and maliciously maiming four cows.	Malicious injury to dwelling.	Malicious trespass.	Digging up and removing dead body.
11	5	2	1	1	4	2	33	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	2
5	1	..	....	....	3	1	12	..	1	..	..	....	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
6	4	2	1	1	1	1	21	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	....	1	2	..	2
4	1	1	....	....	1	1	17	1	..	..	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	2
..	2	1	....	....	..	....	2	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	..	....
..	..	..	1	....	..	....	2	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	..	....
1	1	..	....	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	3	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 13.—CONTINUED.

YEARS CLOSING.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																			
	LARCENY.																			
	Larceny.	Larceny. Perjury.	Larceny, and being a common thief.	Larceny, and larceny and receiving stolen property.	Larceny from a dwelling.	Stealing from a dwelling in the day-time.	Larceny at a store.	Grand larceny.	Larceny of a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.	Grand larceny, and being a common thief.	Larceny of property of the value of twenty-five dollars and upwards.	Compound larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Attempt at larceny from the person.	Larceny from dwelling in day-time.	Larceny from store in day-time.	Stealing from store in day-time.	Larceny in shop in day-time.	Larceny at Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Depot.	Larceny from railroad car.
Aggregate to Sept. 30, 1876	297	1	1	1	9	6	1	100	1	1	2	3	43	1	35	11	2	1	2	3
Received to Sept. 30, 1876	107	..	1	....	3	2	1	37	....	....	....	2	7	..	14	3	1	..	....	..
Total, October 1, 1875	190	1	..	1	6	4	....	63	1	1	2	1	36	1	21	8	1	1	2	3
September 30, 1875	106	..	..	....	5	4	....	36	....	....	2	1	19	1	11	5	..	..	....	..
" 1874	62	..	..	....	..	....	....	20	....	....	....	..	10	..	8	3	1	1	2	3
" 1873	18	..	..	....	1	....	....	6	1	....	....	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	....	..
" 1872	4	1	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1871	....	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
November 30, 1870	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1869	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1868	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..
" 1867	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1866	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1865	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1864	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1863	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1862	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1861	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1859	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1858	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1857	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1855	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1854	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1853	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1851	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
" 1848	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..

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Table No. 13.—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

LARCENY.									PERJURY.	PRISON BREAKING.		RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.			ROBBERY.					
Larceny at a fire.	Larceny of a horse.	Attempt to commit larceny.	Entering a shop in the night-time with intent to commit larceny.	Entering dwelling-house in night-time and stealing therefrom.	Entering dwelling-house in day-time with intent to steal.	Stealing letters from postoffice.	Mailing indecent postal card.		Perjury.	Prison breaking.	Aiding and assisting in escape of prisoners from county jail.	Receiving stolen property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Feloniously receiving stolen goods knowing they were stolen.	Robbery.	Robbery. Burglary in house.	Highway robbery.	Robbery from the person.	Assault with intent to rob.	Assault with intent to rob and steal.
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		7	1	2	8	1	1	41	1	3	1	4	3
1				1	1	3			2	1		5	1		6		1			
	1	1	1				1		5		2	3		1	35	1	2	1	4	3
	1	1					1		4		1	2		1	11		2		1	
															7			1	1	
									1		1				5				2	
												1			2					
			1												3	1				3
															1					
															1					
															2					
															3					

Table No. 13.—CONTINUED.

YEARS CLOSING.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.															
							MAYHEM.			MURDER.						
	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Delivering a challenge to fight a duel.	Fornication.	Incest.	Manslaughter.	Mayhem.	Malicious Disfiguring.	Assault with intent to disfigure.	Murder, first degree.	Murder, second degree.	Murder.	Attempt to murder by poison.	Shooting with intent to murder.	Assault with intent to murder.
Aggregate to September 30, 1876.	7	12	1	1	13	18	1	1	1	23	25	9	1	1	23
Received to September 30, 1876..	4	8	1	----	7	7	1	----	1	3	2	----	----	----	4
Total, October 1, 1875.....	3	4	----	1	6	11	----	1	----	20	23	----	1	1	19
September 30, 1875.....	2	2	----	----	2	1	----	1	----		4	----	----	----	2
" 1874.....	1	2	----	----	1	4	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----	4
" 1873.....	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	4
" 1872.....	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	2	3	1	----	----	2
" 1871.....	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
November 30, 1870.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	1	----	----	2
" 1869.....	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	1
" 1868.....	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1
" 1867.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	1	----	----	1
" 1866.....	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----
" 1865.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1864.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
" 1863.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 1862.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1
" 1861.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
" 1859.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1858.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1857.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
" 1855.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1854.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1853.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1851.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
" 1848.....	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----

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Table No. 13.—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

MURDER.				RAPE.										
Assault with intent to kill and murder.	Assault with intent to kill.	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	Polygamy.	Rape.	Rape upon the person of a child under ten years of age.	Attempt to commit rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Assault with intent to commit rape on a female child under the age of seven years.	Resisting an officer.	Assault and resisting an officer.	Seduction.	Seduction and debauchery.	Taking away a female under the age of sixteen years for the purpose of prostitution.
10	3	1	7	36	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
1	1	------	2	2	------	------	7	------	1	1	1	4	------	------
9	2	1	5	34	1	1	6	1	------	------	------	------	1	1
5	1	------	2	12	------	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	3	3	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
1	------	------	------	10	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1	------	1	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1	------	------	------	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
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------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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Table No. 14.—*Showing for the Convicts remaining in the Michigan State Prison Sept. 30, 1875, tenced; the Terms of their Sentences; and the Number for each Term;*

TERMS.	Aggregate.	Total against Property.	Total against Persons.	Arson.	Arson. Burning dwelling-house in day-time.	Arson. Burning and destroying two hay stacks.	Arson. Setting fire with intent to cause dwelling to be burnt.	Burglary.	Manslaughter and burglary.
	1,152	933	219	13	1	1	1	117	1
Life, Solitary, at hard labor	27	-----	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Life, at hard labor	16	1	15	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Until discharged	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Thirty years	5	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Twenty-five years	7	2	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Twenty-one years	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Twenty years	8	1	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eighteen years	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seventeen years	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sixteen years	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fifteen years	27	12	15	2	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
Fourteen years	4	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Twelve years	8	3	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ten years	68	38	30	2	-----	-----	-----	10	-----
Nine years	2	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eight years	13	8	5	1	-----	-----	-----	6	-----
Seven years 6 months	4	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seven years	47	36	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
Six years 8 months	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Six years 6 months	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Six years	24	21	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
Five years 6 months	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Five years	136	117	19	3	-----	-----	1	21	-----
Four years 9 months	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Four years 6 months	9	7	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Four years	84	76	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
Three years 6 months	25	23	2	-----	1	-----	-----	7	-----
Three years 4 months	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Three years 3 months	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Three years	174	155	19	1	-----	-----	-----	14	-----
Two years 9 months	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Two years 6 months	48	46	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
Two years 4 month	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Two years 3 months	3	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Two years	187	177	10	1	-----	-----	-----	18	1
One year 9 months	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
One year 8 months	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
One year 6 months	55	52	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
One year 4 months	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
One year 3 months	11	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
One year 2 months	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
One year	108	96	12	1	-----	-----	-----	10	-----
Ten months	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nine months	9	8	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Six months	13	12	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----

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and for those Sentenced thereto during the twelve months just closed, the Crimes for which they were Sen- the Number for each Crime, and the different Terms for the several Crimes.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

| | BURGLARY. | | |

Table No. 14.—CONTINUED.

TERMS.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																
	COUNTERFEITING.											EMBEZZLEMENT.				EXTORT'N	
	Counterfeiting the Coin of the U. S.	Having in possession counterfeit Coin in imitation of U. S. Currency.	Having in possession U. S. Treasury notes, with intent to pass.	Selling counterfeit National Currency notes.	Delivering counterfeit U. S. National Currency, with intent, etc.	Passing Counterfeit U. S. Coin.	Passing counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes.	Passing counterfeit U. S. fractional currency.	Passing counterfeit U. S. Currency.	Passing counterfeit U. S. National Currency.	Passing Counterfeit Note.	Embezzlement.	Embezzling letters.	Embezzling letters containing articles of value from a Postoffice.	Embezzling letters containing articles of value.	Maliciously writing and sending threatening letters with intent to extort money.	Threatening communications to extort money.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Life, Solitary, at hard labor	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Life at hard labor	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Until discharged	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Thirty years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty-five years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty-one years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eighteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seventeen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sixteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fifteen years	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fourteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twelve years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Ten years	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nine years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eight years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seven years 6 months	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seven years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Six years 8 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Six years 6 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Six years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Five years 6 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Five years	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----
Four years 9 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Four years 6 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Four years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Three years 6 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Three years 4 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Three years 3 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Three years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Two years 9 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Two years 6 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Two years 4 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Two years 3 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Two years	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
One year 9 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 8 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 6 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 4 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 3 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 2 months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Ten months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nine months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Six months	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

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Table No. 14.—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

FALSE PRETENSES.							FORGERY.									
False Pretenses.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Obtaining property under false pretenses.	Obtaining money and other property by false pretenses.	Obtaining money and property by false pretenses, and being a common thief.	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	Obtaining goods and chattels by means of false pretenses.	Forgery.	Forgery and uttering a forged order.	Forgery and uttering.	Forgery and uttering forged bonds.	Forgery and uttering forged paper.	Forging signature to postal money order.	Uttering a forged order.	Uttering a forged note.	Uttering false, forged notes.	Uttering forged draft.	Uttering and publishing a forged instrument.
11	5	2	1	1	4	2	33	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
				1													
							1						1				
	1						1										
1																	
1			1				1										
		1					7										
							1										
1					1		3										
	1																
	1						5						1				1
1							1										
2	1				2		5		1	1		1		1			
5	1				2		5		1	1		1		1			
2							3										
2	1	1			1	2	5	1					1		1		
1																	

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Table No. 14.—CONTINUED.

TERMS.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																	
	INJURY TO PROPERTY.																	
	Injury to Property.	Malicious injury to personal property.	Obstructing a railroad.	Obstructing Mich. Central railroad track, with intent, etc.	Injuring dwelling house.	Cutting timber without permission.	Willfully and maliciously injuring four cows.	Malicious injury to dwelling.	Malicious trespass.	Digging up and removing dead body.	Larceny.	Larceny. Purjury.	Larceny and being a common thief.	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	Larceny from a dwelling.	Stealing from a dwelling in day-time.	Larceny at a store.	Grand larceny.
	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	297	1	1	1	9	6	1	100
Life, Solitary, at hard labor	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Life, at hard labor	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Until discharged	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Thirty years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty-five years	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty-one years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty-years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eighteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seventeen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sixteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fifteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fourteen years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twelve years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ten years	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Nine years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eight years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seven years 6 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seven years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Six years 8 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Six years 6 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Six years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
Five years 6 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Five years	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	20	----	----	----	----	----	----	9
Four years 9 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Four years 6 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Four years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	33	----	----	----	----	----	----	11
Three years 6 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Three years 4 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Three years 3 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Three years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	52	----	----	----	3	----	----	36
Two years 9 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Two years 6 mo's	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	8
Two years 4 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Two years 3 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Two years	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	70	----	----	----	3	1	1	16
One year 9 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 8 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 6 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	28	----	----	----	----	----	----	5
One year 4 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year 3 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
One year 2 mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
One year	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	40	----	----	----	1	2	----	7
Ten mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nine mo's	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Six mo's	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	1	2	----	----

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Table No. 14.—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

LARCENY.																						
Larceny of a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.	Grand Larceny, and being a common thief.	Larceny of property of the value of twenty-five dollars and upwards.	Compound larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Attempt at larceny from the person.	Larceny from dwelling in day-time.	Larceny from store in day-time.	Stealing from store in day-time.	Larceny in shop in day-time.	Larceny, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. depot.	Larceny from railroad car.	Larceny at a fire.	Larceny of a horse.	Attempt to commit larceny.	Entering a shop in the night-time with intent to commit larceny.	Entering dwelling house in the night-time and stealing therefrom.	Entering dwelling-house in day-time with intent to steal.	Stealing letters from postoffice.	Mailing indecent postal card.	Perjury.
1	1	2	3	43	1	35	11	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	7
	1																			
						1														1
																				1
															1					
1				4		4	1	1								1		1		2
		1	1	4						2										1
				2		1					2									
				2																
				7		11	1	1	1								1	1		
				1																
				4		2					1		1					1	1	
				1																
		1		12	1	10	5					1								
			1	1		3	2													1
														1						
			1	3		3	2													
				2																

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Table No. 14.—CONTINUED.

TERMS.	Prison Breaking		Receiving Stolen Property.			Robbery.												
	Prison Breaking.	Aiding and assisting in escape of prisoners from county jail.	Receiving stolen property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Feloniously receiving stolen goods, knowing they were stolen.	Robbery.	Robbery. Burglary in house.	Highway robbery.	Robbery from the person.	Assault with intent to rob.	Assault with intent to rob and steal.	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Delivering a challenge to fight a duel.	Fornication.	Incest.	Manslaughter;
	1	2	8	1	1	41	1	3	1	4	3	7	12	1	1	13	18
Life, Solitary, at hard labor																	
Life, at hard labor																	
Until discharged																	
Thirty years							1										
Twenty-five years						1											
Twenty-one years																	
Twenty years						1											
Eighteen years																	
Seventeen years																	
Sixteen years																	
Fifteen years						1										3	
Fourteen years						1									1		
Twelve years																	3
Ten years						6		1									4
Nine years																	
Eight years																1	
Seven years 6 months																1	
Seven years		1				7			1		2					2	2
Six years 8 months																	1
Six years 6 months																	
Six years						1					1						
Five years 6 months																	
Five years			2			15				2			1			2	3
Four years 9 months																	1
Four years 6 months																	
Four years						1				1			1				1
Three years 6 months																	
Three years 4 months																	
Three years 3 months																	
Three years			5	1		3						3	3				1
Two years 9 months																	
Two years 6 months						1				1							
Two years 4 months																	
Two years 3 months																	
Two years					1	1		2					2			3	1
One year 9 months																	
One year 8 months																	
One year 6 months						1						1					
One year 4 months																	
One year 3 months						1											
One year 2 months																	
One year	1	1	1									2	4	1		1	1
Ten months																	
Nine months												1					
Six months													1				

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Table No. 14.—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

MAYHEM.			MURDER.										RAPE.													
Mayhem.	Malicious disfiguring.	Assault with intent to disfigure.	Murder, first degree.	Murder, second degree.	Murder.	Attempt to murder by poison.	Shooting with intent to murder.	Assault with intent to murder.	Assault with intent to kill and murder.	Assault with intent to kill.	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	Polygamy.	Rape.	Rape upon the person of a child under ten years of age.	Attempt to commit rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Assault with intent to commit rape on a female child under the age of 7 years.	Resisting an officer.	Assault and resisting an officer.	Seduction.	Seduction and debauchery.	Taking away a female under the age of 16 years, for the purpose of prostitution.
1	1	1	23	25	9	9	1	23	10	3	1	7	36	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
			20	1	6																		
			3	3	1	1		2					4	1									
							1																
				2				1	1				1										
													3										
				3				2	1				1										
				1																			
													1										
				4				4	1				3										
				1					1														
				1					1				1										
		1		4				6	1	1			6			6							
											1		1										
				2				1					1										
									1				1										
				1				1	1				3		1								
	1				1	1							1										
								1	2			1	3			3				1			
											2												
				1				1					3			1							
								1								1							
1								2	1	1		2	3					1			1		
																							1
								1								1							
												1				1					2		
																			1		1		
										1		1					1						

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Table No. 15.—*Showing the Nativity*

Aggregate.	Totals.		United States.																										
	United States.	Foreign.	Alabama.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Dist. Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Iowa.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.
1,152	806	346	2	8	1	2	1	2	24	20	2	6	3	10	10	15	201	2	1	3	3	6	295	1	87	59	1	1
11	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	1			
2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
16	16	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	2	5		
34	13	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	5	----	4	----	----	----
31	23	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	1	8	----	2	2	----	----
20	19	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	7	----	2	3	----	----
43	39	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	6	----	----	----	----	----	14	----	7	5	----	----
19	16	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	2	1	----	----
1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
8	7	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
15	13	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	2	1	----	----
31	23	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	12	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	1	1	----	----
1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
26	24	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	7	----	----	1	----	----	9	----	2	2	----	----
12	4	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
28	20	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	11	----	2	----	----	----
24	22	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	4	1	----	1
2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
41	32	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	2	6	----	----	----	----	----	17	----	1	2	----	----
49	43	6	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	2	----	1	1	2	----	1	13	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	6	5	----	----
106	69	37	----	2	----	----	----	1	4	1	1	3	1	----	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	1	31	----	3	4	----	----
2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
12	8	4	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----
41	30	11	----	2	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	7	----	----	----	----	1	5	----	7	2	----	----
3	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10	7	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----
4	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----
22	8	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----
5	2	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
8	7	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----
4	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
6	4	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
17	12	5	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	1	2	----	----
11	9	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	2	----	----	----
15	9	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	1	1	----	----
4	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
46	30	16	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	12	1	----	----	----	----	8	1	1	2	----	----
5	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----
2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
19	13	6	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	1	5	----	1	----	----	----
49	28	21	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	15	----	2	2	----	----
7	1	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
12	11	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	1	1	----	----
17	5	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----
18	17	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	2	2	----	----
4	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----
20	18	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	1	----	----	8	----	3	----	----	----
15	10	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	7	----	----	1	----	----
221	145	76	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	4	----	1	----	----	3	4	45	----	1	----	1	2	48	----	16	7	----	----
1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
14	11	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	2	1	----	----
8	5	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	1	----

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FOREIGN STATES.

Belgium.	Bermuda.	Canada.	Denmark.	England.	France.	Finland.	Germany.	Holland.	India.	Ireland.	Italy.	Netherlands.	New Brunswick.	Norway.	Prussia.	Russia.	Sandwich Islands.	Saxony.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Wales.	Unknown.
2	1	130	3	52	5	1	36	12	1	62	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	9	7	1	1	
										1													
		16		2						1								1					
		1		1			2			3										1			
																			1				
				3			1																
				1			1			1													
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				1						1													
		1																					
		3		3						1													
				1			1																
		1	1	1			1			2				1									
		1											1										
				3						4	1												
							1			1													
		1																					
		3		2			2			1					1								
	1	3						1		1													
1		14		4	1		3	7		5		1		1									
														1									
		2		1						1													
		4		2			2			2					1								
		1																					
							1			1									1				
				1																			
		4		3		1	1			5													
		1					1													1			
		1																					
		1																	1	1			
		1	1																				
		1	1	1			1																
		1								1													
		2			1		1			1										1			
								1												1			
		8		2			3		1	1													
	1		1																				
		1																	1				
				1	1		1	1		1					1								
		14		1						3									2	1			
		5								1													
		1																					
		6					1			3									2				
					1																		
		1		1																			
				1				1															
1		27		10	1		12	1		3					1								
				1						14						1	1		1	1	1	1	
		2		1																			
		1		1						1													

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Table No. 16.—*Showing by Counties and terms of Sentence the aggregate Number of Convicts remaining in Michigan State Prison September 30, 1875, and sentenced thereto during the twelve months just closed; also the aggregate of the terms of sentences of such Convicts.*

COUNTIES.		6 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	1 Year.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 9 months.	2 Years.	2 Years 3 months.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 9 months.	3 Years.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 6 months.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	4,885 5-12	6 6-12	6 9-12	4 2-12	108	1 2-12	13 9-12	1 4-12	82 6-12	3 4-12	5 3-12	374	6 9-12	2 4-12	120	5 6-12	522	6 6-12	6 8-12	87 6-12
Total Number of Convicts	1,152	13	9	5	108	1	11	1	55	2	3	187	3	1	48	2	174	2	2	25
Allegan	11		2		2				1			1			1		1			
Alpena	2											1				1				
Barry	16	1			3		1					1			1					
Bay	34	1			3				1			8					4			
Berrien	31			4			1	1	4		1	3					1			
Branch	20	1	1				1		1			2					3			
Calhoun	43	1			3							6					8			1
Cass	19			1	3		2		3			4			1		2		1	
Cheboygan	1																			
Chippewa	2																			
Clinton	8				2				1			1			2					
Eaton	15				1							3			1	1	2			
Genesee	31				4				5	1		6			2		4			4
Grand Traverse	1		11																	
Gratiot	1																			
Hillsdale	26				4				2			9			1		3			
Houghton	12				1												2			
Huron	3																1			1
Ingham	28				1							4			1		4			1
Ionia	24	1			2				2			1			5		3			6
Isabella	2	1																		
Jackson	41				3				4			10					6			
Kalamazoo	49				6	1	3		1			14			1		2			
Kent	106	2	2		21		1		11		2	14			11		10			2
Keweenaw	2											1								
Lake	1																			
Lapeer	12											3			1		2			2

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Table No. 16.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	4 Years.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years 9 months.	5 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years 8 months.	7 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	25 Years.	30 Years.	Until discharged.	Life, at hard labor.	Life, solitary, at hard labor.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	336	40 6-12	4 9-12	680	5 6-12	144	13	6 8-12	329	30	104	18	680	96	56	405	32	17	18	160	21	175	150	----	----	----
Total Number of Convicts	84	9	1	136	1	24	2	1	47	4	13	2	68	8	4	27	2	1	1	8	1	7	5	1	16	27
Allegan	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Alpena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Barry	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bay	----	1	----	6	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1
Berrien	----	2	1	5	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Branch	2	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3
Calhoun	5	1	----	4	1	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	4	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cass	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cheboygan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----
Chippewa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clinton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Eaton	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Genesee	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grand Traverse	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gratiot	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hillsdale	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Houghton	2	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Huron	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ingham	7	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Ionia	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Isabella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Jackson	4	----	----	5	1	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	3	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Kalamazoo	4	1	----	4	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	4	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Kent	9	----	----	10	----	1	1	1	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Keweenaw	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lake	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lapeer	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1

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Table No. 17.—*Showing the number of Convicts Sentenced from each County named during the twelve months just closed, the Terms of Sentences, and the number for each Term; also the Aggregate number of years of such Sentences.*

COUNTIES.		6 Months.	8 Months.	10 Months.	1 Year.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 9 months.	2 Years.	2 Years 3 months.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	1,169 1-12	3	3 9-12	4 2-12	59	----	6 3-12	----	34 6-12	1 8-12	1 9-12	148	2 3-12
Total No. of Convicts.	364	6	5	5	59	----	5	----	23	1	1	74	1
Allegan	5	----	1	------	1	----	------	----	1	------	------	1	------
Alpena	1	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Barry	7	----	------	------	2	----	1	----	------	------	------	1	------
Bay	10	1	------	------	3	----	------	----	1	------	------	3	------
Berrien	8	----	------	4	----	----	------	----	------	------	1	2	------
Branch	6	----	1	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Calhoun	15	----	------	------	3	----	------	----	------	------	------	3	------
Cass	8	----	------	1	1	----	2	----	------	------	------	2	------
Chippewa	1	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Clinton	3	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Eaton	7	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	3	------
Genesee	9	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	1	1	------	----	------
Grand Traverse	1	----	1	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Hillsdale	7	----	------	------	4	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Houghton	1	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Ingham	3	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Ionia	7	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	2	------	------	1	------
Isabella	1	1	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Jackson	23	----	------	------	2	----	------	----	3	------	------	10	------
Kalamazoo	9	----	------	------	2	----	1	----	------	------	------	1	------
Kent	33	1	1	------	11	----	1	----	5	------	------	3	------
Lake	1	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Lapeer	4	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Lenawee	12	----	------	------	3	----	------	----	1	------	------	5	------
Livingston	3	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Macomb	4	1	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Manistee	1	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Mason	3	1	------	------	----	----	------	----	1	------	------	----	------
Mecosta	3	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	2	------
Menominee	1	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Midland	2	----	------	------	2	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Monroe	9	----	------	------	2	----	------	----	------	------	------	2	------
Montcalm	8	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	2	------	------	1	1
Muskegon	3	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Newaygo	1	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Oakland	13	----	------	------	3	----	------	----	1	------	------	4	------
Oceana	2	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Osceola	2	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Ottawa	5	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Saginaw	23	----	------	------	3	----	------	----	3	------	------	9	------
Sanilac	3	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
Shiawassee	2	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
St. Clair	9	1	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	3	------
St. Joseph	9	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	2	------	------	1	------
Tuscola	2	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Van Buren	7	----	1	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	3	------
Washtenaw	3	----	------	------	2	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
Wayne	56	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	4	------
Wexford	1	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------
U. S. Eastern District	4	----	------	------	----	----	------	----	------	------	------	1	------
U. S. West'rn District	3	----	------	------	1	----	------	----	------	------	------	----	------

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Table No. 17.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 9 months.	3 Years.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years 9 months.	5 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years 8 months.	7 Years.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	----	35	----	189	----	----	14	92	4 6-12	4 9-12	165	----	24	----	----	105
Total No. of Convicts	----	14	----	63	----	----	4	23	1	1	33	----	4	----	----	15
Allegan	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Alpena	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Barry	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bay	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Berrien	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Branch	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	1
Calhoun	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	1
Cass	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Chippewa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Clinton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	2
Eaton	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Genesee	----	1	----	3	----	----	1	1	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Grand Traverse	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hillsdale	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Houghton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ingham	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	1
Ionia	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	1
Isabella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Jackson	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	------	------	3	----	----	----	----	----
Kalamazoo	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	1
Kent	----	1	----	3	----	----	1	4	------	------	2	----	----	----	----	----
Lake	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Lapeer	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lenawee	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Livingston	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Macomb	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Manistee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mason	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mecosta	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Menominee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Midland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Monroe	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Montcalm	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Muskegon	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Newaygo	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oakland	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oceana	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Osceola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ottawa	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	1
Saginaw	----	2	----	2	----	----	1	3	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sanilac	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Shiawassee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	2	----	----	----	----	----
St. Clair	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	2	----	----	----	----	1
St. Joseph	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	2
Tuscola	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Van Buren	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
Washtenaw	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wayne	----	----	----	21	----	----	----	5	------	------	10	----	4	----	----	4
Wexford	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. Eastern District	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. Western District	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	2	----	----	----	----	----

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Table No. 17.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	7 Years 6 months.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	25 Years.	30 Years.	Until Discharged.	Life, at hard labor.	Life, solitary, at hard labor.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	7 6-12	24	----	100	12	----	90	----	----	18	20	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total No. of Convicts.	1	3	----	10	1	----	6	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	3
Allegan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Alpena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Barry	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bay	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Berrien	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Branch	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Calhoun	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Cass	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Chippewa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clinton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eaton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Genesee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grand Traverse	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hillsdale	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Houghton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ingham	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ionia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Isabella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Jackson	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Kalamazoo	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Kent	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lake	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lapeer	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lenawee	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Livingston	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Macomb	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Manistee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mason	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mecosta	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Menominee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Midland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Monroe	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Montcalm	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Muskegon	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Newaygo	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oakland	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oceana	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Osceola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ottawa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Saginaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sanilac	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Shiawassee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
St. Clair	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
St. Joseph	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tuscola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Van Buren	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washtenaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wayne	----	----	----	2	1	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wexford	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. Eastern District	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. Western District	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

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Table No. 18.—*Showing the Counties from which the Convicts came who were discharged from Michigan State Prison during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1876; the terms of sentence they had served out, and the aggregate of such terms.*

COUNTIES.		6 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	1 Year.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 9 months.	2 Years.	2 Years 3 months.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	898 3-12	5	5 3-12	1 8-12	57	1 2-12	7 6-12	1 4-12	34 6-12	1 8-12	3 6-12	126	----
Total No. of convicts	311	10	7	2	57	1	6	1	23	1	2	63	----
Allegan	3	----	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Alpena	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Barry	6	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Bay	6	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	4	----
Berrien	7	----	------	2	----	------	1	1	1	------	------	----	----
Branch	6	1	1	------	----	------	1	------	1	1	------	----	----
Calhoun	5	1	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Cass	8	----	------	------	2	------	1	------	3	------	------	1	----
Cheboygan	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Chippewa	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Clinton	3	----	------	------	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	----	----
Eaton	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Genesee	7	----	------	------	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
G'd Traverse	1	----	1	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Gratiot	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Hillsdale	11	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	2	------	------	7	----
Houghton	5	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Huron	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Ingham	5	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Ionia	9	1	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Isabella	1	1	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Jackson	6	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	----	----
Kalamazoo	24	----	------	------	4	1	1	------	1	------	------	11	1
Kent	39	2	1	------	12	------	------	------	5	------	2	6	----
Keweenaw	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Lake	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Lapeer	3	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Lenawee	8	1	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	4	----
Lvingston	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Macomb	2	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Manistee	2	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Marquette	7	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Mason	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Mecosta	2	----	------	------	----	------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----
Menominee	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Midland	5	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Monroe	4	----	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Montcalm	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	1	------	------	----	----
Muskegon	3	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	1	------	------	2	----
Newaygo	1	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Oakland	7	----	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Oceana	2	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Ontonagon	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Osceola	1	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Ottawa	4	----	2	------	----	------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----
Presque Isle	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Saginaw	12	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	2	------	------	4	----
Sanilac	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Shiawassee	6	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
St. Clair	6	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
St. Joseph	6	----	------	------	3	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	----
Tuscola	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
Van Buren	10	1	------	------	3	------	------	------	1	------	------	----	----
Washtenaw	7	----	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----
Wayne	47	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	12	----
Wexford	------	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----
U. S. E. District	4	----	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	----
U. S. W. District	2	----	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	----

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Table No. 18.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 9 months.	3 Years.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years 9 months.	5 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years 8 months.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	2 4-12	40	5 6-12	117	....	3 4-12	45 6-12	60	4 6-12	..	105	1 6-12	30	..	..
Total No. of convicts	1	16	2	39	....	1	13	15	1	..	21	1	5	..	..
Allegan	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Alpena	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Barry	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Bay	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Berrien	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Branch	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Calhoun	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Cass	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Cheboygan	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Chippewa	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Clinton	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Eaton	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Genesee	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Grand Traverse	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Gratiot	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Hillsdale	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Houghton	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Huron	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Ingham	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Ionia	.....	1	.....	1	....	.....	3	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Isabella	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Jackson	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	1	1	.....	..	..
Kalamazoo	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	2	.....	.....	..	..
Kent	.....	5	.....	3	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	3	.....	.....	..	..
Keweenaw	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Lake	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Lapeer	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	2	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Lenawee	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Livingston	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Macomb	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Manistee	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Marquette	.....	....	.....	5	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Mason	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Mecosta	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Menominee	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Midland	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	..	..
Monroe	.....	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Montcalm	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Muskegon	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Newaygo	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Oakland	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	2	.....	1	..	..
Oceana	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Ontonagon	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Osceola	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Ottawa	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Presque Isle	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Saginaw	1	....	.....	2	....	1	.....	....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Sanilac	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Shiawassee	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	2	....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
St. Clair	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	1	.....	1	..	..
St. Joseph	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Tuscola	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Van Buren	.....	2	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
Washtenaw	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Wayne	.....	2	.....	13	....	.....	3	1	.....	..	2	.....	2	..	..
Wexford	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
U. S. E. District	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	..	..
U. S. W. District	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..

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Table No. 18.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	7 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	25 Years.	30 Years.	Until discharged.	Life, at hard labor.	Life, solitary, at hard labor.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	35	----	8	----	90	12	----	45	----	----	----	20	----	25	--	--	----	----
Total No. of convicts	5	----	1	----	9	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	1	--	--	1	1
Allegan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Alpena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Barry	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Bay	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Berrien	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Branch	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Calhoun	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Cass	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Cheboygan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Chippewa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	----
Clinton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Eaton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Genesee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Grand Traverse	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Gratiot	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Hillsdale	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Houghton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Huron	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Ingham	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Ionia	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Isabella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Jackson	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Kalamazoo	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Kent	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Keweenaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Lake	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Lapeer	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Lenawee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Livingston	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Macomb	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Manistee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Marquette	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	----	----
Mason	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Mecosta	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Menominee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Midland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Monroe	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Montcalm	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Muskegon	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Newaygo	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Oakland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Oceana	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Ontonagon	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Osceola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Ottawa	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Presque Isle	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Saginaw	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Sanilac	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Shiawassee	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
St. Clair	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
St. Joseph	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	---
Tuscola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Van Buren	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
Washtenaw	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	--	--	----	----
Wayne	1	----	----	----	5	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1
Wexford	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
U. S. E. District	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----
U. S. W. District	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----

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Table No. 19.—*Showing the Number of Convicts sentenced to the Michigan State Prison from each of the Counties named whose terms of sentence had not expired at the close of day, September 30, 1876.*

COUNTIES.		6 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	1 Year.	1 Year 2 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year 4 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 8 months.	1 Year 9 months.	2 Years.	2 Years 3 months.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	3,987 2-12	1 6-12	1 6-12	2 6-12	51	....	6 3-12	....	48	1 8-12	1 9-12	248	6 9-12
Total No. of convicts	841	3	2	3	51	....	5	....	32	1	1	124	3
Allegan	8	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Alpena	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barry	10	.....	.....	.....	2	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bay	28	1	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Berrien	24	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	3	.....	1	3	.....
Branch	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Calhoun	38	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Cass	11	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Cheboygan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Eaton	14	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Genesee	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	5	1	.....	6	.....
Hillsdale	15	.....	.....	.....	4	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Houghton	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingham	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Ionia	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Isabella	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	35	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	10	.....
Kalamazoo	25	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Kent	67	.....	1	.....	9	....	1	....	6	.....	.....	8	.....
Keweenaw	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lenawee	33	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	10	.....
Livingston	3	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macomb	8	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manistee	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	4	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecosta	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Menominee	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Midland	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	13	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Montcalm	10	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Muskegon	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Newaygo	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	39	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	8	.....
Oceana	3	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ontonagon	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	15	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Saginaw	37	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	8	.....
Sanilac	7	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shiawassee	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	11	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
St. Joseph	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Tuscola	4	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren	10	.....	1	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Washtenaw	8	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wayne	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Wexford	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. E. District	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
U. S. W. District	6	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Table No. 19.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	2 Years 4 months.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 9 months.	3 Years.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years 9 months.	5 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years 8 months.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	----	80	----	305	6 6-12	3 4-12	42	276	36	4 9-12	575	---	114	13	6 8-12
Total No. of convicts	----	32	----	135	2	1	12	69	8	1	115	----	19	2	1
Allegan	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	----	1	------	----	----	----	----	------
Alpena	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Barry	----	1	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Bay	----	----	----	4	2	------	----	----	1	------	6	----	----	----	------
Berrien	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	1	1	4	----	1	1	------
Branch	----	----	----	3	------	------	----	1	----	------	2	----	1	----	------
Calhoun	----	----	----	6	------	------	1	4	1	------	4	----	1	----	------
Cass	----	1	----	2	------	1	----	----	----	------	----	----	1	----	------
Cheboygan	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Chippewa	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Clinton	----	2	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Eaton	----	1	----	2	------	------	----	1	1	------	2	----	1	----	------
Genesee	----	2	----	4	------	------	3	1	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Hillsdale	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	------	4	----	----	----	------
Houghton	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	3	----	----	----	------
Huron	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Ingham	----	1	----	4	------	------	1	5	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
Ionia	----	4	----	2	------	------	3	1	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
Isabella	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Jackson	----	----	----	4	------	------	----	4	----	------	4	----	1	----	------
Kalamazoo	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	2	1	------	2	----	----	----	------
Kent	----	6	----	7	------	------	2	9	----	------	7	----	1	1	1
Keweenaw	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Lake	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Lapeer	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	2	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Lenawee	----	----	----	6	------	------	----	----	----	------	6	----	----	----	------
Livingston	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	1	------	----	----	----	----	------
Macomb	----	----	----	4	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Manistee	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Marquette	----	----	----	3	------	------	----	----	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
Mason	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Mecosta	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	1	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Menominee	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Midland	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Monroe	----	----	----	2	------	------	----	2	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Montcalm	----	----	----	2	------	------	1	----	----	------	----	----	1	----	------
Muskegon	----	----	----	2	------	------	----	3	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
Newaygo	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Oakland	----	----	----	9	------	------	----	4	----	------	2	----	1	----	------
Oceana	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Ontonagon	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Osceola	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	1	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Ottawa	----	----	----	4	------	------	----	1	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Saginaw	----	5	----	5	------	------	1	5	----	------	4	----	----	----	------
Sanilac	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
Shiawassee	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	2	----	------	2	----	1	----	------
St. Clair	----	----	----	2	------	------	----	----	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
St. Joseph	----	1	----	2	------	------	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	------
Tuscola	----	1	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Van Buren	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	2	1	------	----	----	----	----	------
Washtenaw	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
Wayne	----	----	----	44	------	------	----	18	----	------	33	----	8	----	------
Wexford	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------
U. S. E. District	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	----	----	------	2	----	----	----	------
U. S. W. District	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	4	----	1	----	------

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Table No. 19.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	7 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	25 Years.	30 Years.	Until discharged.	Life, at hard labor.	Life, solitary, at hard labor.
Aggregate of terms of sentence	294	30	96	18	590	84	56	360	32	17	18	140	21	150	150	--	--	----
Total No. of convicts	42	4	12	2	59	7	4	24	2	1	1	7	1	6	5	1	15	26
Allegan	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	----
Alpena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Barry	----	----	3	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Bay	2	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	1
Berrien	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	1
Branch	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	----
Calhoun	3	----	----	----	4	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	3
Cass	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Cheboygan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	----
Chippewa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Clinton	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Eaton	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	--	----
Genesee	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Hillsdale	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	----
Houghton	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	1
Huron	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Ingham	2	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1
Ionia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Isabella	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Jackson	1	----	1	----	3	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Kalamazoo	1	1	1	----	3	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	--	--	1
Kent	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	--	--	1
Kewecnaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Lake	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Lapeer	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1
Lenawee	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1
Livingston	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Macomb	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Manistee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Marquette	2	----	----	----	4	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	--	1	----
Mason	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Mecosta	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1
Menominee	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Midland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Monroe	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Montcalm	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Muskegon	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	1	----
Newaygo	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	1
Oakland	1	----	----	----	5	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	2	1
Oceana	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Ontonagon	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Osceola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Ottawa	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1
Saginaw	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	----
Sanilac	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	2
Shiawassee	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
St. Clair	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
St. Joseph	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Tuscola	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Van Buren	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
Washtenaw	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	1
Wayne	17	----	----	----	13	1	----	7	----	----	----	1	1	3	1	1	4	8
Wexford	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
U. S. E. District	----	1	1	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----
U. S. W. District	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----

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Table No. 20.—*Showing the Counties from which Convicts have been Sentenced during the year just closed; the Crimes for which they were sent, and the Number from each county, and for each crime.*

| COUNTIES. | Aggregate. | Total against property. | Total against persons. | Arson. | CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. | | |

Table No. 20.—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. | | |

Table No. 20.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.				CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.																		
	Receivi'g Stolen Property.		Robbery.							Mayhem.		Murder.					Rape.						
	Receiving stolen property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Robbery.	Highway robbery.	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Delivering a challenge to fight a duel.	Incest.	Manslaughter.	Mayhem.	Assault with intent to disfigure.	Murder, first degree.	Murder, second degree.	Assault with intent to murder.	Assault with intent to kill and murder.	Assault with intent to kill.	Polygamy.	Rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape on a female child under the age of seven years.	Resisting an officer.	Assault and resisting an officer.	Seduction.
Totals	5	1	6	1	4	8	1	7	7	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	4
Allegan					1																		
Alpena																							
Barry																							
Bay	2					1					1										1		
Berrien									1														
Branch					1			1															
Calhoun												2										1	
Cass			1																				
Chippewa																							
Clinton																		2					
Eaton						1																	
Genesee						1																	
Grand Trav.																							
Hillsdale						3			1														
Houghton																							
Ingham														1									
Ionia									1										1				
Isabella																							
Jackson								1															
Kalamazoo			1														1						
Kent					1								1										
Lake																			1				
Lapeer																							
Lenawee					1		1							1			1						1
Livingston																							
Macomb								1															
Manistee								1															
Mason								1															
Mecosta																							
Menominee																							
Midland																							
Monroe													1							1			1
Montcalm									1				1						1				
Muskegon																1							
Newaygo																			1				
Oakland				1						1					1				1				1
Oceana								1															
Osceola						1																	
Ottawa								1				1											
Saginaw														1									
Sanilac			1																				
Shiawassee																							
St. Clair		1												1					1				
St. Joseph			1																				
Tuscola																							
Van Buren						1																	
Washtenaw									1														
Wayne	3		2						2										1				1
Wexford																							
U. S. E. Dist.																							
U. S. W. Dist.																							

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Table No. 21.—*Showing the lengths of terms of convicts sentenced to the Michigan State Prison during the year just closed, the crimes for which they were sent, the number for each term and for each crime, and the difference of sentence for like crimes; also average length of terms except for life.*

TERMS.	Aggregate.	Total against property.	Total against persons.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.												
					BURGLARY.											
				Arson.	Burglary.	Attempt at burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Breaking and entering dwelling-house in daytime with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a store in night-time.	Breaking and entering a store in the night with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering store in the night-time with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a shop in the night-time with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering an office in the night-time with intent to commit larceny.	Accessory to burglary and larceny.	Possessing burglars' tools.	Passing counterfeit note.
Average of terms..	3 2-12	2 11-12	4 9-12	6 3-12	3 9-12	2	5 7-12	1 3-12	15	5	5 6-12	7 9-12	6	2	2	5
Totals	364	306	58	4	37	1	9	1	1	7	2	3	1	1	2	2
Life, solitary, at hard labor.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
20 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
18 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
15 years.....	6	5	1	1	2	..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
12 years.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
10 years.....	10	2	8	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
8 years.....	3	2	1	.....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
7 years 6 months...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
7 years.....	15	9	6	.....	2	..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	..	..
6 years.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	..	..	..
5 years.....	33	30	3	1	4	..	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	..	..	2
4 years 9 months...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
4 years 6 months...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
4 years.....	23	21	2	.....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
3 years 6 months...	4	3	1	.....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
3 years.....	63	54	9	1	6	..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
2 years 6 months...	14	12	2	.....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
2 years 3 months...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
2 years.....	74	69	5	1	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	..
1 year 9 months.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
1 year 8 months.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
1 year 6 months.....	23	21	2	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	..	..
1 year 3 months.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
1 year.....	59	50	9	.....	5	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
10 months	5	5	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
9 months	5	4	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
6 months.....	6	5	1	.....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..

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Table No. 21.—CONTINUED.

TERMS.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																			
	EMBEZZLEMENT.				FALSE PRETENSES.				FORGERY.					INJURY TO PROPERTY.						
	Embezzlement.	Embezzling letters.	Embezzling letters containing articles of value from a postoffice.	Threatening communications to extort money.	False pretenses.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	Obtaining goods and chattels by means of false pretenses.	Forgery.	Forgery and uttering.	Uttering a forged order.	Uttering false forged notes.	Uttering and publishing a forged instrument.	Obstructing a railroad.	Cutting timber without permission.	Malicious injury to dwelling.	Malicious trespass.	Larceny.	Larceny, and being a common thief.
Average of terms.	5	1	2	2	1 2-12	3 6-12	1 8-12	1	2 8-12	2	1	1	3	2	1	2 9-12	1	2 3-12	10
Totals	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	107	1
Life, solitary, at hard labor	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
20 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
18 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
15 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
12 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
10 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	1
8 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
7 years 6 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
7 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	1	--
6 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
5 years	1	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	5	--
4 years 9 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
4 years 6 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
4 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	8	--
3 years 6 months	----	----	----	----	------	1	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
3 years	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	14	--
2 years 6 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	6	--
2 years 3 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
2 years	----	----	1	1	------	------	2	----	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	------	--	27	--
1 year 9 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	1	--
1 year 8 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	------	--
1 year 6 months	----	----	----	----	2	------	------	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	11	--
1 year 3 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	3	--
1 year	----	1	----	----	2	------	1	1	2	--	1	1	--	--	1	------	--	21	--
10 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	5	--
9 months	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	2	--
6 months	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	3	--

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Table No. 21.—CONTINUED.

TERMS.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																				
	LARCENY.																		RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.		ROBBERY.	
	Larceny from a dwelling.	Stealing from a dwelling in the day-time.	Larceny at a store.	Grand larceny.	Compound larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Larceny from dwelling in day-time.	Larceny from store in day-time.	Stealing from store in day-time.	Larceny at a fire.	Entering dwelling-house in night-time and stealing therefrom.	Entering dwelling-house in day-time with intent to steal.	Prison breaking.	Stealing letters from postoffice.	Perjury.	Receiving stolen property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Robbery.	Highway robbery.
Av. of terms.	1 10-12	1	2	2 9-12	1 3-12	2	3 1-12	2 2-12	3	2	5	3	1	3 6-12	3 1-12	3	3	4 9-12	1
Totals	3	2	1	37	2	7	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	6	1
Life, solitary, at hard labor	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
20 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
18 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
15 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
12 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
10 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	1
8 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
7 years 6 months	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
7 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	2	--
6 years	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
5 years	------	--	--	2	------	--	3	------	--	--	1	----	--	1	------	1	--	2	--
4 years 9 months	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
4 years 6 months	------	--	--	1	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
4 years	------	--	--	8	------	1	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	1	--	--	------	--
3 years 6 months	------	--	--	1	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
3 years	1	--	--	9	------	1	6	1	1	--	----	1	--	1	------	3	1	1	--
2 years 6 months	------	--	--	2	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	1	------	--	--	------	--
2 years 3 months	------	--	--	1	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
2 years	1	--	1	5	------	2	5	1	--	1	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
1 year 9 months	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
1 year 8 months	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
1 year 6 months	------	--	--	2	1	--	------	1	--	--	----	----	--	------	1	--	--	------	--
1 year 3 months	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	1	--
1 year	------	2	--	5	1	3	------	------	--	--	----	----	1	------	------	1	--	------	--
10 months	------	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
9 months	------	--	--	1	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--
6 months	1	--	--	------	------	--	------	------	--	--	----	----	--	------	------	--	--	------	--

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Table No. 21.—CONTINUED.

TERMS.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.																								
							MAYHEM.		MURDER.							RAPE.									
	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Delivering a challenge to fight a duel.	Incest.	Manslaughter.	Mayhem.	Assault with intent to disfigure.	Murder, first degree.	Murder, second degree.	Assault with intent to murder.	Assault with intent to kill and murder.	Assault with intent to kill.	Polygamy.	Rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to commit rape on a female child under the age of seven years.	Resisting an officer.	Assault and resisting an officer.	Seduction.						
Average of terms.	1 5-12	1 11-12	1	6 9-12	5 4-12	3	10	..	11	7 4-12	20	3	2	7	6 4-12	3	1 6-12	5	2 1-12						
Totals	4	8	1	7	7	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	4						
Life, solitary, at hard labor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	3	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
20 years	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	1	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
18 years	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
15 years	.....	.....	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
12 years	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
10 years	.....	.....	..	.....	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	....	.....	..	.....						
8 years	.....	.....	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
7 years 6 months	.....	.....	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
7 years	.....	.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
6 years	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
5 years	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	2	....	.....	1	.....						
4 years 9 months	.....	.....	..	.....	1	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
4 years 6 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
4 years	.....	1	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
3 years 6 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	1	....	.....	..	.....						
3 years	1	2	..	.....	1	1	..	..	..	.....	..	1	1	..	.....	1	.....	..	1						
2 years 6 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	.....	..	.....						
2 years 3 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
2 years	.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	2						
1 year 9 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
1 year 8 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
1 year 6 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	1	..	1						
1 year 3 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
1 year	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	1	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
10 months	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
9 months	1	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						
6 months	.....	1	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....						

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REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—It is fortunately true, the duties of a Prison Chaplain exert a vigorous influence on himself; and that influence gives him an interest in his work, and makes him speak of it as if interested in his duties. If this be not so, his yearly reports shrivel to the limit of official formality. And it would be well for the officer, and for the convict, if it were *quite* impossible for a Chaplain to lose either interest or faith in the daily routine of his service. And it *is* very *nearly* impossible to lose heart or interest, even in duties so constantly recurring, because our work is imperative. There is so much at stake; so much to be rescued from the deceits of dissipation and established in the virtues of sober industry, and of religious culture. And, realizing all this may depend on the results of a commitment; attention will not willingly suffer itself to be diverted from its purpose. There is heart, whether good or ill, no need to say, in all that passes under ones eye, or comes to ones knowledge in a prison: responsibility and interest invite and compel us to be awake, and to care for what is passing here. The lively thinking, and the nervous unrest of the place, cropping out in the most singular plans, working and interworking every moment and on every side of prison life, present incentives to the faithful discharge of the daily duties of the year. All things here are full of meaning. Every day, and each heart is freighted with its own, its peculiar purposes. Each event bristles with design, though it may appear to have no connection whatever. A few men may seem to lie dead, and nearly buried in the ruins of their fall. But their deadness is only in appearace, or for a moment. Suddenly they rise up and put forth efforts, and cherish plans almost unthought of, and as nearly hopeless. Every prisoner here is nursing some vital forces of his own, and, is intent on keeping them fully even with the events of the day.

Attempting to control, or to influence certain prisoners, we find them as a ship in a malestrom, or, in a direct, or controlling current. From this cause, all efforts to bring them into the harbor of reason, or of rational faith, are failures, or for the time, seem to be failures. But these willful, or shattered men must receive as ready, and as kindly care as the more teachable, or those who yield to the influence of discipline more readily, and invest its results with better judgment. The individuals composing this class are the victims of conditions, or the subjects of willfulness, but with no censure for being what they have become, all is done which we can do for them, and, at the time, they are legally discharged. But after a few months, here they are again, measuring off the stretches of a new sentence, objects alike of pity, of aversion, and of care. Duty and effort in respect to them remain the same, however, redemption, training, encouragement; bringing them if possible to good fruit-

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bearing, though never so late in life. "While a man lives he may mend," is a proverb which should never be forgotten in prison service. To such as these, the prison is a refuge, and none should grudge them its cold protection, its strange sympathies, or its formal helps. The present, or a following sentence, may exhibit the closing scene of their crimes, and of their criminal suffering. One term, however, is enough for most men. Then they go out sufficiently instructed, and with experience enough to meet what remains of the conflict of life, with reasonable hopes of success. The gratifying intelligence often comes, bringing assurance,—the men discharged are industrious, and in some instances, endeavoring to serve God "in spirit and in truth," as in square integrity. And it is hoped they are bringing forth fruits fit to be called those of repentance. For which, let us "thank God and take courage."

THE PRISON SCHOOL

is the same as at last report, or so nearly the same as to call for no special exhibit the present year, only to say, the effectiveness and order of the school have evidently improved. And the point must still be urged, the State owes something better to itself in the way of a prison school, than has yet been provided. What is now wanting is a suitable room. And this may soon be ready for use. The illiterate or partially educated men *must* be taught *while they are here*. For this purpose something in better form is needed. Some arrangement which will secure competent instruction, and enforce close and methodical study. This is needed to instruct and train the man; and, it is due from the State to itself; and further, such a school as is suggested would scarcely be second as a means of prison discipline. It must not be thought premature to say systematic study under competent instruction, should be as much a requirement of prison law, and as firm a prison regulation, as the law and the rules which carry out the sentence to hard labor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters formerly written in the school-room are now written in the cells, or at the cots, of those who do their own writing. Those who cannot write go to the school-room where their letters are written for them by prisoners selected for that purpose, the work being done under the immediate care of a keeper.

THE LIBRARY

is very nearly the same in value as at the time of your last report. It has been kept in that condition by re-binding worn but readable volumes, and by the purchase of a few—forty-two—new books, and by the binding of some volumes of the better magazines. The Library is in constant use, for prisoners will read a large share of their spare time; and it is encouraging to know that a wholesome influence and firm control will bring into comparative disuse the lighter and less remunerative reading.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.

The weekly and the monthly issues of the press are in use in the prison. Convicts are permitted to provide literary, religious, scientific and secular reading for themselves, being subject in all cases to control in the matter of selecting papers and periodicals and bound volumes. And it is gratifying that, so far at least, the admission of this selected reading appears to be a safe and a useful privilege—a privilege highly prized, a *luxury* indeed, for which the men are anxious to pay the full price in honest labor.

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STATISTICS.

The School.

Teachers in school	37
Scholars in school	186

Time, each session—one hour.

Aggregate time teaching, each session—6 days 1 hour.

Aggregate time for the last six months of the year—6 months 10 days 2 hours,

Aggregate time of study each session—31 days.

Aggregate time for the last six months of the year—2 years 8 months 6 days.

This statement is made by the rule of six hours to each day, and twenty-five days to each month.

Number taught in reaning, 41; number taught in writing, 34; number taught in arithmetic, 67; number taught in scripture, 44.

Correspondence.

Letters mailed during the last six months of the year	4,405
Postage on letters mailed, same time	$132 75
Letters received, same time	4,006

Papers and Periodicals.

Received on regular subscription, same time	10,827
Transient papers and periodicals, same time	2,498
Total papers and periodicals, six months	13,325

There is something which is grateful to one's heart in prison service. It is a pleasure to do what can be done for the State in the care of its criminal offenders. But, the pleasure of doing for the prisoner himself, ought, perhaps, to be greater, and sometimes it seems so. It is a pleasure to see a man, who, when received, was a reviler of God's truth, discharged a believer in Christ. And it is a pleasure to see one, who, when received, was illiterate to a lamentable degree, but when discharged, able to read, write and make his own arithmetical calculation. These are positive and permanent results of prison labor. With solid satisfaction we know these results aid in preparing the man to make a good record in the world after he is discharged. These results are also a protection to the people; and further, by preventing re-arrests and re-imprisonments, a saving to the State, as to the man discharged. To look upon *this* picture, is a pleasure and it is strengthening. One feels as if better prepared for the future tasks of his position, when he sees this result. But, to look upon the present, or to anticipate the future, presented by long-time men, and by life men, is, in some cases, distressing and enervating. Some prisoners under life, or very long sentence, indurate and remain unmoved, impenitent and incorrigible; others soften, yield and live a life of meekness and self-denial. Uncomplaining, except through the appeal of penitence, submission, or of blank despair. One cannot but wish some legal provision gave these men a star of hope. It may be something will eventually be done for them. There is no humanity, nor any hope of reform in a greatly extended sentence, or in a sentence limited only by the death line, regarded as such only. No reform, I

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repeat, nor humanity in a long sentence, simply because it is long. Nor can ethical romance, or natural religion, invest the presence, the daily care of this class of prisoners with a feeling of moral luxury, or religious satisfaction. I love to try to meet my duties to this class of men, and feel thankful if at any time I do anything for them. But to see the penitent, the subdued, and those evidently harmless, retained, helpless and hopeless, is grievous, painfully grievous. Hold firmly, and guard most vigilantly the unyielding and the vicious. Keep *them* to the last moment of their *time*, or until *death* shall put an end to their life in prison, and then let the life man pass to eternal or final judgment, and the long-time men pass to re-arrest and re-imprisonment; but for the other I ask, Is there no way, and may none be opened, by which to release a man who has been punished quite enough? In closing this report, it is a grateful privilege to recognize the uniform courtesy, the support, and the *assistance* of *all* officers connected with the prison; also, the consistent respect exhibited by prisoners.

I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly,

GEO. H. HICKOX,

Chaplain Michigan State Prison.

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REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors, Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you in accordance with the law, the annual report of the sanitary condition of the Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876:

The report necessarily divides itself into two portions. The statistical information which will be found contained in the tables appended, and the history of the work of the year as evolved from the day to day experience of the hospital and dispensary.

THE WORK.

The year has shown progression and improvement in everything relating to the systematizing and recording the business of the office. This is due in part to the adoption of some general rules which have been instituted by the prison management during the year, to a more thorough compliance with the law, and to some extent, perhaps, to a fuller experience in prison work, and to the constant supervision and attention which the duties of the position now demand. Without, however, referring directly to any changes, I shall state simply the present method of carrying on the work. The sick-call which commences the duties of the day, is now attended to in the morning directly after breakfast, and before the men are sent to the shop. As they leave the dining room, every man who wishes, is given permission to visit the dispensary. He is there examined, and according to his condition sent to the shop, to his cell, or to the hospital, and treated as his case demands. The man's number, the diagnosis of his complaint, the prescription, his shop, and the disposition made of him are all entered in a book known as the "Hospital Prescription Record," and it is from this book that Table No. 1 is prepared.

All the men excused are still further accounted for in the book known as the "Daily Record of Convicts Unfit for Duty," the summary of which, forms Table No. 2.

In this as kept daily, the number of men unfit for duty is shown from each assignment in the prison. The table as shown includes Sundays, which is the duplicate in nearly every detail of Saturday's report.

To show more plainly the difference in the whole amount of sickness for each month, and also to illustrate the prevalence during the different seasons of the year, of the two most prominent classes of disease—those of the digestive and of the respiratory organs—a diagram has been prepared which is added to this report. The "Unfit for Duty" is taken from the monthly summary in Table No. 2. Lines "2" and "3" show the number of cases simply.

I may state here that the responsibility of excusing men from work on account of sickness, rests entirely on this office. Each keeper is notified every

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morning of the number of men unfit for duty from his shop, and his report at night must correspond with the report which is made out in this office and sent to the Deputy.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature in relation to the duties of the Prison Physician, provides that he shall keep a record of the convicts admitted to the hospital on account of sickness, their name and age, color, nativity, residence before conviction, occupation, crime, sentence, county sent from, habits of life, when received and discharged, diagnosis of disease and treatment.

Table No. 3, shows the number and classification of cases admitted. It is impossible to make a more extended summary, the book being kept only for reference. This book was not obtained until part of the year was passed, and shows only for the last six months.

There has also been kept since April 1st, in connection with the office, an examination record of convicts received in prison. The purpose of this book was to put in more reliable and complete form the condition of the convict upon admission, while it might be found in a measure at least, what were his family predispositions, and what disease might develop after confinement, from previous habits of life.

As complete a summary as could be made of the 161 received in the last six months, appears as Table No. 4.

The number of deaths in the prison during the year, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, has been seven, a mortality per thousand of the 1146 confined of 6.1. This is by no means, however, the true mortality of the prison; nine men have been pardoned during the year to go home to die, and two died immediately after the expiration of their sentence from diseases contracted in prison. All of these should be counted, if it is wished to give any scientific value to the report, in the mortality of the prison.

Table No. 6 shows the true mortality report, which I have tried to make as complete as possible, and it is, I consider, the most important of the series. Reckoning the four unheard from as dead, it shows a mortality of 15.7 per thousand.

The table is too small for any generalizing, and I only call attention to the high per cent. of deaths shown from consumption as an example of its universal fatality in prisons.

Gentlemen, I have thus endeavored to present to you some idea of the work gone over during the year. It has been but a beginning, but I hope a worthy one. I have meant that it should prove the starting point for the accumulation of reliable trustworthy statistics from which in the years to come some theories, I might better say scientific knowledge of prison life, its diseases and mortality, may be derived.

Much, very much, is left out, much remains yet to study and gather up that is really important. I trust, however, that an effort at least will be made during the coming year to bring some of it into notice.

Gentlemen, thanking you for the kindness and courtesy shown me in all our relations, and appreciating the friendly support of all the officers of the prison, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN L. KIMBALL.

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Table No. 2.—*Monthly Report of Sick, Wounded, and Insane, in Michigan State Prison, for year ending September 30, 1876.*

MONTHS.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.											
	THIS REPORT.									IN ASYLUM.		
	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	Total.	Whole No. in Prison.	Per Cent Unfit for Duty.	Per Cent Sick from Disease Contracted in Prison.	Insane.	Attendants.	Total.
Total	5,113	3,262	1,362	3,848	4,238	17,823	298,279	6	3.1	4,238	734	4,972
October	119	94	226	107	306	852	24,772	3.4	1.3	306	62	368
November	61	188	182	72	272	775	24,171	3.2	1.3	272	60	332
December	28	160	152	33	317	690	25,046	2.7	1.1	317	62	379
January	122	329	128	117	372	1,068	25,074	4.3	2	372	62	434
February	287	182	58	315	348	1,190	23,495	5	2.3	348	58	406
March	235	274	93	888	349	1,839	25,334	7.3	3.1	349	62	421
April	621	320	90	660	390	2,081	24,505	8.5	3.6	390	60	450
May	647	342	93	528	403	2,013	25,641	8	3.4	403	62	465
June	587	451	90	376	356	1,860	24,840	7.5	3.3	356	62	418
July	433	351	93	332	397	1,606	25,598	6.1	2.7	397	62	459
August	1,262	265	93	224	374	2,218	25,236	9.1	4	374	62	436
September	710	306	65	196	354	1,631	24,567	6.6	3	354	60	414

Table No. 2.—CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.																	
	SICK.			RECEIVED SINCE LAST REPORT.							DISCHARGED SINCE LAST REPORT.							
	In Hospital.	In Cells.	Total.	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	Transfer.	Total.	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	By Death.	Transfer.	Total.
Total	4,153	9,432	13,585	704	162	4	156	3	34	1,063	688	148	1	140	2	3	34	1,016
October	304	242	546	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.....
November	242	261	503	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.....
December	230	143	373	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.....
January	347	349	696	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.....
February	318	523	841	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.....
March	307	1,183	1,490	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.....
April	409	1,282	1,691	143	34	3	126	....	4	310	124	23	....	95	..	..	4	246
May	460	1,150	1,610	68	20	1	29	....	6	124	67	18	....	35	..	..	6	126
June	366	1,138	1,504	72	32	....	....	....	10	114	70	29	....	3	..	1	10	113
July	284	925	1,209	96	24	....	....	2	6	128	99	27	....	4	..	1	6	137
August	495	1,349	1,844	245	19	....	....	....	8	272	231	19	....	1	2	1	8	262
September	391	886	1,277	80	33	....	1	1	....	115	97	32	1	2	..	..	..	132

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Table No. 2.—CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.												EMPLOYED IN HOSPITAL.			
	DEATHS.						REMAINING.									
	From Sickness.	From Wounds or Injuries.	From Aged and Infirm.	From other Causes.	From Insane.	Total.	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	Total.	As Steward.	As Attendants.	As Cooks.	Total.
Total	6	1	----	----	----	7	5,113	3,262	1,362	3,848	4,238	17,823	366	979	713	2,058
October	1	1	----	----	----	2	119	94	226	107	306	852	31	62	31	124
November	----	----	----	----	----	----	61	188	182	72	272	775	30	60	57	147
December	----	----	----	----	----	----	28	160	152	33	317	690	31	62	62	155
January	2	----	----	----	----	2	122	329	128	117	372	1,068	31	62	62	155
February	----	----	----	----	----	----	287	182	58	315	348	1,190	29	95	58	182
March	----	----	----	----	----	----	235	274	93	888	349	1,839	31	68	62	161
April	----	----	----	----	----	----	621	320	90	660	390	2,081	30	87	30	147
May	----	----	----	----	----	----	647	342	93	528	403	2,013	31	93	62	186
June	1	----	----	----	----	1	587	451	90	376	356	1,860	30	81	60	171
July	1	----	----	----	----	1	433	351	93	332	397	1,606	31	93	76	200
August	1	----	----	----	----	1	1,262	265	93	224	374	2,218	31	96	93	220
September	----	----	----	----	----	----	710	306	65	196	354	1,631	30	120	60	210

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Table No. 3.—*Summary of Diseases treated and Days lost in Hospital Six months ending September 30, 1876.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.	SPECIFIC DISEASES.	TOTALS.				APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
		Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Deaths.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Deaths.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Deaths.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Deaths.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Deaths.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Deaths.	Continued Cases.	Days Lost.	New Cases.	Deaths.
	Totals	--	101	1,329	3	--	21	167	--	11	11	319	--	8	7	193	1	1	10	104	1	3	35	366	1	7	180	10	--
Acute Infectious Diseases	Typhoid Fever	--	8	136	1	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	13	1	--	2	8	--	2	100	5	--
	Dysentery	--	32	236	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	3	--	--	3	10	--	--	28	223	--	--	----	--	--
	Erysipelas	--	1	13	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	13	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Ague	--	1	11	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	2	--	1	9	--	--
	Diarrhea	--	5	14	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	10	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	4	1	--
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Pneumonia	--	3	37	--	--	3	11	--	2	--	26	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Bronchitis	--	11	109	--	--	5	29	--	1	3	36	--	1	1	14	--	--	1	4	--	--	1	26	--	--	----	--	--
	Tonsillitis	--	1	10	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	5	--	1	5	--	--
	Phthisis	--	5	130	1	--	2	25	--	2	1	40	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	10	--	1	1	31	1	2	24	--	--
Diseases of Circulatory Organs	Varicose Veins	--	1	48	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	10	--	1	--	26	--	1	12	--	--
Diseases of Digestive Organs	Peritonitis	--	1	52	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	26	--	1	--	26	--	--	----	--	--
	Taenia	--	1	8	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	8	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Colic	--	1	7	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	7	1	--
	Cirrhosis of liver	--	1	27	1	--	--	----	--	--	1	26	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Icterus	--	1	26	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
Diseases of Nervous System	Hypochondria	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs	Foreign Body in Urethra	--	1	64	--	--	1	12	--	1	--	26	--	1	--	26	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
Diseases of Locomotive Apparatus	Rheumatism	--	9	89	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	24	--	1	1	38	--	--	1	5	--	--	1	19	--	--	3	1	--
Diseases of the Skin	Urticaria	--	2	16	--	--	1	6	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	10	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
Diseases of the Eye	Strabismus	--	1	3	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
Diseases of the Ear	Acute Infl. of Middle Ear	--	2	15	--	--	1	3	--	--	1	12	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
Surgical	Wounds	--	4	39	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	4	--	--	2	9	--	1	--	18	--	--	--	----	--	--	8	1	--
	Amputations	--	3	84	--	--	1	4	--	1	1	33	--	2	--	39	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	8	1	--
	Fistula-in-Ano	--	1	43	--	--	1	26	--	1	--	17	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Tumor	--	1	41	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	24	--	1	--	17	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Abscess	--	1	51	--	--	1	14	--	1	--	11	--	1	--	26	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Stricture	--	1	4	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Morbus Coxarius	--	1	52	--	--	1	26	--	1	--	26	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--
	Hemorrhoids	--	1	4	--	--	1	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	----	--	--	----	--	--

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Table No. 4.—*Summary of Examinations of Convicts Received during six Months ending September 30, 1876.*

MONTHS.	Total Number Received.	Average Age.	Average Height.		Average weight.	Color.			Average Sentence.		Condition when Received.		Number Had.			Time served in Prison prior to this conviction.		Number received that have served in prison before.	Av. Measurement of Chest.		Number received whose family history show consumptive predisposition.	Physical Condition of Parents.			
			Feet.	Inches.		White.	Mulatto.	Black.	Years.	Months.	Healthy.	Unhealthy.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Both Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Years.	Months.		Inspiration.	Expiration.		Father healthy.	Father unhealthy.	Mother healthy.	Mother unhealthy.
Totals	161	27.6	5	7	156	146	5	10	3	-----	151	10	15	17	11	100	11½	47	37½	35½	39	130	31	102	59
April	23	26	5	6	153	22	----	1	2	6	22	1	4	1	-----	11	8	6	38	36	7	18	5	13	10
May	26	25	5	7	166	24	1	1	3	7	25	1	2	-----	2	19	10	8	37½	35	3	20	6	16	10
June	35	30	5	7	143	33	1	1	3	4	33	2	1	3	3	30	1½	8	37	35	14	24	11	17	18
July	20	23	5	6	155	15	2	3	2	6	18	2	3	3	1	7	4	8	36	34½	5	16	4	14	6
August	15	30	5	8	152	15	----	----	3	6	15	-----	3	3	2	2	-----	5	39	37	4	14	1	12	3
September	42	31	5	7	161	37	1	4	2	9	33	4	2	7	3	30	-----	12	38	36	6	38	4	30	12

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Table No. 5.—[FORM 1.]—*Showing forms of Books and Blanks in Use in the Hospital, Descriptive Record of Convicts Received in and Discharged from Hospital on Account of Sickness, etc., on and after April 1st, 1876.*

DATE. 18—.	Numbers.	NAMES.	Age.	Color.	SEX. Male.	SEX. Female.	Nativity.	Residence before Conviction.	Occupation.	Crime.	SENTENCE. Years.	SENTENCE. Months.	County Sent From.	Habits of Life.	When Received.	When Discharged.	Disease.	Treatment.	REMARKS.

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[FORM 2.]

Physician's Descriptive and Examination Record of Convicts

DATE. 18—.	Number.	NAMES.	Age.	HEIGHT.		Eyes.	Hair.	Weight when Received.	Inspiration.	Expiration.	Color.	Nativity.	Occupation.	Crime.	SENTENCE.	
				Feet.	Inches.										Years.	Months.

[FORM 3.]

Daily Morning Report of Sick, Wounded

SHOPS.	Number of Men Employed.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					IN ASYLUM.			WHOLE NUMBER IN PRISON.	PER CENT. UNFIT FOR DUTY.	PER CENT. SICK FROM DISEASE CONTRACTED IN PRISON.	SICK.			RECEIVED IN HOSPITAL SINCE LAST REPORT.				
		From Sickness.	From Wounds or Injuries.	From Aged and Infirm.	From other Causes.	Total.	Insane.	Nurses.	Total.				In Hospital.	In Cell.	Total.	From Sickness.	From Wounds or Injuries,	From Aged and Infirm.	From other Causes.	Total.

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[FORM 2.]

Received in Michigan State Prison on and after April 1st, 1876.

Physical Condition of Parents.				Condition when Received.	Amount of Labor Capable of Performing.		Condition when Discharged.		Weight when Discharged.	Time Served before in Prison.	General Remarks.
Father Healthy.	Mother Healthy.	Father Unhealthy.	Mother Unhealthy.		Full.	Half.	Healthy.	Unhealthy.			

[FORM 3.]

and Insane in Michigan State Prison.

Discharged from Hospital since last Report.						Deaths.					Remaining in Hospital.				Employed in Hospital.				Remarks.
From Sickness.	From Wounds or Injuries.	From Aged and Infirm.	From other Causes.	By Death.	Total.	From Sickness.	From Aged and Infirm.	From Wounds or Injuries.	From other Causes.	Total.	From Sickness.	From Wounds or Injuries.	From Aged and Infirm.	Total.	As Steward.	As Attendants.	As Cooks.	Total.	

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[FORM 4.]

Consolidated Daily Report of Convicts unfit for duty by Sickness, Wounds and Injuries, etc., in Michigan State Prison, --------187--.

ASSIGNMENT.	LAST REPORT.						GAIN.							LOSS.							REMAINING.					
	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	Total.	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	By Transfer.	Total.	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	By Transfer.	Total.	By Sickness.	By Wounds or Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	
6 A																										
6 B																										
7																										

[FORM 5.]

Hospital Prescription Record.

Numbers.	U. S. Convicts.	Complaint.	Assignment.	Hospital.	Shop.	Cell.	Deaths.	Prescriptions.	Remarks.

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[FORM 6.]

Physician's Report of Convicts in Hospital ____, 187...

Last Report		
Received		
Total		
Discharged		
Remaining		

Numbers Received.....

.....

Numbers Discharged.....

.....

.....Physician.

[FORM 7.]

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE,
Michigan State Prison.....*187*...

Number.....Shop.....is excused from duty.

.....
Prison Physician.

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Table No. 6.—*Complete Mortality Report of Michig an*

Numbers.	When Sentenced.	Age when Received.	Age when Discharged.	Sentence		Time Served.		Condition when Received.		Habits of Life before Conviction.			Diseases.	How Discharged.		
				Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Healthy.	Unhealthy.	Abstainer.	Moderate.	Intemperate.		Pardoned.	Died.	Expiration of Sentence.
10	Aug. 17, 1861	42	56	Life	----	14	2	1	------	1	----	----	Wound of Orbit	----	1	----
14	Sept. 23, 1863	32	44	15	----	12	9	1	------	----	----	1	Cirrhosis of Liver	----	1	----
125	March 7, 1872	41	44	5	----	3	7	----	1	----	----	1	Phthisis	----	1	----
133	April 26, 1872	48	52	15	----	3	10	1	------	----	1	----	Phthisis	1	----	----
157	Oct. 29, 1872	20	24	5	----	3	11	1	------	1	----	----	Phthisis	1	----	----
199	Mar. 29, 1873	25	28	25	----	3	3	----	1	----	----	1	Phthisis	----	1	----
214	June 13, 1873	26	28	5	----	2	7	1	------	----	----	1	Phthisis	1	---	----
230	Aug. 15, 1873	46	47	5	----	1	4	----	1	----	----	1	Heart Disease	1	----	----
249	Oct. 11, 1873	23	25	2	6	1	11	1	------	----	1	----	Phthisis	1	----	----
267	Nov. 22, 1873	24	26	4	----	1	11	----	1	----	1	----	Phthisis	1	----	----
316	March 6, 1874	24	25	2	----	1	8	----	1	----	----	1	Typhoid Fever	----	----	1
418	Sept. 19, 1874	26	28	10	----	1	8	----	1	----	1	----	Phthisis	1	----	----
419	Sept. 26, 1874	26	28	2	----	1	8	1	------	1	----	----	Phthisis	----	----	1
515	Jan. 9, 1875	41	42	2	----	----	10	----	1	----	1	----	Heart Disease	1	----	----
542	Feb. 12, 1875	19	20	3	6	----	11	1	------	----	----	1	Perforation of Appendix Vermiformis	----	1	----
621	May 14, 1875	30	31	7	----	----	7	----	1	1	----	----	Cancer	1	----	----
772	Sept. 18, 1875	31	31	10	----	----	4	----	1	----	1	----	Pneumonia	----	1	----
777	Sept. 24, 1875	28	29	1	----	----	10	----	1	----	1	----	Typhoid Fever	----	1	----
	Total	--	--	----	----	----	----	8	10	4	7	7	----------	9	7	2

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State Prison for year ending September 30, 1876.

Known to have Died of those Pardoned.	Unheard from since Pardoned.	Died in Prison.	Died immediately after Expiration of Sentence.	Date of Death of those who Died in Prison.	First Coviction.	Second Conviction.	Third Conviction.	Fourth Conviction.	House Correction.	Reform School.	Other Prisons.	Total Convictions.	In what Shops Employed Previous to Discharge.
------	------	1	------	Oct. 14, 1875	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	State.
------	------	1	------	June 6, 1876	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Blacksmith.
------	------	1	------	Oct. 23, 1875	1	------	------	------	1	----	----	2	Polishing.
------	1	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Triphammer.
1	------	------	------	----------	------	1	------	------	------	1	----	3	Cabinet.
------	------	1	------	Aug. 4, 1876	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Triphammer.
------	1	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Cigar.
------	1	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Triphammer.
1	------	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Polishing.
1	------	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Cradle.
------	------	------	1	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Cooper.
------	1	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Triphammer.
------	------	------	1	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Triphammer.
1	------	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Grindstone.
------	------	1	------	Jan. 22, 1876	------	1	------	------	1	----	1	4	Cigar.
1	------	------	------	----------	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	State.
------	------	1	------	Jan. 5, 1876	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Paint shop.
------	------	1	------	July 29, 1876	1	------	------	------	------	----	----	1	Wagon.
5	4	7	2	----------	16	2	------	------	2	1	1	24	

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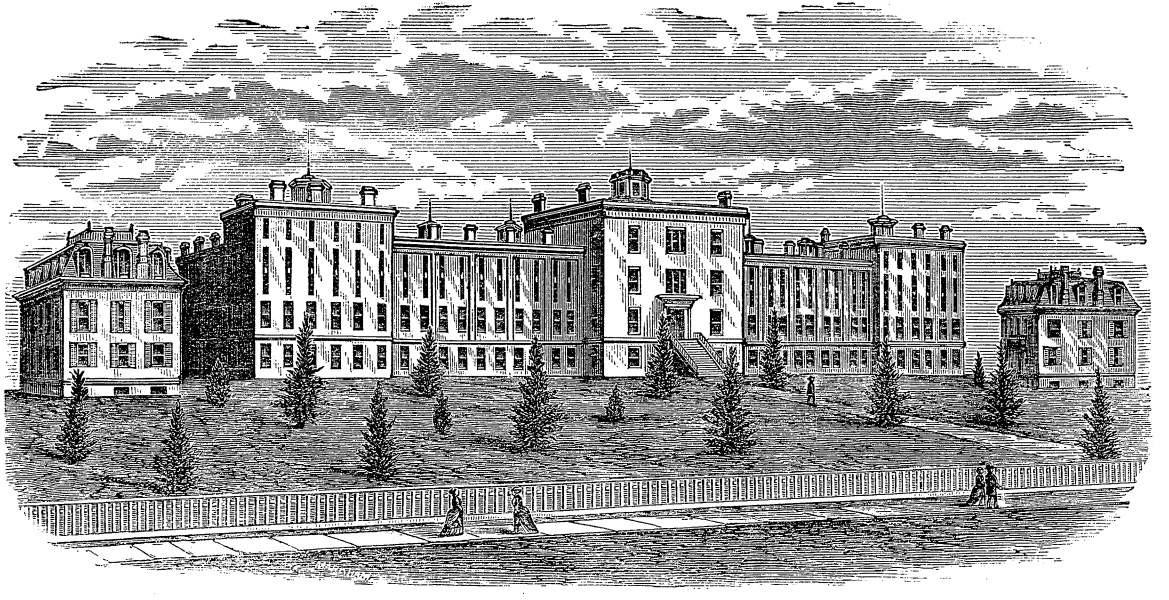

State Reform School, Lansing, Mich.

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

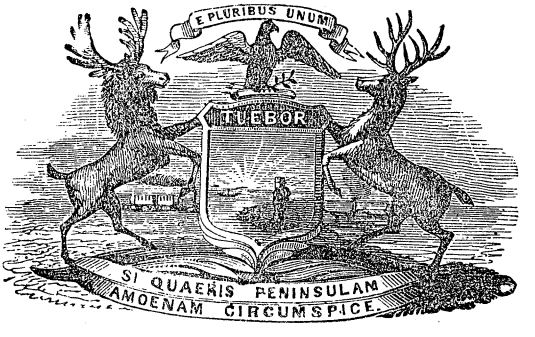
OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1876.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1876.

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

GEO. W. LEE, Ypsilanti, ... CHAIRMAN.
D. L. CROSSMAN, Williamston, ... TREASURER.
E. H. DAVIS, Lansing, ... CLERK.

OFFICERS.

FRANK M. HOWE,
Superintendent.

T. R. WATERS,
Assistant Superintendent.

A. C. THOMPSON, A. A. REID, ELLEN KIMBALL,
MRS. J. E. ST. JOHN, IDA M. HENDERSON,
Teachers.

MRS. SARAH MULKINS,
Matron.

MISS F. E. NORTH,
Assistant Matron.

C. C. HOWE, J. E. ST. JOHN,
Overseers of Family Houses.

J. W. HAGADORN,
Physician.

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MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTION.

The Michigan State Reform School is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation at the east end of Shiawassee street, about one mile north of east from Capitol Square, City of Lansing. A farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres belongs to the Institution; three acres of which is used as a play yard for the boys, and building in front, and the shops in the rear.

The yard in front of the building, containing five acres, is surrounded by a neat picket fence, and laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs. The grounds east of the building are devoted to the pleasure and comfort of the boys.

The centre building of the house proper fronts west, and is forty-eight feet wide, fifty-six feet deep, and four stories high. There are two wings extending north and south, each ninety-five feet long, thirty-three feet deep, and three stories high, excepting the towers at the extremities, which are four stories high. One wing extending east eighty-three feet, thirty-three feet deep, three stories high. On the first or ground floor of the centre building are a kitchen and dining-room for the Superintendent, a store room and laundry. On the second floor a reception room, parlor, Superintendent's office, and private rooms. On the third floor are rooms for the officers and employés. On the fourth floor is the chapel, suitably arranged and furnished for seating four hundred persons. On the first floor of the north wing are the dining-rooms for the boys. The second floor is used for dormitories and bedrooms, and all the upper portion is used for dormitories, arranged with separate sleeping apartments for the boys.

In the basement of south wing is the wash or bath-room for the boys, where their daily ablutions are performed. On the first floor are school-rooms and tailor shop; on the second floor, school-rooms and library. The upper portion, as in the north wing, for sleeping apartments.

In the basement of the east wing are the laundry, store-room, and cellar. On the first floor, the kitchen, bakery, shoe shop, and ironing-room. On the second, the hospital and bed-rooms, and in the upper portion are sleeping apartments for the boys.

On the north-east part of the yard stand the shops, a three story brick building one hundred and forty-six feet long and fifty-three feet wide, suitably divided and provided with machinery for the employment of the boys.

On each side of the main building, facing the front yard, stand two family

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houses; two story brick edifices, forty-two by fifty-two feet, containing suitable apartments for an overseer and his family, together with a large number of inmates whose good conduct has merited this advancement.

The farm, all of which is now under cultivation and pasturage except about twenty-five acres of woodland, has for its use a large barn 48 x 60, with stone basement and cellar for the use of cattle, a horse-barn, wagon and tool sheds, etc., sufficient to shelter all the stock and tools necessary for carrying on its operations.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan:

In presenting this, our twentieth Report, for your consideration, we cannot omit the opportunity to call especial notice to the progress made in the work entrusted to our care. In the performance of this task, we will be pardoned for presenting something of a resume of the history, origin and growth of an Institution to which not only those more immediately connected with it, and responsible for its condition; but our whole State may point with pride to its beneficent work of lifting from the depths of crime and degradation the misguided, uncared for children and youth of our State, who, from evil associations or want of proper parental care, have fallen into practices and habits for which the discipline of the olden time would have consigned them to the jail or penitentiary, to emerge again from their portals with their sense of honor and manhood blunted if not destroyed, to prey again upon society.

To rescue this class from this deplorable condition is the mission of the Reform School, and was the noble purpose of its founders. The act establishing a "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders" was approved Feb. 10, 1855, and steps were immediately taken the following spring to procure a site, and plans for a building, which were adopted. About 30 acres were secured for the beautiful site upon which the buildings are erected, partly by the liberality of the citizens of Lansing and partly by purchase. The plan of building was very nearly copied after the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, N. Y., and like that was arranged with all the appurtenances and paraphernalia of a complete prison, including iron doors and grated windows, the yard surrounded by a fence over twenty feet high, and started with a complete set of officers, including a hired door keeper or "turnkey." The first boy received was on the 2d day of September, 1856. From that date to November 18, 1857, there were fifty-four (54) commitments. Of that number there were fourteen escapes, although the average number was only about thirty. We speak of this now for a reason which will appear as we proceed to describe its present condition, which will appear in striking contrast.

Soon the officers and people of the State began to look into its workings; and at the session of the Legislature of 1859 its name was changed to that of the State Reform School. A new Board of Control came in, who determined to make it what its name implied: a Reformatory.

At its commencement there was much to contend with. The reform movement was then in its infancy in regard to prison discipline in this country; but the fame of that great pioneer in the work of juvenile reform, M. Demetz, of

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Mettray, near Tours, in France, and of the "Rough House" of Henry Wicheren, near Hamburg, in Germany, had been wafted across the Atlantic. These, and the ideas of others engaged in the work of training this class in this country, had been studied, especially those who had become advocates of the systems above mentioned, to which the Board became so far converts that, in 1859, the turnkey was dismissed, and a door-keeper selected from the better class of boys. The tables were furnished with table-cloths and dishes, similar to those found in the homes of respectable laborers; more freedom was tolerated, and always with good results. A year or two later, an additional hundred acres of land was purchased, which gave employment for a large number of boys in clearing and preparing wood for fuel, and the land for cultivation. This labor was always cheerfully performed by them, and very rare have been the instances that any thus trusted have taken advantage of this opportunity to escape. In 1867 what is termed the east wing was erected, and the plan of trusting boys on their honor had so far been adopted that no doors were placed upon the lodging rooms of this wing. The following year the first family house was erected, and this plan, which had so long been urged by the officers upon the attention of the Legislature, was accomplished: a home for the better class of boys. In 1872 a second house of like character was erected, where all the younger and more docile and obedient boys were placed, as in the former house. In these, with no other safeguard for their detention than any ordinary house, about seventy or eighty live, having their school and reading-rooms, and no other restraint than that of any well-regulated family or school is imposed; yet, although near three hundred boys have been detained in them during the eight years of experiment, until they have been honorably discharged, but five attempts at escape have been made from these family houses. Thus, step by step, have we advanced in the endeavor to ameliorate the harshness of what is by many supposed to be of necessity a prison life: to win by kind treatment what has more frequently failed by the usual and so long practiced mode of treatment of the young, as well as the older and more hardened, convicted of criminal offenses. But in 1874, the present Board having heard much of the working of this family system in the management of the far-famed Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, which has been constantly under the management of G. E. Howe, Esq., from its commencement about the same time as this, we determined to visit and examine for ourselves the system and its practical workings.

We found in this, probably more nearly than in any other school or institution in the United States, the working of the system before mentioned, of those European establishments, carried into effect and most successfully. We were so fully impressed with the importance and value of the mode of discipline, that with our own advanced condition, we determined to put it on trial as soon as practicable. We at once engaged the services of our present Superintendent, Frank M. Howe, a son of the gentleman before mentioned; who had grown from a lad in the atmosphere of that great reformatory. Upon the retirement of our former Superintendent, he assumed control.

The old fence around the yard, which had for so many years been an eyesore, and although more than twenty feet high, and two or three feet below the surface, the boys had often found means to get either over or under, and escape. This came down, and never did boys or men work with such vim and zeal, as did these in its demolition. Its place has been supplied by a neat picket fence of eight feet, and though more than a year and half has elapsed

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since its erection; we can point to it as a barrier, over which no escape has been attempted.

Following up this idea of the removal of all prison appearances, the old iron doors in the dormitories, and grates from the windows, have been removed. Corporeal punishment was many years since prohibited, except in very extreme cases. It has not been practiced under the present Superintendent.

Some of the advocates of the old lock, bolt, and whipping system, ask, how do you keep your boys from running away? Our answer is by treating them so they have no desire to leave; show them we are their friends, interested in their welfare, that our wish is to help them, and to promote their happiness, and contentment follows. All are required to treat them kindly, and to manifest an interest in them, and if there is a spark of good remaining (degraded indeed must be the child or youth that there is not), they soon become attached, and have no desire to leave, until they can do so in an honorable manner. They are well fed, clothed, and lodged. A large portion of them find here a more comfortable home, than has ever been their lot before to enjoy. They soon appreciate these privileges, and become attached to the School, and pay heed to the advice and teaching received.

We inculcate largely the idea of M. Demetz in our discipline, viz.: his basis of a Reformatory education, is the Religious sentiment; for a bond of union, the Family spirit; for order, Military discipline,—each strong in itself, but of immense power to hold man to duty, when combined and made to act in unison toward the same end. With our farm additions we find employment for many of our boys, which is without doubt better than any other for moral training. But various other industrial pursuits are followed, principally caning and matting chair-seats; they also make all their own clothes, caps, shoes, stockings, and do their own baking, cooking, and laundry work. All are employed a portion of each day in some industrial occupation, and all are in school about five hours each day. They also have certain hours for recreation and play, morning, noon, and evening, so that between work, study, and amusement, the time passes pleasantly, their minds being so occupied as to give no time for thought of mischief, and they find little incentive to do so.

The Bible is read daily, and portions of it is committed to memory every week, and repeated at Sunday school. Clergymen of various denominations, and often others, address them on the Sabbath, but no sectarianism is allowed. At all their daily meals they are taught a proper recognition of the Supreme Ruler and Giver of every good,—thus in all things inculcating a proper respect for religion as a correct basis of permanent Reformation. They are allowed the ordinary holiday amusements,—Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, and Fourth of July, all of which they enjoy immensely,—in which they are often remembered by some of our large-hearted citizens, and never forgotten by our popular Governor. The subject of employment has ever been one of the most difficult questions of solution, how we could employ the surplus labor, after those required for the necessary work of the farm and house, at something remunerative by which they would acquire a useful trade by which they could earn their own living when they leave.

The stay of the majority is so short, and their age so tender, that simple trades which require little practice or strength are not easily found; and those more difficult, cannot be successfully undertaken. The habits of industry and daily occupation, are after all, about all the real results attained or that we can expect.

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The past year has been rather an exception to the usual good health prevailing in the School. We have had several cases of diphtheria, and some bilious complaints. Yet, as a whole, one would have to go far to find a community of like magnitude so universally healthy. There were in the School at date of our last report 220, 110 have been received, 86 have been discharged; two have died; 242 are now in the School. Of those discharged, 14 who had no homes to go to have had homes found for them with farmers; these, and nearly all from whom we are able to learn of their behavior, are doing well, and bid fair to become useful and respectable members of society. It can be hardly expected, that *all*, coming as many of them do, from the very lowest grades of society, and who from their birth have been surrounded by the worst and most baneful influences, will be transformed into paragons of excellence, even under our excellent system of training and instruction. One thing is sure, while they are detained here, they are not exerting their baneful influence upon the youth of our State with whom they would come in contact, and the chances are that during their stay here, they may learn how much to be preferred the paths of virtue are to those of vice and crime.

By the aid of the appropriation of the last session of the Legislature, we have introduced gas throughout the entire establishment, thus removing a constant source of danger and anxiety from the use of a hundred kerosene lamps.

We have now in course of construction a brick water-tower, which, when complete, will furnish over one thousand barrels of water, at a sufficient elevation to reach by natural flowage any part of the institution, thus furnishing an additional precautionary measure against fire, as well as water for daily use of the establishment.

Our stock of cows, now numbering some eighteen or twenty, affords milk to such an extent that the boys can be supplied with this wholesome and nutritious element of food during summer. The orchard is producing a large quantity of fruit, and we hope soon to have a quantity to sell, thus adding something to our resources. The farm usually produces feed for all the stock, and vegetables for the use of the family, not a very inconsiderable item.

Owing to a severe and long protracted illness, Mr. Howe has been unable to give to the affairs of the farm that amount of personal oversight he otherwise would. Yet everything has gone forward very satisfactorily, and we are pleased to note steady improvement.

In many of our former reports we have taken occasion to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of a change of the law relative to commitments to the School. As the law now stands, no boy of less than ten, or over sixteen years, can be sent here.

Every one who has given the subject much attention, has undoubtedly observed that boys not more than eight years old, who are destitute of parents, or are the children of those who might as well be dead, so far as giving them care or protection, are often arrested and thrown into jail for the commission of crimes for which it would be infinitely better if they could be taken and kindly cared for until they reached years of strength and judgment, to make their way in the world. Otherwise, as the laws now are, they are turned out by the courts after a short initiation among the depraved inmates of our jails, to again prey upon society, until they reach an age worthy of imprisonment, those officers having no alternative.

There is another class from whom we have almost daily applications for admission for their boys to the School; it is the unmanageable and wayward

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children, who have not committed crime, or, if they have, their parents only know it, and desire to save the boy from the stain of arrest, trial, and commitment, which inevitably would attach to them if resorted to, but would gladly have them sent here and detained a year or two, until their truant habits were overcome or forgotten. For both these cases, we think society would be largely benefitted by the enactment of a law permitting their commitment. We would also suggest another amendment, that no boy be sentenced to remain here longer than until eighteen years old; for, if he cannot show evidences of reformation by that time, after a residence of more than two years, his farther detention would be useless, as his society would be demoralizing to the other boys.

We would suggest, therefore, the enactment of an amendment to the law providing for the commitment of any boy committing an offense worthy of imprisonment, over the age of eight, and under sixteen years, until he arrives at the age of eighteen; and another provision for the admission, without commitment of an officer, or sentence of court, by any parent or guardian, upon the approval, in writing, of the county agent, certifying that the boy is a proper subject for detention in the "Reform School;" and such boys, in case of such commitment, shall remain upon the same conditions, and be as fully in control and under the charge of the officers, as if committed by legal process. We deem these alterations of the existing law of great importance, as in our great cities and towns there are many of the class first named who are only beginners in the road to vice, who, two years hence, will become skilled in iniquity and crime. The saving of only one such child from ruin is worth the effort; but when we feel well assured there are many who are just entering upon a life of crime and future ruin, we cannot remain silent while we see the means of prevention so certain and simple. Therefore we most earnestly urge upon the attention of the Governor and the Legislature the need of this, what seems to us, most important change in the law, firmly believing that many of this portion of the population of our large towns, who are daily thronging the streets in the capacity of boot-blacks and news-boys, or in no employment other than learning the vocation of petty thieves and pickpockets, can be saved from lives of crime and shame, to become useful and respectable members of society.

In this connection we beg leave to refer to a suggestion made by Mr. Randall, of the State Public School at Coldwater, that some provision of law might be made for an exchange of boys committed to these schools and be decidedly advantageous to both.

As for instance, a boy who may have been committed here, for no particular crime, except vagrancy, or being homeless, would, perhaps be more appropriately cared for at the Public School.

So, in like manner, some boys are sent to that School, who, from former associations, or development since their reception there, have shown a spirit of insubordination to the discipline of the School, might be transferred here, without further legal process than an order of the respective Boards of Control, under such restrictions as the Legislature deem expedient to provide.

By a careful and economical expenditure of our resources, we are enabled to present a clean sheet, without any deficiencies, and sufficient amount to carry on the Institution until the commencement of another year.

For a detailed account of our financial condition, we refer to the statement of our affairs hereto annexed, made by our Treasurer. In all the departments

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of the School we bear most willing testimony of progress, that the officers and employés have given strict attention to their several departments, and all endeavoring to personally interest themselves in the success of this great work of helping to raise the fallen and unfortunate to the position of manhood and self-respect by kindness and love.

We trust all connected here in whatever capacity, as they contemplate the improved condition of these homeless boys here sheltered and cared for, can truly appreciate the expression and beautiful enunciation of the Savior, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Our estimate of the amount needed for the carrying on of the School for the ensuing two years, will require an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for each year. We think we can get along with that sum. We cannot see a prospect of carrying it through for any less. Whatever sum may be appropriated, of one thing all may rest assured, no more will be expended than the requirements for the success of the Institution demand.

GEO. W. LEE,
D. L. CROSSMAN,
E. H. DAVIS,
Board of Control.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

TREASURER DEBIT.

1876.				
Oct. 1.	To cash in bank as per report		$6,659 25	
	" received from State Treasurer account current expenses for last two quarters of 1875		12,500 00	
	cash received from State Treasurer account current expenses for first two quarters of 1876		12,500 00	
	cash received from State Treasurer for introduction of gas, Act 83, 1875		2,500 00	
	cash received from State Treasurer for library and literature, 1875 and 1876, Act 83, 1875		1,000 00	
	cash received from Sutter Brothers ac't, boys' labor		1,527 59	
	" " Detroit Chair Factory, " "		1,822 23	
	" " Grand Rapids Chair Co., " "		2,274 36	
	" " Lansing Chair Factory, " "		344 52	
	" " James I. Mead, " "		371 30	
	" " sundry persons, " "		465 88	
	" " foreman caning shop—repairs		141 24	
	" " " tailor and shoe shops		55 81	
	" " sale of old iron and lumber		24 20	
	" " " " heater		40 00	
	" " " meat		6 50	
	" " Lansing National Bank—interest on deposit account		375 78	
	cash received from sale of farm stock and service of bull		257 75	
				$42,866 41

TREASURER CREDIT.

By the following vouchers surrendered to the Auditor General:

1875.			
Oct. 30.	No. 1, Current expenses	$2,436 96	
	" 2, Contingent expenses	116 01	
Nov. 30.	" 3, Current expenses	2,180 46	
	" 4, Contingent expenses	107 35	
Dec. 31.	" 5, Current expenses	3,382 52	
	" 6, Contingent expenses	224 18	

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1876.				
Jan. 31.	No.	7, Current expenses	$2,391 52	
	"	8, Contingent expenses	283 19	
	"	8, Library and literature	160 80	
Feb. 29.	"	9, Current expenses	3,206 14	
	"	10, Contingent expenses	466 58	
Mar. 31.	"	11, Current expenses	3,003 82	
	"	12, Contingent expenses	134 25	
	"	12, Library and literature	24 70	
Apr. 29.	"	13, Current expenses	2,528 74	
	"	14, Contingent expenses	89 20	
	"	14, Special building	457 88	
May 31.	"	15, Current expenses	2,853 34	
June 30.	"	16, Current expenses	3,148 96	
	"	17, Special building	189 52	
July 31.	"	18, Current expenses	2,757 88	
	"	19, Special building	222 25	
	"	19, Library and literature	86 80	
Aug. 31.	"	20, Current expenses	2,583 91	
	"	21, Special building	920 45	
	"	21, Library and literature	117 40	
Sept. 30.	"	22, Current expenses	3,468 74	
	"	23, Special building	1,786 20	
	"	23, Library and literature	121 65	
	"	Gas appropration	2,500 00	
	By balance in bank		915 01	
				$42,866 41

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Inventory—increase in amount	$5,721 67	
Farm implements—depreciation in value	84 20	
Steam heating apparatus, depreciation in value	60 00	
Bedding—depreciation in value	192 97	
Fuel—amount consumed	1,540 00	
Lights—amount consumed	152 00	
Clothing and shoes—amount consumed	3,796 37	
Provisions—amount consumed	10,503 85	
School furniture—depreciation	25 00	
General expenses—amount expended	1,452 91	
School expenses—amount expended	300 47	
Boys' extra work—amount expended	6 15	
General salaries—amount expended	9,557 14	
School salaries—amount expended	1,976 29	
Farm and barn—amount expended	2,158 62	
Discharged inmates—amount expended	112 80	
Fugitives—amount expended	25 00	
Repairs and new buildings—amount expended	875 05	
Hospital—amount expended	325 14	
Postage—amount expended	95 32	
Printing, stationery, etc.	90 82	
		$39,051 77

Contra.

Boys' labor, net proceeds of year's work	$5,378 59	
Buildings—increased value, as per inventory	5,300 00	
Furniture—increased value, as per inventory	223 32	
Library—increased value, as per inventory	548 00	
Farm stock—increase during year	990 25	
Interest—received during year	375 78	
		12,815 94
Total cash payments on account of current expenses		$26,235 83

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Disbursements for special purposes:		
Roofing and painting, Act 159, 1873	$3,576 30	
Library and Literature, Act 83, 1875	602 28	
Introduction of gas, Act 83, 1875	2,500 00	
Furniture, Act 83, 1875	130 92	
Repairs on building, Act 83, 1875	1,198 91	
Total disbursements for special purposes		$8,008 41
Total disbursements for all purposes in excess of receipts for boys' labor, etc.		$34,244 24

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Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Oct. 1.	Cash	$915 01
	Land	25,000 00
	Buildings	179,075 00
	Machinery	1,432 00
	Steam heating and cooking apparatus	6,885 00
	Farming implements	1,340 80
	Farm stock	3,790 00
	Chair stock	1,185 70
	Furniture	5,986 70
	Bedding	2,563 50
	Fuel	210 00
	Lights	164 50
	Hospital	28 00
	Clothing and shoes	6,826 72
	Provisions	1,339 01
	School furniture	300 00
	General expenses	70 22
	School expenses	500 00
	Library	3,224 85
	Farm and barn	974 56
	James I. Mead	150 73
	Lansing Chair Factory	696 23
	Grand Rapids Chair Factory	2,106 08
	Bills receivable	578 65
		$245,343 26

Inventory.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To balance	$244,428 25
		$244,428 25

Cash.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To balance on hand as per Treasurer's Report	$6,659 25
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To receipts during fiscal year from State Treasurer	28,500 00
	" " " boys' labor and other sources	7,707 16
		$42,866 41
Oct. 1.	To balance in bank	$915 01

Land.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of land, as per inventory	$25,000 00

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Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Oct. 1.	Inventory	$244,428 25
	Roofing and painting	517 29
	Library and literature	397 72
		$245,343 26

Inventory.

CREDIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	By amount on hand this date	$238,706 58
1876.		
Sept. 30.	By increase, as per inventory this date	5,721 67
		$244,428 25
Oct. 1.	By balance	$244,428 25

Cash.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By payments during fiscal year	$41,951 40
	" balance in bank, as per Treasurer's Report	915 01
		$42,866 41

Land.

CREDIT.

Unchanged.

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Buildings.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of buildings, as per inventory	$173,775 00
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	5,300 00
		$179,075 00
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of buildings, as per inventory	$179,075 00

Machinery.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of machinery, as per inventory	$1,432 00

Steam Heating and Cooking Apparatus.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of apparatus, as per inventory	$6,985 00
		$6,985 00
1876.		
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of apparatus, as per inventory	$6,885 00

Farming Implements.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of implements, as per inventory	$1,246 00
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	179 00
		$1,425 00
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of implements, as per inventory	$1,340 80

Farm Stock.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of stock, as per inventory	$2,903 50
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	154 00
	" amount credited current expenses	990 25
		$4,047 75
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of stock on hand	$3,790 00

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Buildings.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$179,075 00
		$179,075 00

Machinery.

CREDIT.

Unchanged.

Steam Heating and Cooking Apparatus.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$40 00
	" amount charged current expenses	60 00
	" balance	6,885 00
		$6,985 00

Farming Implements.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$84 20
	" balance	1,340 80
		$1,425 00

Farm Stock.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales during fiscal year	$257 75
	" balance	3,790 00
		$4,047 75

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Chair Stock.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of stock, as per inventory	$1,471 00
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	3,248 09
		$4,719 09
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of stock on hand	$1,185 70

Furniture.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of furniture, as per inventory	$5,280 35
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	483 03
	" amount credited to current expenses	223 32
		$5,986 70
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of furniture on hand	$5,986 70

Bedding.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of bedding, as per inventory	$2,545 55
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	210 92
		$2,756 47
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of bedding on hand	$2,563 50

Fuel.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of fuel, as per inventory	$1,750 00
		$1,750 00
1876.		
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of fuel on hand	210 00

Lights.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	$316 50
		$316 50
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of gasoline on hand	$164 50

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Chair Stock.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged to boys' labor	$3,484 31
	" cash received during fiscal year	49 08
	" balance	1,185 70
		$4,719 09

Furniture.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$5,986 70
		$5,986 70

Bedding.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$192 97
	" balance	2,563 50
		$2,756 47

Fuel.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$1,540 00
	" balance	210 00
		$1,750 00

Lights.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$152 00
	" balance	164 50
		$316 50

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Clothing and Shoes.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of goods, as per inventory	$5,795 07
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	4,883 83
		$10,678 90
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of goods on hand	$6,826 72

Provisions.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of goods as per inventory	$2,406 23
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	10,760 56
	" amount charged to boys' labor, farm products	1,088 80
		$11,849 36
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of goods on hand	1,339 01

School Furniture.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of furniture, as per inventory	$325 00
		$325 00
1876.		
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of furniture, as per inventory	$300 00

General Expenses.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of goods, as per inventory	$226 64
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	1,320 69
		$1,547 33
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of goods on hand	$70 22

School Expenses.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of school books, etc., as per inventory	$500 00
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	300 47
		$800 47
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of books, etc., on hand	$500 00

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Clothing and Shoes.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales	$55 81
	" amount charged current expenses	3,796 37
	" balance	6,826 72
		$10,678 90

Provisions.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales	$6 50
	" amount charged current expenses	10,503 85
	" balance	1,339 01
		$11,849 36

School Furniture.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$25 00
	" balance	300 00
		$325 00

General Expenses.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received sale of old iron and lumber	$24 20
	" amount charged current expenses	1,452 91
	" balance	70 22
		$1,547 33

School Expenses.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$300 47
	" balance	500 00
		$800 47

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Library.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of books, pictures, etc., as per inventory	$2,654 85
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	22 00
	" amount credited to current expenses	548 00
		$3,224 85
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of books, pictures, etc.	$3,224 85

Boys' Labor.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To amount credited to chair stock account	$3,484 31
" "	" Beckwith & Mead—bad debt	62 50
" "	" Cook, Purdy & Son—bad debt	4 00
" "	" bills receivable	100 00
" "	" Grand Rapids Chair Co.—freight	67 51
" "	" current expenses	5,378 59
		$9,096 91

General Salaries.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$9,557 14

School Salaries.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$1,976 29

Farm and Barn Expenses.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To value of hay and grain on hand, as per inventory	$812 20
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	1,346 42
	" amount credited boys' labor	974 56
		$3,133 18
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of hay and grain on hand	$974 56

Discharged Inmates.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid railroad fares, etc., during fiscal year	$112 80

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Library.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$3,224 85
		$3,224 85

Boys' Labor.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash for caning, repairing, etc.	$547 36
	" work in shops charged to sundry persons	6,485 73
	" products of farm	2,063 36
	" amount charged to bills receivable	46
		$9,096 91

General Salaries.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$9,557 14

School Salaries.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$1,976 29

Farm and Barn Expenses.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$2,158 62
	" balance	974 56
		$3,133 18

Discharged Inmates.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$112 80

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Fugitives.

DEBIT.

1876.			
Sept. 30.	To cash paid expenses of capturing fugitive		$25 00

Current Expenses.

DEBIT.

1876.			
Sept. 30.	To amount credited	Inventory	$5,721 67
	" "	School furniture	25 00
	" "	Fuel	1,540 00
	" "	Lights	152 00
	" "	Clothing and shoes	3,796 37
	" "	Provisions	10,503 85
	" "	General expenses	1,452 91
	" "	School expenses	300 47
	" "	General salaries	9,557 14
	" "	School salaries	1,976 29
	" "	Farm and barn expenses	2,158 62
	" "	Discharged inmates	112 80
	" "	Fugitives	25 00
	" "	Steam heating	60 00
	" "	Farm Implements	84 20
	" "	Repairs and new buildings	875 05
	" "	Hospital	325 16
	" "	Postage	95 32
	" "	Printing, stationery, etc.	90 82
	" "	Bedding	192 97
	" "	Boys' extra work	6 15
			$39,051 77

Roofing and Painting.

DEBIT.

1876.			
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year		$3,576 30
	balance		517 29
			$4,093 59

Library and Literature.

DEBIT.

1876.			
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year		$602 28
	balance		397 72
			$1,000 00

Interest.

DEBIT.

1876.			
Sept. 30.	To amount credited to current expenses		$375 78

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Fugitives.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$25 00

Current Expenses.

CREDIT.

1875.		
Oct. 1.	By balance—cash in hands of Treasurer	$1,235 83
1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received from State Treasurer	25,000 00
	amount charged Boys' labor	5,378 59
	" " Interest account	375 78
	" " Farm stock	990 25
	" " Buildings	5,300 00
	" " Furniture	223 32
	" " Library	548 00
		$39,051 77

Roofing and Painting.

CREDIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$4,093 59
		$4,093 59
1876.		
Oct. 1.	By balance	$517 29

Library and Literature.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received from State Treasurer	$1,000 00
		$1,000 00
Oct. 1.	By balance	$397 72

Interest.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash for interest on deposits in bank	$375 78

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Repairs and New Buildings.

DEBIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year for repairs	$875 05

Hospital.

DEBIT.

1875. Sept. 30.	To balance, as per inventory	$28 00
"	cash payments during fiscal year	325 14
		$353 14
1876. Oct. 1.	To balance	$28 00

Postage.

DEBIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$95 32

Printing, Stationery, etc.

DEBIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$90 82

Furniture (special).

DEBIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	To cash paid for purchase of furniture	$130 92

Repairs on Building.

DEBIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$1,198 91

Gas Appropriation.

DEBIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	To cash paid for gas works, etc.	$2,500 00

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Repairs and New Buildings.

CREDIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$875 05

Hospital.

CREDIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$325 14
	" balance—value of medicines on hand	28 00
		$353 14

Postage.

CREDIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$95 32

Printing, Stationery, etc.

CREDIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$90 82

Furniture (special).

CREDIT.

1875. Sept. 30.	By balance	$130 92

Repairs on Building.

CREDIT.

1875. Sept. 30.	By balance	$1,198 91

Gas Appropriation.

CREDIT.

1876. Sept. 30.	By cash received from State Treasury	$2,500 00

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Baker & Porter.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	$499 54

Bills Receivable.

DEBIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	To amount credited Detroit Chair Factory	$178 65
	" " Baker & Porter	499 54
	" " Boys' labor	46
		$678 65
Oct. 1.	To balance	$578 65

Sutter Brothers.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To balance	$887 10
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	640 49
		$1,527 59

Detroit Chair Factory.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To balance due for boys' labor	$1,618 72
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	382 16
		$2,000 88

James I. Mead.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To balance due for boys' labor	$169 66
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	352 37
		$522 03
Oct. 1.	To balance	$150 73

Lansing Chair Factory.

DEBIT.

1875.		
Sept. 30.	To balance due for boys' labor	$700 63
1876.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	280 12
	" cash—refunded under execution	60 00
		$1,040 75
Oct. 1.	To balance	$696 23

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Baker & Porter.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By bills receivable	$499 54

Bills Receivable.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged to Boys' labor	$100 00
	" balance	578 65
		$678 65

Sutter Brothers.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash during fiscal year	$1,527 59

Detroit Chair Factory.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$1,822 23
	" bills receivable	178 65
		$2,000 88

James I. Mead.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$371 30
	" balance	150 73
		$522 03

Lansing Chair Factory.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$344 52
	" balance	696 23
		$1,040 75

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Grand Rapids Chair Co.

DEBIT.

1875. Sept. 30. To balance due for boys' labor	$117 58
1876. Sept. 30. To boys' labor during fiscal year	4,330 37
	$4,447 95
Oct. 1. To balance	$2,106 08

Cook, Purdy & Co.

DEBIT.

1875. Sept. 30. To balance due for boys' labor	$4 00

Beckwith & Mead.

DEBIT.

1875. Sept. 30. To balance due for boys' labor	$62 50

The treasurer's report, being mostly figures, is found mainly in the foregoing tables of receipts, expenditures, and balances.

A few conclusions may well be drawn from them. Our receipts for labor have fallen off for two reasons, viz.: The manufacture of cigars was a source of profit to us; it was discontinued January 1st, 1876. Our only other source of profit, the caning and flagging of chairs, belongs to an industry which, for the last two years, has been *even* more depressed than any other branch of business; consequently it has been with great difficulty that we have supplied ourselves with work, even at prices largely reduced from former years. But thanks to the justice and liberality of Michigan legislators, we are enabled to show a clean balance-sheet. No *deficiency*, yet as will be seen by the figures, we come through with very small margins, our current expense account being exactly even.

The net current expense for year has been $26,235 83. The needs of the institution cannot be less for each of the years 1877 and 1878; in fact, the number of inmates, in this as well as the other penal and charitable institutions of the State, is increasing fully up to the ratio of the increase of population. The appropriations therefore asked are as follows:

For current expenses for each of the years 1877 and 1878	$25,000 00
For repairs and improvements in buildings and grounds, rendered necessary for their maintenance in good order, for each of the years 1877 and 1878	2,500 00

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Grand Rapids Chair Co.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$2,274 36
"	" amount charged boys' labor—freight	67 51
"	" balance	2,106 08
		$4,447 95

Cook, Purdy & Co.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged to boys' labor to close account (bad debt)	$4 00

Beckwith & Mead.

CREDIT.

1876.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged to boys' labor to close account—bad debt	$62 50

For library and literature expenditures, as before	$500 00
The total expenditure for the past year for food has been	10,503 85
Or per capita	42 87
" " per week	82½

Or 11¾ cents per day, or 4 cents per meal for each person.

The total cost of medical attendance and hospital stores for the year has been	$325 14
Or per capita	1 41

Or less than three cents per week for each person. What could be said more for our sanitary condition?

The total cost of clothing,—hats, caps, and shoes, for the year has been	$3,796 37
Or per capita	16 50

Or 32 cents per week for each inmate.

Our figures are presented with confidence in their economy and fairness. We are proud of the institution, its progress and advancement,—its humanity and kindness in discipline,—its lack of prison bars and bolts and yet no escapes.

We return it, with its inmates, healthy, contented and happy. We turn over to the people of the State of Michigan, *their own*, the State Reform School.

D. L. CROSSMAN, *Treasurer*.

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1876.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
Lansing, Sept. 30, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to herewith present the statistical tables of the School for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1876, together with a brief statement of its present condition and management:

TABLE I.

The number of Children Admitted since the opening of the Institution, Sept. 2, 1856, the number in the School at the date of the last Report, the number Admitted and Released during the year, and the present number in the School.

	No. Committed since Opening.	No. as reported in School Sept. 30th, 1875.	No. Admitted during Year.	No. Released during Year.	Present No. in School.
White Boys	1,578	197	101	84	214
Colored Boys	120	23	9	4	28
Girls	8	------	------	------	-----
Indians	1	------	------	------	-----
Total	1,707	220	110	88	242

TABLE II.

The Counties from whence the Boys were Received.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Allegan	1	16	17
Alpena	--------	1	1
Antrim	--------	2	2
Bay	6	23	29
Branch	5	47	52
Berrien	--------	31	31
Barry	--------	8	8
Benzie	--------	1	1

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TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Calhoun	8	66	74
Cass	1	17	18
Clinton	2	21	23
Eaton	3	35	38
Emmet	1		1
Gratiot		7	7
Genesee	3	45	48
Hillsdale	4	29	33
Houghton		9	9
Huron		1	1
Ionia	3	29	32
Iosco		4	4
Ingham	2	64	66
Isabella		2	2
Jackson	8	91	99
Kalamazoo	3	73	76
Kent	11	68	79
Keweenaw		1	1
Lenawee	3	73	76
Lapeer	1	13	14
Livingston	1	13	14
Manistee		1	1
Mason	1		1
Menominee		1	1
Midland	1	3	4
Monroe	1	21	22
Macomb	1	21	22
Montcalm	1	9	10
Marquette		5	5
Muskegon		11	11
Mecosta		5	5
Newaygo		3	3
Oakland	3	53	56
Oceana		1	1
Ottawa	3	30	33
Ontonagon		1	1
Osceola	2	1	3
St. Clair	2	37	39
St. Joseph	3	33	36
Shiawassee	2	28	30
Sanilac	2	4	6
Saginaw	4	40	44
Tuscola		3	3
Van Buren	2	14	16
Washtenaw	7	69	76
Wayne	8	427	435
Wexford	1		1
Total	110	1,611	1,721

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TABLE III.

The Courts by which the Commitments were made.

COURTS.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Justices of the peace	84	979	1,063
Police justices	4	253	257
Circuit courts	15	266	281
Recorders' courts	3	96	99
Returned	4	22	26
Totals	110	1,616	1,726

TABLE IV.

The Causes of Commitment during the Year.

CRIMES.	No.	CRIMES.	No.
Manslaughter	2	Vagrancy	4
Grand larceny	4	Malicious trespass	6
Burglary	5	Vagrancy and disorderly	7
Assault and battery	11	Arson	3
Larceny	64	Returned	4
Total			110

TABLE V.

Nativity of the Boys received, and of their Parents.

UNITED STATES.	No.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	No.
Michigan	60	Canada	22
New York	12	Germany	2
Connecticut	2	England	1
Massachusetts	1	Unknown	2
Indiana	4		
Illinois	2		
Wisconsin	2		
Total	83	Total	27

PARENTS.	No.	PARENTS.	No.
American	40	Colored (born in America)	9
England	2	Canada	18
Ireland	23	Unknown	7
Germany	11		
Total			110

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TABLE VI.

The Age of the Boys Committed.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
Ten years old	7	Fourteen years old	22
Eleven years old	14	Fifteen years old	30
Twelve years old	13	Sixteen years old	9
Thirteen years old	15		
Total			110

TABLE VII.

The Domestic Condition and Religious Training of the Boys previous to their Commitment, as given by themselves and the officers bringing them.

CONDITION.	No.
Number who have lost their father	26
" " " mother	18
" " lost both parents	7
" whose relations have been arrested for crime	23
" who have used intoxicating drinks	18
" " been in jail one or more times	47
Catholic	38
Protestant	61
Unknown	11

TABLE VIII.

The Admission, Discharges, Number in School at the end of each month, and the Average during the year.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged	No. in School at close of Month.
October	8	10	218
November	8	2	224
December	7	6	225
January	7	4	228
February	10	8	230
March	7	11	226
April	13	8	231
May	9	5	235
June	7	12	230
July	13	7	236
August	7	10	233
September	14	5	242
Totals	110	88	.....

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TABLE IX.

Shows the Disposition of the Boys who have been released.

DISPOSITION.	No.
Number discharged as reformed	48
" " to go out of State to reside with parents	5
" granted leave of absence for one year	19
" escaped	
" to live with farmers	14
" died	2
Total	88

TABLE X.

Employment of Boys.

EMPLOYMENT.	No.	EMPLOYMENT.	No.
Cane Shop No. 1	92	Attending Dormitories	7
Cane Shop No. 2	80	Hospital and Matron's Department	1
Tailoring	14	Bath-room	1
Shoemaking	2	Family Houses	4
Kitchen Department	9	Farming	20
Washing and Ironing	5	Employed in Superintendent's Department	1
Engine Room	2		
Attending School-rooms	4		
Total			242

TABLE XI.

Number of Officers and Employés in the School.

OFFICERS.	EMPLOYES.
Superintendent,	Watchman,
Assistant Superintendent,	Teamster,
Five Teachers,	Cook and Laundress,
Matron,	Dining-room girl,
Assistant Matron,	Overseer of Washing Department,
Two Overseers of Family Houses,	Four Overseers of Shops,
Physician,	Engineer.
Farmer.	

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TABLE XII.

Work performed and Produce Raised by Boys.

Caps made for boys	262	Sheets made for boys	234
Sack coats made for boys	22	Pillow-slips made for boys	152
Jackets made for boys	402	Bedticks made for boys	110
Pants made for boys	427	Towels made for boys	116
Overalls made for boys	286	Aprons made for boys	59
Suspenders made for boys	280	Pieces repaired for boys	20,297
Shirts made for boys	677	Mattresses, curtains, table-clo's, etc.	100
Mittens made for boys	48	Socks made for boys (pairs)	871

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys	253	Boots and shoes repaired	500

CHAIR SHOP.

Chair seats matted	1,225
Chair seats woven	24,560
Backs woven	6,873

LAUNDRY.

Pieces Washed and Ironed.

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Shirts	11,654	Pants and Coats	405
Sheets	12,086	Spreads	519
Cases	15,732	Blankets	245
Towels	8,220	Ticks	332
Table Cloths	4,600	Curtains	210
Aprons	2,423	Socks—pairs	4,560
Total			60,986

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of potatoes	600	Bushels of rutabagas	400
onions	120	Heads of cabbage	1,576
corn—ears	800	Bushels of rhubarb	25
beans	35	cucumbers	13
barley	50	green corn	275
oats	387	green peas	5
raspberries	17	Tons of hay	35
apples	1,000	cornstalks	50
pears	15	Currants, cherries, and asparagus, for table use only. One acre of beets, parsnips, and carrots not gathered.	
tomatoes	57		
turnips	200		

At the close of another fiscal year the condition of the Reform School in all its various departments, will compare very favorably with any former period

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since its institution. The removal of all prison surroundings, which was in our last report considered as an experiment, is regarded as such no longer, but a full year and a half of operation have established it a most triumphant success, not only in the improvement of the discipline of the boys, but in their dispositions also. Being no longer confined by grates and bars, the boys no longer consider themselves as prisoners, and consequently have no more desire to escape from an Institution which the State in its charity, has provided for their moral and mental improvement, as well as for their reformation from a tendency to crime, produced in many cases more by surroundings which they could not control, than from a natural and innate tendency to mischief. Our most sanguine expectations of the success of this system have been fully realized, as will appear from the fact that, during the past year there was but one single attempt to escape from the Institution, and this was by a boy who had frequently been trusted, and who in a moment of homesickness, determined to return to his home, from which place he was promptly returned to the Institution. The Institution may now be regarded as a "Reform School," in the highest signification of the term.

Among the substantial improvements introduced during the year, the most important is the introduction of gas for lighting the buildings and grounds, for which an appropriation of $2,500 was made by the Legislature at its last session. An apparatus for the manufacture of gas from gasoline, has been placed in position, the necessary pipes laid to the various buildings, all the required plumbing completed, and suitable fixtures supplied, so that the works are now completed and in successful operation. We are thus enabled to dispense with the large number of kerosene lamps heretofore required, from which a constant apprehension of danger arose, and the light produced by the new system is much more effectual and satisfactory. A brick tower, octagonal in shape, and of comely design and proportions, is being constructed near the shops. In the top of this is to be placed a tank with a capacity of one thousand barrels, to be kept filled with water, for the protection of the buildings against fire and for other requirements of the Institution. Necessary outbuildings have been erected, and a well arranged and substantial piggery. The dilapidated ceilings in the halls of the main building have been replaced by neat and substantial ceilings of wood, and many improvements have been made in the grounds, for which the labor of the boys only has been employed.

The farm also has been much improved during the year by the labor of the boys, affording them healthful and instructive employment, and resulting in great benefit to the institution. The manufacture of cigars ceased by the expiration of contract on the last day of 1875. This contract had given employment to a large number of boys, and produced a revenue to the School of about $4,000.00 a year. The only work now done by the boys, except that which is required by the wants of the institution itself, is the caning of chairs, and the demand for this class of labor has so greatly decreased during the past few years, that profitable employment is afforded for only a small proportion of the boys. The question, "What labor can be introduced, which will at once be instructive to the boys and assist in the maintenance of the institution?" is one which has received a great degree of anxious and studious attention without a satisfactory solution.

The health of the inmates during the year has generally been very good. Only two deaths have occurred of the boys, one of which was caused by gravel, with which the patient was affected when he was received in the institution, and

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the other resulted from heart disease. A number of boys have suffered from sore throat, but the disease in each case yielded readily to treatment, and was of short duration. Considering that many of the boys are diseased when admitted to the institution, and many are the offspring of vicious and diseased parents, it is a matter of surprise as well as of congratulation that so few deaths and so few cases of alarming sickness occur. And no more powerful argument can be produced to prove the sanitary condition of the institution and its surroundings. The discipline employed during the past year has been effectual and satisfactory in its results. Corporal punishment is entirely abolished, or is only resorted to in extreme cases, and it is found that even the most fractious boys are more easily governed and controlled by the system of merits and demerits made use of, and by deprivation of privileges enjoyed by the better boys than by any amount of whipping or other degrading punishments. We believe that the deportment of our boys in the school, at their labor, at the table, in the chapel, or in their daily amusements, will compare very favorably with any school or collection of boys in the country.

The educational department of the institution is in fully as prosperous a condition as at any former period in its history. The boys attend school about five hours in each day, and the advancement in their studies has been very satisfactory. The farm and garden have been cultivated as extensively as in any former year, but the season has not been favorable for crops generally, and the results are not as satisfactory as was anticipated at the commencement of the season. The tables have, however, been well supplied with a suitable variety of vegetables, and a considerable amount will be placed in the cellars for winter and spring use.

The reading-room continues to receive through the courtesy of the publishers: Lansing State Republican, Lansing Journal, Wolverine Citizen, Flint Globe, Peninsular Courier, Michigan Argus, Owosso Weekly Press, Shiawassee American, Morning Star, Grand Haven Herald, Youths' Instructor, Battle Creek Journal, Monroe Commercial, Hastings Republican Banner, Bellevue Weekly Gazette, St. Joseph County Republican, Allegan Journal, Alpena Pioneer, Benzie County Journal, Coldwater Republican, Midland Times, Lake Shore Commercial.

The employés generally have been very faithful in the discharge of their various duties, and it affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able to bear testimony to their uniform fidelity to the trusts reposed in them, and hearty coöperation with me in the management and operation of the institution.

Gov. Bagley has continued to show the interest in the welfare of the Reform School and the little waifs committed to our care which has always characterized him, and has made many valuable suggestions as to the conduct of the institution, for which we feel exceedingly grateful. The boys have learned to love him, and are always happy when they see his benevolent face, and hear his words of encouragement.

To the Board of Control, I desire to make a grateful acknowledgment for their uniform kindness and consideration. Trusting that the same Heavenly Father who has watched over and protected us during the past year will sustain us in the future, and that the Reform School may continue to abound in good results, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK M. HOWE.

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TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow us to present the Annual Report of the School Department of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1876:

Number of boys in school at the beginning of the year	220
" received during the year	110
Whole number under instruction during the year	330
Number dismissed during the year	88
Number now in school	242

The scholarship of boys received into the School during the year is shown by the following tables:

Number who did not know the alphabet	2
" read in Primer	0
" " First Reader	9
" " Second Reader	21
" " Third Reader	41
" " Fourth Reader	25
" " Fifth Reader	12
Total	110

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic	27
" had studied Primary Arithmetic	39
" " Intermediate Arithmetic	29
" " Practical Arithmetic	15
Total	110

WRITING.

Who could not write	38
" form letters	33
" write legibly	37
" " well	2
Total	110

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GEOGRAPHY.

Who knew nothing of geography	57
" had studied Primary Geography	30
" " Intermediate Geography	13
" " Common School Geography	10
Total	110

The standing in school of boys dismissed is shown by the following tables:

READING.

Who could not read	0
" were in First Reader	0
" " Second Reader	7
" " Third Reader	11
" " Fourth Reader	35
" " Fifth Reader	35
Total	88

WRITING.

Who could not write	1
" form words	6
" write legibly	63
" " well	18
Total	88

ARITHMETIC.

Number who were studying Primary Arithmetic	8
" " " Rudiments of Arithmetic	20
" " " Practical Arithmetic	60
Total	88

Of those studying Practical Arithmetic there were:

In fractions	16
In compound numbers	14
In percentage	13
In proportion	7
Completed the book	10
Total	60

Of those studying rudiments of Arithmetic:

In addition	1
In multiplication	1
In division	4
In fractions	10
In compound numbers	2
Completed the book	2
Total	20

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GEOGRAPHY.

Who did not study geography	2
Who studied primary geography	15
Who studied Intermediate Geography	27
Who studied Common School Geography	44
Total	88

The boys are distributed in the several departments of the School as follows:

In the first or most advanced division	50
" second division	56
" third division	41
" fourth division	42
" fifth division	23
" sixth division	30
Total	240

The following table shows the standing of boys now in School:

Who read in Primer	5
" " First Reader	5
" " Second Reader	29
" " Third Reader	52
" " Fourth Reader	67
" " Fifth Reader	69
" " U. S. History	15
Total	242

WRITING.

Who can not write	10
" form letters	21
" write their own letters	201
" " well	10
Total	242

ARITHMETIC.

Who do not study Arithmetic	6
" study Primary Arithmetic	78
" " Rudiments of Arithmetic	75
" " Practical Arithmetic	79
Completed " "	4
Total	242

GEOGRAPHY.

Who do not study Geography	21
" study Primary Geography	130
" " Intermediate Geography	70
" " Common School Geography	21
Total	242
Number of boys studying Grammar	8

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The interest in this department has steadily increased during the year. The change in the school time made the first of June last in giving more time for recitation and study is another step towards a desired object, namely: that of giving greater prominence to the educational interests of the Institution. The departure from the prison forms and usages of the past, as seen in the removal of the high fence, grated doors and iron bars, in giving rise to an increased feeling of contentment and cheer, has added largely to our success.

The boys, believing that much is being done for their comfort and happiness, show their appreciation by a more earnest application to study and cheerful compliance with the rules.

They are acquiring a knowledge of the branches taught as readily as can be expected. Many of them solve the most difficult examples of arithmetic, and have a good knowledge of the geography of our own and foreign countries.

The order, though not the kind in which one moves in slavish fear, compares favorably with that of other schools. As far as has been consistent with proper discipline, we have aimed to control without the aid of the severer kinds of punishment, thereby securing a freedom from that restraint in connection with which intellectual advancement is next to impossible.

Most of the boys *are* what they *are* not because they are unlike other boys, but because they have lived independent of the helps essential to success. As a want of mental and moral culture has been the cause of their misfortune in the past, so their welfare in the future depends upon the removal of this want. Its accomplishment calls for, not only the adoption of every means and appliance essential to the education of both mind and heart, but for patient, untiring effort in the application of the same. How well the work is being done the accompanying tables show. We think the condition of the school justifies the belief that we have been in a measure successful.

Trusting that the Being who has so kindly assisted in whatever we may have done for the boys in the past, will continue to help in the future, we very respectfully submit this report.

A. C. THOMPSON,
A. A. REID,
Teachers.

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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The health of the School during the past year has been good. I have two deaths to report. Edwin Randolph, who died with heart disease congenital. He had no premonitory sickness. Charles Mason died with gravel, of which he had been afflicted for a number of years. We have had a number of severe cases of diphtheria during the past summer; it came in the form of an epidemic; no fatal cases. With this exception there has been no sickness of any importance.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. HAGADORN,
Physician.

LANSING, Sept. 29th, 1876.

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INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1876.

DUE FOR BOYS' LABOR.

Grand Rapids Chair Co.	$2,106 08	
Lansing Chair Co.	696 23	
James I. Mead	150 73	
Bills Receivable	578 65	
		$3,531 69

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

226 acres land	$25,000 00	
Main building	125,000 00	
2 family houses	24,000 00	
Shops	15,000 00	
Farm barn	3,000 00	
Water Tower (partly completed)	2,500 00	
Horse-barn, corn-house, and sheds	1,550 00	
Gas works and gas fixtures	2,500 00	
Ash-house and soap fixtures	650 00	
Artesian well	1,900 00	
7 cisterns and reservoirs	2,000 00	
Piggery	200 00	
Out-houses	100 00	
Play-house	250 00	
Yard bell	75 00	
Oven	350 00	
		$204,075 00

STEAM HEATING, COOKING, AND WASHING APPARATUS.

3 boilers and heaters	$1,425 00	
1 steam engine	900 00	
14,550 feet steam pipes, valves, etc.	3,400 00	
4 kettles in kitchen	700 00	
2 steam tanks	425 00	
1 vegetable steamer	35 00	
		$6,885 00

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HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, ETC.

5 horses	$840 00	
1 yearling bull, Ayrshire	100 00	
2 bull calves, " @ $50.00	100 00	
8 cows, Ayrshire, @ $100.00	800 00	
1 two-year old heifer, Ayrshire	100 00	
5 yearling heifers, Ayrshire, @ $75	375 00	
3 heifer calves, Ayrshire, @ $50.00	150 00	
14 cows, grade, @ $50.00	700 00	
2 heifers, " @ $50.00	100 00	
1 Berkshire boar	40 00	
5 " sows	200 00	
12 shoats, average $15.00	180 00	
11 pigs, @ $5.00	55 00	
1 grade sow	25 00	
Chickens and turkeys	25 00	
		$3,790 00

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARNESS, ETC.

1 carryall wagon	$150 00	
1 three-seated spring wagon	165 00	
1 buggy	120 00	
1 buggy, two-seated	125 00	
2 sleighs	20 00	
1 wagon	70 00	
1 set double harness	32 00	
1 " " "	20 00	
2 single harness	30 00	
3 sets whiffletrees and neck-yokes	12 00	
12 wheelbarrows	16 80	
1 field mower	100 00	
1 lawn mower	25 00	
5 plows	60 00	
2 harrows	16 00	
1 cultivator	35 00	
4 cultivators	20 00	
1 farm roller	20 00	
2 garden seed drills	16 00	
2 straw cutters	50 00	
1 tread-power	85 00	
Garden and farm rakes	9 00	
Shovels, spades, and mattocks	20 00	
Hay and manure forks	8 00	
Crowbars	6 00	
Hoes, axes, beetles, and wedges	14 00	
Cradles and scythes	10 00	
Ox chains	12 00	
1 grindstone	8 00	
1 corn-sheller	10 00	
1 root-scraper	5 00	

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3 cross-cut saws	$12 00	
Baskets and half-bushel measures	4 00	
Buffalo-robes and horse-blankets	35 00	
		$1,340 80

MACHINERY IN SHOPS.

1 bevel shaper	$325 00	
1 frame and dowell machine	45 00	
1 seat planer	20 00	
1 scroll saw	50 00	
1 boring machine	35 00	
1 mandrel	20 00	
1 cut-off saw, etc.	10 00	
1 sticker	75 00	
1 sand-wheel and belt	12 00	
Shafting, pullies, etc.	250 00	
Belting	150 00	
1 wood-saw	15 00	
Steam-pipe tools	125 00	
Steam-pipe and fittings	300 00	
		$1,432 00

FUEL.

120 cords wood, @ $1.75	$210 00

SHOE SHOP.

100 pairs shoes (old), @ 50c	$50 00	
200 " " (new), @ $1.25	250 00	
Leather	200 00	
		$500 00

TAILOR SHOP.

240 Sunday suits, @ $11.00	$2,640 00
30 suits, @ $3.75	112 50
246 coats, @ $2.00	492 00
81 pairs pants, @ $3.00	243 00
129 " @ $2.00	258 00
22 " @ $1.00	22 00
22 jackets, @ $5.00	110 00
30 pairs overalls, @ 50c	15 00
12 doz. caps, $6.00	72 00
9 doz. hats, @ $4.20	37 80
42 doz. pairs stockings, @ $4.00	168 00
4,000 collars, @ 1c	40 00
20 doz. ties, @ $1.00	20 00
1,200 yards cassimere, @ 90c	1,080 00
175 " (Oxford), @ $1.25	218 75
135 " @ 98c	132 30
43 yards Kentucky jeans, @ 37½	16 12
130 yards denims, @ 20c	26 00
25 yards canvass, @ 15c	3 75
1,440 yards cheviots, @ 15c	216 00

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100 yards check flannel, @ 30c	$30 00	
40 yards bed-ticking, @ 20c	8 00	
325 yards brown sheetings, @ 8c	26 00	
100 yards drills, @ 16c	16 00	
190 lbs. yarn, @ 90c	171 00	
60 lbs. cotton bats, @ 20c	12 00	
2 doz. table cloths, @ $4.00	8 00	
50 doz. thread, @ 65c	32 50	
Buttons, needles, thimbles, etc.	100 00	
		$6,326 72

CHAIR STOCK.

1,200 seat frames, @ 6c	$72 00	
1,500 chair seats, @ 22c	330 00	
Cane	450 00	
Flag	200 00	
Lumber	50 00	
90 gallons boiled oil, @ 60c	54 00	
45 gallons raw oil, @ 55c	24 75	
30 lbs. lath yarn, @ 16½c	4 95	
		$1,185 70

FRUIT CELLAR.

145 two-quart jars assorted fruits, @ 35c	$50 75	
4 doz. bowls jelly, @ $3.00	12 00	
1 bbl. pickles	8 00	
10 gals. catsup, @ $1.25	12 50	
		$83 25

STORE ROOM.

7 doz. scrub brushes, @ $1.00	$7 00	
1 doz. lamp chimneys	85	
36 lbs. starch, @ 6¼c	2 25	
¼ doz. brooms, @ $2.50	62	
1 doz. flour bags	4 00	
12 boxes window glass, @ $4.00	48 00	
120 lbs. Jap. soap, @ 6¼c	7 50	
6 lbs. corn starch, @ 10c	60	
3 packages yeast cakes	25	
12 lbs. hops, @ 25c	3 00	
12 lbs. cream tartar, 37½c	4 50	
5 lbs. ginger, @ 25c	1 25	
100 lbs. Rio coffee, @ 23c	23 00	
20 " soda, @ 8c	1 60	
20 " whole pepper, @ 25c	5 00	
25 gall. vinegar, @ 18c	4 50	
350 lbs. butter, @ 20c	70 00	
175 " A coffee sugar, @ 11c	19 25	
150 " C " " @ 10c	15 00	
2 bbls. salt, @ $1.50	3 00	
23 gall. syrup, @ 55c	12 65	
48 lbs. crackers, @ 7c	3 26	
		$237 18

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LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

14 bbls. gasoline, 700 gallons, @ 23½c		$164 50

FARM PRODUCTS.

387 bushels oats, @ 38c	$147 06	
800 " corn, @ 30c	240 00	
50 " barley, @ 75c	37 50	
1,000 " apples, @ 25c	250 00	
600 " potatoes, @ 70c	420 00	
110 " onions, 50c	55 00	
30 " beans, @ $1.00	30 00	
600 " turnips, @ 25c	150 00	
300 " beets, @ 25c	75 00	
15 " pears, @ $2.00	30 00	
1,576 heads cabbage, @ 5c	78 80	
35 tons hay, @ $10.00	350 00	
50 tons corn-stalks, @ $4.00	200 00	
		$2,063 36

ART GALLERY AND LIBRARY.

2,593 volumes miscellaneous books, @ 95c	$2,463 35	
Pictures	700 00	
Case of birds	18 00	
½ doz. stereoscopes	4 50	
Fountain	15 00	
Vases and plant steps	24 00	
		$3,224 85

SCHOOL-BOOKS, SLATES, CRAYONS, ETC.

In school-rooms, main building	$450 00	
" " North Family House	25 00	
" " South " "	25 00	
		$500 00

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Furniture in office (including fire-proof safe)	$979 25	
" visitor's reception room	80 30	
" hall	125 00	
" reading room	33 00	
" and bedding in Superintendent's rooms	192 50	
" " " two bedrooms	60 75	
" in parlor	173 00	
" and bedding in guest room	98 00	
" " " Ass't Superintendent's room	93 00	
" " " Matron's room	109 50	
" " " lady teachers' room	94 00	
" " " laundress' room	68 00	
" " " cook's room	45 00	
" " " male teachers' room	69 50	
" " " school room	100 00	
" " " boys' dormitories	2,016 50	

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Furniture and bedding in farmer's room	$46 00	
" " " shopman's room	46 00	
" " " hospital	70 50	
" in chapel	639 00	
" in officers' kitchen	199 40	
" in officers' dining hall	236 85	
" in boys' kitchen, bakery, and dining hall	768 05	
" in shoe shop	76 00	
" in tailor shop	278 00	
North Family House.		
Furniture in kitchen and dining room	217 40	
" and bedding in boys' bedrooms	307 00	
" in school room	110 00	
" in parlor	36 00	
" in bath-room	31 50	
" and bedding in overseer's room	54 75	
" " " teachers' room	96 00	
" in store room	23 62	
Lamps (unused)	89 25	
Furniture and bedding in *South Family House*	890 58	
		$8,550 20

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

In main building	$200 00	
In North Family House	50 00	
In South " "	50 00	
		$300 00

RECAPITULATION.

Due for boys' labor	$3,531 69
Land	25,000 00
Buildings	179,075 00
Steam-heating apparatus, etc.	6,885 00
Farm stock	3,790 00
Farm implements	1,340 80
Machinery	1,432 00
Fuel	210 00
Light department	164 50
General expenses	70 22
Chair stock	1,185 70
Furniture	5,986 70
Bedding	2,563 50
Provisions	1,339 01
Clothing and shoes	6,826 72
Medicines, etc.	28 00
School furniture	300 00
Books, slates, crayons, etc.	500 00
Art gallery and library	3,224 85
Hay, grain, and fodder	974 56
	$244,428 25

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FIFTEENTH

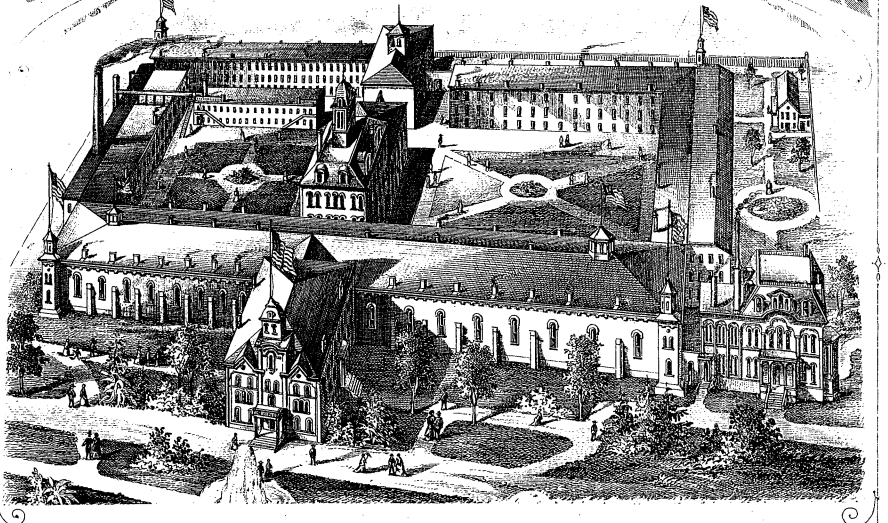
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OFFICERS

OF THE

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION



FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST 1876.

DETROIT, MICH.

THE PRACTICAL LITHO'S 10 & 12 CONGRESS ST. E. DETROIT.

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REPORT

OF

Inspectors of the House of Correction,

TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

DETROIT, December 31, 1876.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent of the House of Correction, according to the requirements of law, has made to us his Annual Report of the operations of the Institution for the past year, which we herewith respectfully submit, together with the detailed reports of the Physician and Teacher.

The Reports, which are as near complete as possible, contain full and detailed statements of the manner of conducting the affairs of the Institution in all its branches—disciplinary, reformatory, sanitary and financial—and we recommend them as worthy of your most careful attention.

The depressed state of trade and unsettled financial condition of the country, at the commencement of last year, led us to fears for an unsatisfactory and unprofitable year's business; but in this we were happily disappointed, and we are gratified to be able to point to the annexed financial exhibit, which shows that the Institution has been not only self-sustaining, but produces at the end of the year a net profit of over nineteen thousand dollars ($19,000 00.)

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The increased accommodations, which were added to our Institution during the last year, have largely benefited the healthy condition of the prisoners, and the good discipline for which the management of the prison has been distinguished.

We hereby give our unqualified approval of the Superintendent's management. He deserves credit for the ability, energy and untiring interest which he has manifested in the performance of his laborious duties.

The annexed detailed reports, schedules and balance-sheets, to which we respectfully refer, are full of interesting and desirable information, and worthy of your closest examination.

EDWARD KANTER,
WM. C. COLBURN,
FRANCIS PALMS,

Inspectors of the House of Correction.

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Superintendent's Report.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
DETROIT, December 31, 1876.

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—My Annual Report for the fifteenth year of the Detroit House of Correction, ending December 31, 1876, accompanied with reports of the Teacher and Physician, is herewith submitted,

Although the business outlook at the beginning of the year was somewhat doubtful, we have reached its successful close with a net profit of $19,164.28 as the result of the year's operations.

Since the opening of the Institution there were received and cared for 19,789 persons, 15,197 of which were males and 4,592 were females. Of the foregoing total number 4,144 could neither read nor write, while 5,193 claimed to be temperate, 14,596 acknowledged themselves to be of intemperate habits, 3,617 were under the age of twenty years, and 1,686 fifty years of age and over when admitted.

The number of prisoners in confinement December 31st, 1876, is 695, being an increase of only twenty-one over the number at the corresponding date the previous year. The whole number received during the year is 2,272, from the following sources:—Central Station Court 1,114, Police Court 142, Recorder's and Wayne Circuit Court 36, United States Court of Dakota and Utah Territories 8, Justices of the Peace of Wayne County 74, and the remainder 892, were from Counties throughout this State; 2,251 have been discharged during the year, the average time served being 92½ days for each person. During the year $2,610.72 has

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been expended for railroad tickets and gratuities to discharged prisoners, in addition to which many who come here in an almost nude condition are necessarily supplied with shoes and clothing upon being released.

The large expenditure for improvements and repairs, while appearing in this year's transactions, was mainly contracted during the previous year by authority of the Honorable Common Council and your Board. To complete these alterations and repairs, and to put the premises in good and substantial condition, the appropriation was not quite sufficient, I have, therefore, supplied the necessary balances from the funds of the Institution, and charged the same to stock account.

The buildings (with the exception of some of the gravel roofs) are now in good condition, and with proper care, making repairs when needed, can be kept so at slight expense each year in the future.

These changes and improvements seem to embody all the advantages anticipated, and contribute daily to comforts and conveniences that are really enjoyable.

The new "Dining Hall," though not so large as some others, is nevertheless always cheerful and pleasant; the doubtful anxiety as to its possible failure for the purpose intended has entirely vanished, the room proving to be one of the best improvements made. The difference between taking their meals in their cells and the present mode of sitting down to tables is gratefully acknowledged by the prisoners. I am convinced it has a moralizing influence and is more economical, cleanly and healthful than the old way of "feeding."

A thorough examination and consequent overhauling of the engine and the two shop boilers, could not with safety be longer delayed. The expense attending it was $1,100.75. These boilers are in constant use, and in the winter season frequently "fired" night and day to supply the necessary steam for heating buildings and running the machinery for manufacturing.

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Their capacity is not sufficient for the work required of them. One is getting very old (having been in service over fourteen years), is fast becoming superannuated, and must ere long be replaced by another.

The entire month of July last being consumed in making these repairs, the prisoners were in consequence unemployed during that period.

The excitement and display of patriotic feeling incident to and associated with the Centennial Year, has not been wholly unnoticed in the prison. For while our peaceful routine of duties and discipline has not been disturbed, we have observed all holidays in a manner commemorative of the event.

I will not attempt to theorize on prison reform, or to suggest what might be done to better the condition of a class, whose very weakness appeals to us "to deal gently with the erring." The subject has been so thoroughly and ably discussed within the past ten years, that little remains to be said or written. Theories and ideal systems, without practical workings, avail but little; yet the deliberations of prison conventions, eloquent addresses, and beautifully written essays have, without question, had great influence in abolishing former prison barbarities, and in creating the present humane and better order of things. While it is a source of congratulation that throughout the civilized world so much has been done in this direction, there is still an extensive field for advancement, a progress, that will be a question of time to consummate, a slow and arduous undertakrng, in which, as has been said, young men may grow grey, and those of middle age may die, before they see accomplished the good to community they seek. Much also is being done within prison walls to ameliorate the *present* and to shape the future of such as are temporarily sheltered therein; but guardianship is more needed after the individual leaves to again take life's chances in a prejudiced society.

The new industry in the female department begins to assume an encouraging aspect, and gives promise of good results in the future, pecuniarily and otherwise.

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There is now employed in this department an average number of forty women, which number will, without doubt, be increased during the next three months.

The object of this branch was to better the condition of these women, by instructing them in work adapted to them, and which, when outside, would open a way to employment and to honest, respectable life.

The manufacture of fine white shirts has not afforded sufficient variety of work for the class this branch was intended to benefit, for the reason that while some are already familiar with sewing, others do not understand the first rudiments. For this latter class, that *most need help*, I have added a cheaper grade of work, viz.: overalls, overshirts, cheap pantaloons, etc.

To the officers and employees of the House, for their faithfulness and efficiency, I am especially indebted. Their harmonious action and ready co-operation has greatly lessened my cares, and contributed to successful management.

To clergymen and friends for kind ministrations in our chapel, we are all thankful. May not the "good seed sown" live on in these hearts, bringing forth fruits for immortality.

To him who has marked our way and brought us thus peacefully to the close of another year, we bow in reverential gratitude, and trustingly to Him we commit the future.

Very respectfully,

M. V. BORGMAN,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCES.

INCOME.

CHAIR ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1876:			
Chairs finished	$24,452 02		
Chairs manufacturing	55,304 90		
Lumber	20,212 50		
Material	5,301 71		
Machinery and Tools	25,689 80		
		$130,960 93	
Chairs finished—Amount charged this account for services of foremen, overseers, shipping clerk, free labor in cane seat department, and Discount	21,610 85		
Lumber, amount since purchased	23,521 53		
Materials, amount since purchased	21,595 54		
Machinery and tools, amount charged for new tools and repairs	3,012 48		
		$69,740 40	
			$200,701 33
Chairs finished—Amount credited this account for chairs sold	126,382 09		
Lumber, amount credited for lumber sold	370 28		
Material, amount credited for material sold	318 07		
Machinery and Tools, amount credited for machinery sold	28 73		
		127,099 17	
Property on hand, Dec. 31, 1876:			
Chairs finished	18,786 51		
Chairs manufacturing	55,469 16		
Lumber	22,035 97		
Material	7,542 55		
Machinery and Tools	26,944 61		
		130,778 80	
		257,877 97	
Balance to the credit of chair account			$57,176 64

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SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Property on hand, January 1st, 1876	$268 40		
Amount charged this account for material purchased, also foreman and instructors	3,682 95		
		$3,951 35	
Amount credited for goods sold	2,306 41		
Property on hand, Dec. 30, 1876	1,836 80		
		4,143 21	
Balance to the credit of shirt department			191 86

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Amount charged for board of prisoners from Wayne county	$4,808 02		
Less 75 per cent of the amount, as above charged to board account now credited to stock account, that being the approximate ratio of the County taxes for 1876, assessed upon the wards of the City	3,606 01		
		1,202 01	
Received and charged for board of prisoners other than those of Wayne County		22,661 27	
			23,863 28
Amount received for interest			391 09
Total			$81,622 87

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EXPENDITURES.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1876	$81,14		
Amount charged this account for salaries, lights, barn and other general expenses	18,102 99		
To Library Account	29 11		
		$18,213 24	
Property on hand Dec. 30, 1876	163 04		
Amount credited this account for sundries sold	50 63		
		213 67	
Leaving for amount expended			$17,999 57

FURNITURE AND FIXTURE ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1876	9,211 16		
Amount purchased since	1,520 10		
		10,731 26	
Property on hand December 30, 1876		10,016 05	
Leaving for amount expended			715 21

CLOTHING AND BEDDING ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1876	3,487 41		
Amount purchased since	6,529 86		
		10,017 27	
Amount credited this account	713 54		
Property on hand Dec. 30, 1876	4,472 12		
		5,185 66	
Leaving for Amount expended			4,831 61

PROVISIONS.

Property on hand January 1, 1876	1,806 93		
Amount purchased since	23,759 02		
		25,565 95	
Property on hand December 30, 1876	1,194 29		
Amount credited this acconnt	347 17		
		1,541 46	
Leaving for amount expended			24,024 49

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FUEL.

Property on hand January 1, 1876	374 50		
Amount since purchased	4,002 17		
		4,376 67	
Property on hand December 30, 1876		230 02	
Leaving for amount expended			4,146 65

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' ACCOUNT.

Paid railroads for fares of discharged prisoners	1,396 50		
Gratuities to prisoners on their release, in sums from 25 cents to $10	1,217 17		
		2,613 67	
Amount credited for ticket sold		2,95	
			2,610 72

REPAIRS.

Total amount expended for extraordinary and general repairs $8,004 23

Less the amount expended as follows for extraordinary repairs:

H. & J. Bommerschein for plaster, mortar and labor	$251 98
Wyandotte Rolling Mill Co. for iron for windows	11 59
Paul Gies & Co. for moulding strips and labor on officers' rooms, also stairway to same and porches, side caps to residence	653 46
Samuel F. Hodge, wheels, pinions, &c. on elevator to dining room	15 40
Dunlap, Donaldson & Co., wire rope on elevator to dining room	31 50
C. A. Sheldon, Portland cement for new hall	27 50
Cobb, Wallace & Law for flagging	566 23
Farrand, Williams & Co., white lead, glass, &c	560 17
David Wilkie, roofing	355 93
A. F. Holmes for brick	551 00
John Caspery & Co. for lime, sand and hair	169 62
Adams & Ferguson, roof board, joists, flooring, &c	351 28
J. M. McIntyre & Co., for brackets	15 60
Buhl, Ducharme & Co., iron, nails, &c	125 56
H. Moffat, joists, flooring, &c	349 94
Charles Hempel, for roofing	44 71
Dean, Brow & Godfrey, plate glass, paints, &c	112 73
F. B. Sibley & Co., lime, stone, &c	134 20
Furguson, McKay & Co., gas fixtures, pipe unions, tees and labor	231 41
C. Guton, for sand	187 20
E. W. Bissell & Co., for cement	19 50
M. N. Rowley, for bell hanging	58 80
Detroit Cement and Sewer Pipe Co., pipes, elbows, &c	53 70
Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, castings	41 16
W. M. Crapo, joists	9 00
H. A. & G. S. Wight, joists	55 29
Brand, Humphrey & Co., for painting	55 25

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C. C. Robinson & Co., lime, hair and sand	138 11	
Jos. Roberts & Co., centre pieces	19 00	
Chas. Stange, window sills	35 00	
Jas. Flower & Bro., pipes, tees, nipples, fittings	383 05	
A. Frumviller, gutter pipe	82 61	
Edward Murphy, for plumbing	23 75	
Joseph Schamb, foreman	71 25	
W. H. Holland, mason	165 00	
G. W. Smith, mason	8 50	
John Radcliff, mason labor	30 00	
Joseph Fiske, mason labor	30 38	
Andrew Purd, Carpenter	19 00	
Benj. Vincent, mason and material	19 30	
Charles Dubois, mason	16 50	
		$6,081 16

Leaving amount expended for general repairs, including engine and boilers			$1,923 07
Of the above charged to balance City Appropriation Account	3,002 54		
Charged to Stock Account	3,078 62		
		6,081 16	
Amount paid for insurance			2,304 25

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Amount carried to this account	5,183 63	
Amount collected	1,280 61	
Balance of Suspense Account		$8,903 02
Total expenditure		$62,458 59

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RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Chairs finished account	$57,176 64	
Shirt department	191 86	
Board account	23,863 28	
Interest account	391 09	
		$81,622 87

EXPENDITURES.

General expense account	$17,999 57	
Furniture and fixtures account	715 21	
Clothing and bedding account	4,831 61	
Provision account	24,024 49	
Fuel account	4,146 65	
Discharged prisoners' account	2,610 72	
Repairs account	1,923 07	
Insurance account	2,304 25	
Suspense account	3,903 02	
		62,458 59
Amount gained to the institution		$19,164 28

SUMMARY.

Balance to the credit of stock account	$198,116 08	
Ledger balances and bills payable	13,823 45	
Total		$211,939 53
Inventory of property on hand	$151,321 67	
Accounts and bills receivable	54,154 18	
Cash on hand	6,463 68	
Total,		$211,939 53

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH, DEBTS AND PROPERTY.

Accounts and bills receivable Jan. 1, 1876	$49,054 45		
Accounts and bills receivable Dec. 30, 1876	54,154 18		
Increase		$5,099 73	
Property on hand January 1, 1876	$148,464 07		
Property on hand December 30, 1876	151,321 67		
Increase		2,757 60	
Debts January 1, 1876	$25,605 30		
Debts December 30, 1876	13,823 45		
Decrease		11,781 85	
Balance of City appropriation		3,002 54	
Stock account		3,078 62	
Total			$25,720 34
Cash on hand January 1, 1876	$9,413 73		
Cash on hand December 30, 1876	6,463 68		
		$2,950 05	
Credited stock account and charged board account 75 per cent of the amount charged for board of prisoners from Wayne County during the year		3,606 01	
Actual gain		19,164 28	
			$25,720 34

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STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

Furniture and fixtures	$9,211 16	
Clothing and bedding	3,487 41	
Shirt department	268 40	
General expenses	81 14	
Fuel	374 50	
Provisions	1,806 93	
Barn	2,373 60	
Chairs finished	24,452 02	
Chairs manufacturing	55,304 90	
Lumber	20,212 50	
Material	5,301 71	
Machinery and tools	25,689 80	
		$148,564 07

DECEMBER 30, 1876.

Furniture and fixtures	$10,016 05	
Clothing and Bedding	4,472 12	
Shirt department	1,836 80	
General expenses	163 04	
Fuel	230 02	
Provisions	1,194 29	
Barn	2,630 55	
Chairs finished	18,786 51	
Chairs manufacturing	55,469 16	
Lumber	22,035 97	
Material	7,542 55	
Machinery and tools	26,944 61	
		$151,321 67
Increase		$2,757 60

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BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

	TRIAL BALANCE.		INVENTORY.	REPRESENTATIVE.		STOCK.		REAL.	
	Dr.	Cr.		Loss.	Gain.	Dr.	Cr.	Resources.	Liabilities.
Stock	$3,078 62	$182,030 42					178,951 80		$198,116 08
Furniture and fixtures	10,731 26		10,016 05	715 21				10,016 05	
Clothing and bedding	10,017 27	713 54	4,472 12	4,831 61				4,472 12	
Provisions	25,565 95	347 17	1,194 29	24,024 49				1,194 29	
Barn	3,430 67		2,630 55	800 12				2,630 55	
Discharged prisoners	2,613 67	2 95		2,610 72					
Insurance	2,304 25			2,304 25					
Interest		391 09			391,09				
Suspense	5,183 63	1,280 61		3,903 02					
Repairs	8,070 51	6,147 44		1,923 07					
General expense	17,384 01	50 63	168 04	17,170 34				168 04	
Library	337 74	308 63		29 11					
Machinery and Tools	28,702 28	28 73	26,944 61	1,728 94				26,944 61	
Lumber	43,734 03	370 28	22,035 97	21,327 78				22,035 97	
Material	26,897 25	318 07	7,542 55	19,036 63				7,542 55	
Overwork	159 69			159 69					
Board	3,606 01	27,469 29			23 863 28				
Fuel	4,376 67		230 02	4,146 65				230 02	
Shirt	3,951 35	2,306 41	1,836 80		191 86			1,836 80	
Chairs manufacturing	55,304 90		55,469 16		1 4 26			55,469 16	
Chairs finished	45,903 18	126,382 09	18,786 51		99,265 42			18,786 51	
Cash	6,463 68							6,463 68	
Accounts and bills receivable	54,154 18							54,154 18	
Accounts and bills payable		13,823 45							13,823 45
	$361,970 80	$361,970 80	$151,321 67						
				19.164 28					
Gain carried to Stock Account				$123,875 91	$123,875 91		19,164 28		
						198,116 08			
Amount to the credit of Stock Account						$198,116 08	$198,116 08	$211,939 53	$211,939 53

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STATEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number in prison January 1, 1876		674
Number received from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1876, inclusive		2,272
Whole number in prison during the year		2,946
Number released from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1876, inclusive		2,251
Remaining in prison December 31st, 1876:		
Males	554	
Females	141	
Total	695	
		2,946

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HOW RELEASED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged by expiration of sentence	105	137	215	185	139	119	136	148	131	112	134	119	1384	296	1680
Procured bail	3	4	2	3	5	6	6	4	4	2	2	5	33	13	46
Pardoned	....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Payment of fine	28	29	25	47	45	44	50	46	43	28	24	29	318	120	438
On appeal	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	5
Order of court	3	5	4	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	35	4	39
Died	....	2	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	2	10
Escaped	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	4
Habeas corpus	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	7	1	8
Sent to pest house	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	1	7
Order of inspectors	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Males	121	157	223	202	154	137	148	160	124	124	124	136	1807	.....	.....
Females	18	22	25	43	45	38	50	45	61	21	39	34	.....	441	.....
Total	139	179	248	245	199	175	198	205	185	145	163	170	.....	.....	2251

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NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	141	34	175
February	134	16	150
March	105	26	131
April	142	56	198
May	145	40	185
June	145	47	192
July	121	51	172
August	161	36	197
September	152	48	200
October	114	48	162
November	146	30	176
December	296	38	334
Totals	1802	470	2272

NUMBER REMAINING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	582	129	711
February	558	123	681
March	440	124	564
April	382	136	518
May	375	132	507
June	380	140	520
July	355	141	496
August	355	132	487
September	383	117	500
October	371	146	517
November	396	137	533
December	554	141	695

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN PRISON DURING THE YEAR.

Males	$427\frac{7}{12}$
Females	$133\frac{2}{12}$
Total	$560\frac{3}{4}$

BY WHOM OR FROM WHERE THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR WERE COMMITTED.

Central Station Court, City of Detroit	1,114
Police Court, City of Detroit	142
Recorder's Court, City of Detroit	30
Circuit Court, City of Detroit	6
United States Court, Dakota	7
United States Court, Utah	2
Justices of the Peace, Wayne County	74
Allegan County	1
Alpena County	3
Antrim County	5

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Barry County	10
Bay County	69
Benzie County	1
Berrien County	7
Branch County	24
Calhoun County	56
Cass County	15
Cheboygan County	1
Clare County	3
Clinton County	8
Eaton County	12
Genessee County	41
Gratiot County	2
Hillsdale County	22
Houghton County	3
Huron County	1
Ingham County	71
Ionia County	42
Iosco County	4
Jackson County	48
Kalamazoo County	35
Kent County	55
Lapeer County	12
Lenawee County	56
Livingston County	6
Macomb County	6
Manistee County	5
Marquette County	3
Mason County	6
Mecosta County	17
Midland County	4
Monroe County	19
Montcalm County	15
Muskegon County	3
Newaygo County	6
Oakland County	30
Ottawa County	17
Saginaw County	78
Shiawassee County	10
St. Clair County	11
St. Joseph County	15
Van Buren County	8
Washtenaw County	30
Transferred from State Prison	1
	2272

Whole number received from City of Detroit	1,286
Elsewhere	986
	2,272

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SENTENCES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1876.

Life	1	One month or thirty days	28
Until twenty-one years of age	1	One hundred and eighty-three days	1
Fifteen years	1	One hundred and eighty days	1
Ten years	2	One hundred and forty days	1
Five years	1	Eighty days	5
Four years	1	Seventy-five days	2
Three years	6	Seventy days	7
Two years and six months	3	Sixty-five days	62
Two years	4	Sixty-one days	3
One year and six months	2	Twenty days	3
One year	47	Ten days	2
Ten and one-half months	4	Six months or fine	18
Ten months	4	From ninety days to six months, or fine	492
Eight months	3	From thirty days to ninety days or fine	642
Seven months	2	In default of bail	390
Six months	49		
Five months	3	Total	2,272
Four months	8		
Three months or ninety days	296		
Two months or sixty days	177		

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

Actor	1	Coopers	20
Artist	1	Carpenters	75
Architect	1	Carriage-trimmer	1
Bakers	12	Cooks	32
Barbers	23	Coppersmith	1
Bar-tenders	5	Carvers	2
Boot-blacks	4	Confectioner	1
Boiler-makers	13	Commission merchants	2
Book-keepers	5	Chimney sweep	1
Bricklayers	19	Druggists	3
Butchers	18	Engineers	15
Blacksmiths	30	File Cutter	1
Brewers	3	Farmers	177
Basket-maker	1	Firemen	32
Brick-makers	2	Furniture Dealer	1
Bookbinder	1	Goldsmith	1
Cane-seaters	2	Gardeners	12
Cabinet makers	5	Glass-blower	1
Cigar-makers	21	Gunsmith	1
Chair-maker	1	Gas Meter-maker	1
Carriage-makers	8	Hostlers and Teamsters	61
Clerks	21	Harness-makers	7

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Hack-drivers	5
House-movers	3
Hatters	4
Lawyer	1
Laborers	592
Lathers	8
Masons	21
Machinists	14
Milliners	3
Moulders	29
Millers	2
Miners	7
Musician	1
Marble Polishers	2
Newsboys	9
No occupation	169
Painters	72
Peddlers	6
Printers	25
Physicians	2
Pavers	3
Plumbers	8
Plasterers	14
Pattern-makers	2
Puddlers	2
Railroad men	15
Roofer	1
Reporter	1
Servants and Housekeepers	258
Sailors	142
Soldier	1
Seamstresses	22
Shoemakers	46
Stone cutters	2
Safe maker	1
Sawyers	9
Saloon keepers	14
Silver plater	1
Surveyors	2
Stove mounter	1
Scale-maker	1
Tin smiths	10
Tailors	13
Tanners	6
Traveling agents	3
Turner	1
Teachers	2
Upholsterers	4
Wool inspector	1
Washerwomen	21
Whitewashers	14
Waiters and Porters	26
Watchmakers	2
Wool spinner	1
Weavers	2
Total	2272

NATIVITY.

Australia	1
At Sea	2
Alabama	4
Austria	1
Brazil	1
Belgium	1
Canada	292
Cuba	3
California	1
Connecticut	8
Delaware	1
Denmark	2
District of Columbia	5
England	91
France	7
Florida	1
Germany	122
Georgia	1
Hayti	1
Holland	6
Illinois	33
Indiana	31
Iowa	3
Ireland	341
Italy	2
Kentucky	24
Louisiana	1
Michigan	475
Mississippi	3
Maine	15

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Maryland	7
Massachusetts	37
Missouri	2
Minnesota	3
Norway	6
New Jersey	8
New York	392
Newfoundland	4
New Hampshire	2
North Carolina	4
Nova Scotia	3
Nebraska	1
New Brunswick	7
Ohio	107
Pennsylvania	62
Poland	1
Russia	1
Rhode Island	2
Sweden	3
Switzerland	2
Scotland	56
South Carolina	2
Spain	1
Tennessee	10
Texas	1
Unknown	10
Vermont	14
Virginia	25
West Virginia	3
Wisconsin	17
Total	2,272
Foreign born	957
Native born	1,305
Unknown	10
Total	2,272

CRIME OR OFFENSE.

Assault	5
Assault and battery	179
Assault with intent to kill	1
Adultery	1
Arson	1
Assaulting an officer	1
Burglary	5
Breaking and entering a bonded package	1
Crime against nature	1
Drunkenness	414
Disorderly	563
Disposing of liquor to Indians	1
Enticing away for the purpose of marriage a female under the age of sixteen years	1
Frequenting a gambling house	1
Forgery	5
False pretenses	1
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	83
Fraud	2
Indecent exposure	5
Indecent language	4
Illegal voting	1
Keeping houses of ill-fame	6
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	1
Keeping saloon open after eleven o'clock p. m.	1

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Larceny, simple	378
Larceny, grand	45
Larceny in the day-time	1
Larceny from the person	7
Larceny from a dwelling	4
Lewdness	2
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2
Malicious trespass	4
Malicious injury	8
Murder	1
Manslaughter	2
Maiming	1
Prescribing while intoxicated	1
Refusing to pay liquor tax	1
Robbing U. S. Mail	1
Receiving stolen goods	3
Refusing to support family	7
Riot	4
Secreting a letter	1
Threats	19
Unlawfully entering Railroad cars	4
Vagrancy	492
Total	2,272

SOCIAL RELATION.

Married and having children	405
Married and having no children	251
Unmarried and having both parents	591
Unmarried and having only one parent	433
Widows and widowers having children	111
No relation	481
	2,272
Living in family relation	656
Living out of family relation	1,616
	2,272

EDUCATION.

Could read and write	1,668
Could read	217
Could neither read nor write	387
	2,272

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RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Roman Catholics	1,008	
Protestants	1,118	
Israelites	1	
Without religious training	150	
		2,272

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

Under twenty years of age	417	
From twenty to twenty-five years of age	584	
From twenty-five to thirty years of age	397	
From thirty to forty years of age	487	
From forty to fifty years of age	235	
Fifty years of age and over	152	
		2,272

HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate	538	
Admit themselves to be intemperate	1,792	
		2,272

COLOR.

White	2,075	
Black	190	
Indians	7	
		2,272

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Received for the first time	1,388
Recommitted once	393
Recommitted twice	172
Recommitted three times	81
Recommitted four times	52
Recommitted five times	32
Recommitted six times	36
Recommitted seven times	24
Recommitted eight times	21
Recommitted nine times	14
Recommitted ten times	15
Recommitted eleven times	11
Recommitted twelve times	9
Recommitted thirteen times	6
Recommitted fourteen times	3

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Recommitted fifteen times	5
Recommitted sixteen times	2
Recommitted seventeen times	1
Recommitted nineteen times	1
Recommitted twenty times	2
Recommitted twenty-one times	1
Recommitted twenty-two times	1
Recommitted twenty-four times	1
Recommitted twenty-eight times	1
	22,72
First commitments	61 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF TIME THE INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1876 ACTUALLY REMAINED IN THE INSTITUTION.

Between five and six years	4
Between two and three years	6
Between one and two years	46
Between eight months and one year	103
Between six and eight months	105
Between four and six months	144
Between two and four months	1,092
Between one and two months	267
Less than one month	484
	2,251

Average time those discharged remained in confinement.....92½ days.

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TABLE

Showing the loss and gain in the weights of prisoners during their term of imprisonment under five classifications of sentences:

TIME IMPRISONED.	Number Weighed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Balance of Increase over Decrease.	Balance of Decrease over Increase.	Average of Increase over Decrease.	Average of Decrease over Increase.	Largest Single Increase.	Largest Single Decrease.
MALES.						lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.		
Less than 30 days	18	108	.....	108	.....	6	.....	17	.....
From 30 to 90 days	766	5746	550	5196	.....	6	.....	49	27
From 90 days to 6 months	372	2858	254	2604	.....	7	.....	46	23
From 6 months to 1 year	127	854	330	524	.....	4 2	.....	54	20
More than 1 year	23	138	23	115	.....	5	.....	16	6
Total Males	1307	9704	1157	8547	.....	6 8	.....	.....	.....
FEMALES.									
Less than 30 days	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
From 30 to 90 days	119	839	46	793	.....	7	.....	59	9
From 90 days to 6 months	125	815	140	675	.....	5 6	.....	31	25
From 6 months to 1 year	23	237	30	207	.....	9	.....	50	15
More than 1 year	7	38	53	.....	15	2	2 2	17	32
Total Females	275	1936	269	1772	15	$6\frac{122}{275}$	2 2	.....	.....
Grand Total	1582	11640	1426	10319	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE

Showing the number of Prisoners, Male and Female, received; the number released and how; also the number remaining for each year of the Institution.

DATE.	RECEIVED.			RELEASED.													REMAINING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Expiration of Sentence.	Procured Bail.	Paid Fine.	Habeas Corpus.	Order of Court.	On an Appeal.	Pardoned.	Order of Inspectors.	Transferred to Asylum.	Transf'd to Pest House.	Died.	Escaped.	Total Released.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861-2....	355	199	554	388	41	9	6	2	4	6	....	3	....	2	1	462	40	52	92
1863.....	233	152	385	216	87	11	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	322	64	91	155
1864.....	166	186	352	276	78	14	5	3	....	4	....	....	....	1	2	383	39	85	124
1865	286	233	519	270	72	20	18	3	....	2	....	1	....	7	3	396	127	120	247
1866	704	203	907	727	27	123	22	3	8	1	....	1	....	2	1	915	157	82	239
1867.....	797	312	1109	767	21	235	18	....	1	1	....	1	....	4	2	1050	192	106	298
1868.....	819	279	1098	813	22	196	15	7	1	2	....	4	....	6	6	1072	220	104	324
1869.....	994	261	1255	850	41	209	5	31	3	6	....	....	....	4	5	1154	320	105	425
1870.....	902	263	1165	910	55	198	4	35	4	7	14	....	....	6	4	1237	254	99	353
1871.....	1083	317	1400	860	48	357	3	25	1	7	1	....	....	10	2	1314	316	123	439
1872.....	1335	385	1720	1024	50	589	....	20	5	11	2	....	....	13	3	1717	305	137	442
1873.....	1974	435	2409	1395	54	789	....	24	3	18	5	....	8	16	9	2321	416	115	531
1874.....	1860	454	2314	1529	42	682	10	28	2	20	4	....	....	12	6	2335	408	102	510
1875.....	1887	443	2330	1508	45	530	21	32	3	10	....	2	1	8	6	2166	561	113	674
1876.....	1802	470	2272	1680	46	438	8	39	5	12	2	....	7	10	4	2251	554	141	695
Total....	15197	4592	19789	13213	729	4400	136	255	40	109	28	12	16	103	54	19095	.....	.....	.....

Yearly average remaining—Males.....264.8
" " " —Females .....105.

Total.....369.8

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TABLE

Showing the Re-committals, and the Annual Ratio thereof, for each year of the Institution.

DATE.	Received for First time.	Re-committed for First time.	Second time.	Third time.	Fourth time.	Fifth time.	Sixth time.	Seventh time.	Eighth time.	Ninth time.	Tenth time.	Eleventh time.	Twelfth time.	Thirteenth time.	Fourteenth time.	Fifteenth time.	Sixteenth time.	Seventeenth time.	Eighteenth time.	Nineteenth time.	Twenty times.	Twenty-one times	Twenty-two times	Twenty-three times.	Twenty-four times.	Twenty-eight times.	TOTAL.	Ratio of Re-commitments.
1862.....	494	45	13	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	554	10239
1863.....	292	59	22	9	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	385	24412
1864.....	303	21	17	8	2	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	352	1377
1865.....	417	19	52	23	7	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	519	19113
1866.....	724	84	59	27	5	5	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	907	20902
1867.....	872	108	63	33	12	15	2	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1109	21411
1868.....	803	152	56	38	21	8	13	5	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1098	26476
1869.....	911	191	66	38	23	10	7	3	4	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1255	27103
1870.....	803	179	74	48	22	16	12	3	4	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1165	30765
1871.....	878	234	94	59	48	30	20	16	4	3	6	4	2	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1400	37503
1872.....	1095	278	119	73	48	37	34	16	13	13	1	3	1	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1720	56172
1873.....	1497	407	171	105	69	33	25	28	25	13	12	9	6	4	2	1	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2469	33703
1874.....	1368	416	177	86	68	43	37	28	20	17	14	8	6	8	2	6	2	1	3	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	2314	41709
1875.....	1442	378	157	97	75	52	35	25	20	9	8	4	6	4	2	3	5	2	1	:	1	2	1	1	:	:	2330	38287
1876.....	1388	393	172	81	52	32	36	24	21	14	15	11	9	6	3	5	2	1	:	1	2	1	1	:	1	1	2272	38289
	13287	2964	1311	727	455	282	224	151	115	63	56	39	30	23	11	16	10	5	4	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	19789	.....

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Teacher's Report.

To Inspectors Detroit House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I present you this, my fifth annual report of education department, including as it does religious and moral instruction, as well as intellectual culture.

The former is for the most part conducted by clergymen who come to preach each Sunday morning. Also our lecture course has the same end in view. Good books are distributed also, and papers to accomplish the same purpose.

The latter is carried out by instruction in school, and in study after work hours.

The same methods have been followed as in years before, with such modifications as seemed necessary and useful.

I believe the high position this institution has taken in reference to education has been fully maintained. Chapel service is conducted at 9 A. M. of each Sunday by some clergyman of this or other city. This morning service is the same as is conducted in churches, *i. e.* singing prayer, reading scriptures, and preaching.

The aim of those having control is to afford such instruction and training as shall make those who are sent here capable and good citizens. The ideal may not be reached in many cases; indeed in but few. It should be remembered by those who see how many go out but to return, that here come the poor, deformed, sick, epileptic and badly organized of every class.

Criminals are a diseased class, needing not only instruction but treatment and protection. With little ability to resist they become the prey of designing men, or follow their own inclination to wrong; doing well under restraint, bowing before temptation the moment they are free.

It may be remembered also that one half or more are of those who differ from the religious instructors in matters of faith.

Five o'clock each Saturday afternoon all prisoners, both men and women, assemble in the chapel to listen to a lecture or reading. These lectures are given mainly by our citizen clergy, lawyers or

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literary men. Sometimes we are favored with music from ladies and gentlemen who are interested in our efforts. These lectures are not prepared especially for our people, but are such as are given before literary and historical societies.

We regard this Saturday lecture as a valuable collateral to the school, in which (the school) grammar and United States history are taught.

LIBRARY.

The library has been selected with care, some volumes being added each week to our list. The books are often purchased at he solicitation of a prisoner, from some review notice he has read.

Books are distributed once each week, either as a prisoner may select or the librarian shall select for him, reference being had to the advancement of the prisoner.

School convenes five evenings each week, men's department Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Women's department meets Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and as both departments occupy same room and use same text books and methods they will be described as one school. The matron has charge of women's department and I conduct the men's department.

Classes are formed of not more than six students, of these there are from twenty-two to twenty-six, depending on number of students. Teachers of these several classes are some officers, balance is selected from best informed prisoners, who have had experience in school, either as teachers or students, or both.

We use most approved text books, such as are used in our common schools, beginding with Webb's Word Method. Formerly geometry, algebra and geology were taught, now we limit our studies to the common branches — reading, spelling, arithmetic, U. S. History (as a reader), and grammar. Each student has his school books as private property. Each prisoner having three months or more to serve is *required* to attend school. School year is about ten months. In summer prisoners work ten hours each day, except Saturday. In winter prisoners are in cell before dark, making working hours quite short and study hours, on the other hand, quite long. In addition to the gas-lighted halls, each student has a candle, by aid of which he pursues his studies when not in school.

I will now write a description of one session, which will answer for a full term.

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The completion of our new dining-room gives us a pleasant and convenient school-room. School is assembled immediately after the evening meal (which is taken in their cells), and continues one hour and-a-half. On opening school a short lecture is given,—last year (1875) on arithmetic, this year on English grammar,—by the principal, two evenings of each week, other evening vocal music is taught. The first recitation is reading; during this recitation new students are examined and classified by principal. Second, spelling, either orally or by writing. Then arithmetic, "mental" and "practical," class in grammar taking time of "practical arithmetic" class. Principal hearing grammar, recitation and mental arithmetic (one class), and devoting such spare time as he has to general oversight, answering questions, etc. Lessons are then assigned for next session. School is then dismissed, prisoners taking books, slate, pencil, etc., as students in other schools, and bring them again to school at next session.

Most students are here but for a few months at a time, many of them returning often, which indicates an inability or an indisposition to support one's self in any way.

We have many for long terms; but these go far away when discharged, and are only heard from by correspondence. There is also a large class who have come here by misfortune only, and are never heard from here again; many of whom, no doubt, follow industrious habits; and utilize the knowledge acquired here in gaining an honest living. Some are known by us to have done well and to have maintained the habits of study and industry acquired here.

Many who have been here one year and more, have made progress in their studies really surprising. Some are known to us who could scarcely read when admitted, who have mastered "practical arithmetic" during their retention, and have come to read good literature with pleasure and appreciation. I personally know several young men in this city who are said to be doing well, who began in our lowest classes, and some who have held good positions since being discharged.

This report is in general and I shall be glad to work up any points you may desire to have answered.

Your obedient Servant,

C. C. YEMANS,

TEACHER.

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Physician's Report.

To the Inspectors of the Detroit House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—Strict discipline, cleanliness of prison and person, wholesome food with proper ventilation, have caused our former good sanitary condition to be maintained. Indeed, the healthfulness of the prison has not been at any time better than this year.

During the year the usual number of malaria and specific cases have been treated. We have had no epidemic, except as noted below.

We have had but few accidents in the shops, and those not of a serious character.

There has been three births and three mis-carriages.

On November 12th a colored girl, who had been in prison three years, was found to have small-pox. Hoping no more cases would occur, the patient was isolated, and thorough vaccination begun. I am not able to determine where this woman could have been exposed to this loathsome disease. More cases, however, appeared. The first cases, except above, were sent to the Pest House—nine in all,—when a hospital was provided in the prison, and all other cases have been treated here—ten in all. Every precaution has been taken, as vaccination, isolation, disinfection of cells, destruction of bedding and clothing; and still new cases appear, we having at this time seven patients, all but one of whom will recover, No cell has had more than one case.

When Received.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Death.
Jan. 14, 1876	Anthony Treadwell...	60	Consumption	Feb. 13.
Feb. 8, "	Christopher Bastian ..	59	Wound on Head	Feb. 14.
March 22, "	Wm. H. McKay	59	Consumption	April 8.
July 16, 1875	Ann Strong.....	53	Melancholia	May 13.
May 2, 1876	Alvin Holmes	66	Consumption	May 27.
April 27, "	Jennie McKnight	17	Abortion.....	May 29.
Sept. 21, 1875	Patrick McLaughlin..	27	Hernia	June 6.
Oct. 22, "	John Flanders	44	Meningitis	July 23.
June 20, 1876	John Hoffner	65	General Debility ...	Nov. 15.
Jan. 18, 1871	Luke Osterhaus	39	Small Pox	Dec. 3

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Anthony Treadwell, received January 14, aged 60 years, was sick when received, having consumption. He died February 13th, having been one month in hospital.

Christopher Bastian, received February 8th, aged 59 years, was unconscious when received, from wound on head, over right ponictal. He could never give any account of himself, and died February 14th. An autopsy was held, and the injury to the brain was sufficient cause for death.

Wm. McKay, received March 22d, aged 59 years, died of consumption April 8th, having been 17 days under treatment.

Ann Strong, received July 16th, 1875, from Oakland County, died May 13th, 1876, having suffered during her confinement here from melancholia.

Alvin Holmes received May 2d, aged 66 years, died May 27th, of consumption.

Jennie McKnight, received April 27th, aged 17 years, died May 29th. She appeared to be well when admitted, but had miscarriage on May 20th, and died from blood poisoning (septicemia.)

Patrick McLaughlin, received Sept. 21st, 1875, aged 27 years, had right ingieneal hernia, which was supported by a truss when admitted. This became strangulated May 27th. All proper effort was made to reduce it without success, and it was returned by operation on the 28th. The patient did well until June 5th, when he was taken with delirium, and died from blood poisoning (pyenia), June 6th.

John Flanders, received Oct. 22d, 1875, being insane. He died July 23d, of chronic meningitis. An autopsy was held which confirmed this diagnosis.

Luke Osterhaus, received Jan. 18th, 1871, died Dec. 3d, of small pox (œdema glotidis.) This was our first case of small pox among the men, and the only fatal case. He had been vaccinated many times since Nov. 12th, being "hall-keeper" and liable to exposure.

I cannot speak too strongly in praise of the prison officers, who have cheerfully, and at personal risk, carried out all suggestions and requirements that we may be rid of this scourge.

DEATHS.

Consumption	3
Inflammation of brain	1

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Septicenia..	Miscarriage, Henia,	2
Wound		1
Melancholia		1
Small pox		1
General debility		1
Total		10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. A. BROWN, M. D.

* John Hoffman, received June 20th, died Nov. 15th (age 65 years) of general debility.

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REPORT

OF THE

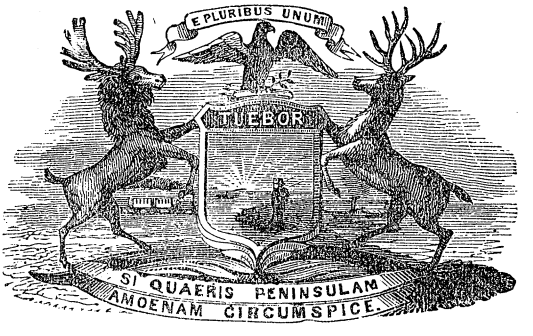
BUILDING COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

AT

IONIA, MICHIGAN.



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REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
Ionia, Dec. 1st, 1876.

To the HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—The Board of Building Commissioners of the State House of Correction at Ionia, in pursuance of the requirements of law, have the honor to submit their first Annual Report.

The undersigned, having been notified of their appointment as Commissioners, under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act providing for the location, establishment, and organization of a State House of Correction, and making appropriation therefor," approved April 22d, 1875, met at the office of the Governor, in Detroit, on the seventh day of May, 1875, and completed their organization, electing Hampton Rich, of Ionia, Chairman of the Board.

For the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the necessary requirements of the proposed State House of Correction, the Board deemed it advisable to visit different institutions of a similar character in some of the other States, and in accordance with this design the Board, accompanied by the Governor, visited the cities of Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, and Allegheny City during the month of May, 1875, and inspected the different institutions located at these places.

On the eighth day of June, 1875, Charles S. Lowe, of Ionia, was appointed Secretary of the Board, and H. M. Lewis, of Ionia, Superintendent of the construction of the building.

On the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1875, an advertisement was inserted in the daily papers published in Detroit, for proposals to erect and construct the buildings in accordance with the plans and specifications for the same, as prepared by Mortimer L. Smith & Co., architects of Detroit, said proposals to be opened on the thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1875. In response to this advertisement eighteen proposals were received, which were opened on the thirtieth day of August, 1875, and were as follows:

1.	Fairbairn & Sons, Detroit	$158,481 00
2.	St. Johns Manufacturing Co., St. Johns	170,554 52
3.	Martin & Sullivan, Detroit	149,672 00
4.	J. Fisher, East Saginaw	143,510 00
5.	J. A. Moross, Detroit	145,881 43

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6.	L. M. Daniels, Ionia	$189,281 00
7.	O. & C. Waterbury, Ionia	155,692 49
8.	Jule A. Knapp & Co., Detroit	130,760 94
9.	Hunt & Curtis, Jackson	187,434 53
10.	J. S. Farr & Co., Grand Rapids	136,617 00
11.	Coots & Topping, Jackson	179,791 94
12.	Mackey & Dee, Detroit	155,470 00
13.	A. G. Canfield, Coldwater	149,000 00
14.	L. L. Leach, Chicago	149,504 93
15.	Richard & Mickle, Jackson	143,500 00
16.	Wm. C. Smith, Detroit	151,000 00
17.	Spitzley Bros., Detroit, and J. Corbett, Ionia	149,940 00
18.	Dean Bros. & Gray, Detroit	147,307 23

The various proposals submitted were filed in the office of Secretary of State, at Lansing, as required by law.

On the eighteenth day of September, 1875, the Board entered into a contract with Jule A. Knapp & Co., of Detroit, for the erection and completion of the said State House of Correction in accordance with the plans, specifications, and detail drawings, with changes agreed upon as follows:

Amount of their bid	$130,760 94
Add amount agreed upon for changes in plans, etc.	3,814 48
Amount of contract	$134,575 42

This contract required the buildings to be completed by January 1, 1877.

Work was commenced upon the grounds by the contractors immediately, and during the fall of 1875, they had erected the walls of the engine and boiler house, the dining rooms and hospital building, besides getting a large amount of material upon the grounds ready for use as soon as weather would permit.

They also kept a small force employed during the winter, at inside work and stone cutting, and at the opening of spring commenced the foundation for the main prison building, and officers' department.

In the month of March, 1876, the firm of Jule A. Knapp & Co., contractors, was dissolved, Jule A. Knapp and Charles A. Walton retiring, they having assigned their interests to William Albrecht, the remaining member of the firm. Work has progressed favorably under his management, and at this date the brick work is complete on the officers' department and on the main building and wings containing cells.

The slate roofing is complete upon officers' department, and with a few days favorable weather these buildings will be finished outside during the present month.

On the seventh day of September, 1876, an advertisement was published in the Detroit daily papers for proposals for the steam heating, etc., bids to be received up to October 12th. In response to this advertisement nine bids were received, which were as follows:

1.	Crane, Bruct & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	$15,700 00
2.	Wm. J. Baldwin & Co., Detroit	15,375 00
3.	Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.	13,936 00

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4. Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., Chicago	$17,100 00
5. Bartlett, Robbins & Co., Baltimore, Md.	18,666 00
6. John Davis & Co., Chicago	13,890 00
7. James Clement, Ann Arbor	18,019 00
8. Andrew Harvey & Son, Detroit	16,749 00
9. Sam'l I. Pope & Co., Chicago	14,680 59

The several bids were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Lansing.

On the seventeenth day of October, 1876, after examining the several schedules submitted with the bids for steam heating, etc., the Board entered into a contract for said work with the Walworth Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Mass., with changes agreed upon as follows:

Amount of their bid	$13,936 00	
Add for changes agreed upon	32 16	
		$13,968 16
Deduct for engine and foundation	400 00	
" " other changes agreed upon	388 00	
		788 00
Amount of contract		$13,180 16

The following is a statement of the disbursements *as allowed by* the Board to this date:

Paid contractors (estimates 1 to 14 inclusive)	$110,468 55	
Less 15 per cent. retained by law	16,570 27	
		$93,898 28
Paid Wm. Albrecht for 3,020 feet main sewer to Grand river, @ $1.05 per foot	3,171 00	
Extra labor on sewer	25 00	
372½ feet brick duct for steam pipes, @ $2.25	838 12	
M. L. Smith & Co., architects, Detroit, for plans, etc.	2,700 00	
Per diem and Expense Commissioners	996 36	
Salary and expense of Secretary	1,439 16	
" " " " Superintendent	1,623 00	
Advertising, printing, and books	219 50	
Right of way for sewer	50 00	
Breakwater in Grand river, at mouth of main sewer	90 54	
Setting, boxing, and fencing 100 shade trees	111 46	
Robert Wood for strip of land for road-way	15 00	
Geo. H. Briggs, excavation and engineering	549 09	
Jas. B. Sanford and others, labor, excavation, etc.	482 49	
A. L. Bours, work on schedule	100 00	
Express, postage, and stationery	14 00	
Rent of office	50 00	
Printing specifications, and advertising proposals for steam heating	99 15	
A. E. French, architect, Detroit	75 00	

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Flagstaff and trimmings on officers' department	$27 10	
Croff & Cain, Ionia, livery hire	17 50	
		$12,693 47
Total		$106,591 75

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Legislature, by act 170, laws of 1875, appropriated the sum of $2,500 00 to defray the expenses of a Board of Commissioners for the location of a State House of Correction.

Of this amount there was left an unexpended balance of	$1,466 91
Which amount was transferred to the credit of the fund created by act No. 96, laws of 1875.	
Amount of appropriation under act No. 96, laws of 1875	150,000 00
Total appropriations	$151,466 91

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid contractors for construction (estimates Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive)	$93,898 28
Other expenditures (see items above)	12,693 47
Total expenditures	$106,591 75

STATEMENT SHOWING APPROXIMATE CONDITION OF APPROPRIATIONS WHEN PRESENT CONTRACTS ARE COMPLETED.

Amount of present contract for building State House of Correction		$134,575 42
Extras to this date (Dec. 1st)		4,571 24
All other expenditures to date (see items above)		12,693 47
Amount of present contract for steam heating		13,180 16
Add for estimated expense of Board of Commissioners for next 3 months		800 00
Add for estimated extras in present contract		500 00
		$166,320 29
Total resources		151,466 91
Making deficiency when present contracts are all completed		$14,853 38

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The Board of Commissioners would respectfully recommend the appropriation of the sum of $156,000.00 for the completion of the State House of Correction, and the following is an estimate of the different items necessary, to wit:

Deficiency, as above	$14,853 38
For building two wings of cells	48,000 00
" " Warden's residence	10,000 00
" " work-shops	18,000 00
" " barn and stables	2,500 00
" " enclosure walls to prison	27,000 00
" seating chapel and dining rooms	1,500 00
" furnishing officers' department	6,000 00
" water supply	7,000 00
" gas "	4,000 00
" engine and setting	1,000 00
" ice house, ash house, and soap house	1,000 00
" furnishing Warden's residence	3,000 00
" fencing grounds	1,000 00
" furnishing hospitals and dining rooms	1,000 00
" " 312 cells, @ $9.00 each	2,808 00
" pig pen	200 00
" horses, cows, and pigs	700 00
" wagons and carts	300 00
" tools	800 00
" hose-cart and hose	850 00
" additional steam heating and plumbing	3,000 00
" books for library	300 00
" additional wood-work, shelving, etc.	1,000 00
	$155,811 38

Respectfully,
HAMPTON RICH,
WESTBROOK DIVINE,
CHARLES KIPP,
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. LOWE, *Secretary.*

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SIXTH ABSTRACT

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

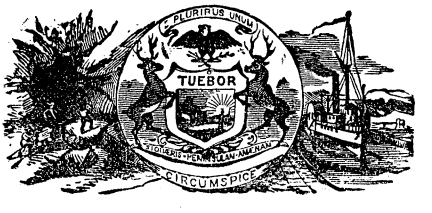
OF THE

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCTOBER 15, 1876.



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ABSTRACT.

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WITH COMMENTS.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Lansing, Mich., May 3, 1877.

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Sixth Annual Abstract of the Reports of the County Superintendents of the Poor, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

While the reports have not yet attained that perfect accuracy which a careful statistician always strives for, they have, perhaps, approached sufficiently near to it for all practical purposes. An error of a hundred in the number of persons relieved in the entire State, or of a few hundred dollars in the cost of such relief, will not very materially affect any calculation that is likely to be based on the State totals, but it is nevertheless the duty of every Superintendent, and of this department, to spare no pains necessary to make all the statements correct.

The counties of Emmet, Mackinac, Manitou, and Roscommon, have made no reports. It is believed that not one of these maintains a poorhouse, or furnishes much relief. Of the seventy-two counties reporting, fifty-five own poorhouses and farms, and one, Cheboygan, owns a farm without buildings, leaving twenty counties in the State without county poor-farms.

The total number of paupers maintained in the poorhouses within the year is stated at 5,183,—3,701 males and 1,482 females. This is 99 persons, or 1.87 per cent less than the number reported in 1875, and is the first decrease, compared with the preceding year, that has occurred since the commencement of the publication of these abstracts in 1871.

The report for 1875 covered a year and two weeks, and the number of inmates of the poorhouses, as shown in that report, is somewhat greater, probably, than it would have been had the report been for twelve months only; the decrease, therefore, is not of one year compared with another, but of one year compared with a year and two weeks. The annual rate of increase from 1871 to 1875 was 13.74 per cent, and from 1871 to 1876, 10.43 per cent.

The average number of paupers maintained during the year was 1,805.32, which is 51 persons, or 2.90 per cent greater than in 1875. In 1875 the average number was reported at 6.53 per cent greater than in 1874, and in 1874, 11.12 per cent greater than in 1873. The annual rate of increase from 1873 to 1875 was 8.80 per cent, and from 1873 to 1876, 6.80 per cent.

The number of children under 16 years of age received in the poorhouses

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within the year was 721. This is 13 less than the number received in 1875, but 219 more than in 1874, 144 more than in 1873, 138 more than in 1872, and 192 more than in 1871. The very large increase in 1876 and 1875, compared with 1874 and years previous, as shown by the above statements, would of itself command serious attention; but when we consider that the State Public School has, within the past three years, also gathered in 412, and now contains 255 of the same class, the increase of these unfortunate children is truly startling. It is possible, and it is to be hoped that future reports will show it to be a fact, that this increase is only apparent, and is really due to greater accuracy in the reports.

Both the total and the average number of insane maintained in our poorhouses is greater than reported in 1875—the former by 46, and the latter by 65.89—thus continuing the increase which each report compared with the previous one has shown, with one exception, since 1871. The exception was in the average number in 1875. The total number for each of the six years in order, beginning with 1871, was 332, 402, 412, 446, 459, and 505, and the average number for the same years was 237.45, 270, 284, 290.51, 285.97, and 351.86. The annual rate of increase of the total number from 1871 to 1875 was 8.10 per cent, and the annual rate of increase in the average number maintained during the same period was 8.19 per cent.

The total number of idiotic paupers received in the poorhouses is reported at 230 against 222 in 1875, and the average number at 203.97 against 179.83 in 1875, thus showing an increase of the idiotic as well as of the insane paupers. The number of idiots reported in 1874 was 185; in 1873, 196; in 1872, 161, and in 1871, 127. The average number reported for the same years in order was 169.62, 177.87, 139.58, and 107.25.

The total number of blind inmates of the poorhouses is stated at 49, and the average number at 40.05, while in 1875 these were 61 and 49.09, respectively. The number of mutes reported is 19 against 21, and the average number at 15.69 against 18.73, in 1875. The total number of blind paupers is one less, and of mute paupers one more, than in 1871. The number of each class reported has varied but little for the six reports from 1871 to 1876.

The number of persons temporarily relieved during the year is stated at 35,410. The number in 1875 was 26,074, and in 1874, 26,583. The increase, compared with 1875, is 9,336, or 35.81 per cent. This increase is believed to be due, for the most part, if not entirely, to greater accuracy in the returns rather than to an actual increase in the number relieved. In the abstract for 1875 reference was made to the fact that some of the superintendents reported the number of families instead of the number of persons temporarily relieved, and their attention being thus particularly called to the matter, it is probable that they have avoided the error in the present reports. The expenditures for temporary relief in 1876 are stated at a trifle less than in 1875, which would seem to be fair evidence that there were no more persons relieved, were it not that the superintendents in 1875 classified the various expenditures themselves, and may have included in temporary relief some expenditures that are for this abstract classed otherwise. It should be remarked here that the number of persons reported temporarily relieved is not that many different persons, as some families have received relief two or more times, and are numbered as often as relieved. This statement is made to us by some of the superintendents, but the number that are thus counted more than once we have no means of ascertaining.

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The following is additional information to that hitherto furnished by the superintendents. There were 80 births and 236 deaths at the poorhouses during the year. Sixty of the 80 births were illegitimate. Of the poor persons supported at public institutions, 572 insane were supported at the insane asylum, 17 deaf and dumb and 6 blind were maintained at the Flint Institute, and 47 persons at other public institutions. An effort has also been made to obtain a report of the total number of different persons who have received relief in any form during the year. The number, as shown in Table III., is 43,266. This probably is not perfectly reliable, but is a good commencement, and we may hope for greater accuracy in the future.

The "causes of pauperism" of the inmates of the poorhouses, shown in Table IV., and the "causes of indigency" of those relieved outside the poorhouses, shown in Table V., were very fully reported by some of the counties, but very imperfectly, or not at all, by others. So far as it goes, the information is doubtless as accurate as could be expected for the first report. It is probable that quite frequently the immediate and apparent, rather than the remote and actual, cause is stated, and this will, doubtless, be the case until there is established by law some uniform and comprehensive system of records, yet we cannot doubt that this will soon become as interesting and important as any portion of the abstract.

The classification of the expenditures for the support of the poor as arranged in this abstract is the same as in the blank upon which the superintendents make their reports, and seems to be very complete and satisfactory; yet in a few counties the superintendents have found it impossible to separate the cost of medical attendance at the poorhouse from medical attendance outside the poorhouse, as a county physician was employed on a fixed salary who attended the sick poor of all classes, whether in the poorhouse or out of it.

The total amount expended in the care and support of the poor, as stated by the superintendents, is $602,626.06. The total, as obtained by footing the amounts which the superintendents report as having paid from the poor fund and from all other funds, gives a total of $608,179.47, a difference of $5,553.41. Whether the error is in the superintendents' reports of the amounts paid from the poor funds, from all other funds, or of the whole amount expended, we are unable to determine. The whole amount expended in 1875 was reported $572,416.88, or some $30,000 to $35,000 less than in 1876. An examination will show that most of this increase was for transportation to and from, and support at, the insane asylum.

The total expense of maintaining the poorhouses and farms during the year was $220,677.73. This is the sum total of all such expenditures as were incurred in carrying on the houses and farms, including $23,840.43 expended in the erection of buildings, and $2,086.50 in the purchase of farms. The increase, compared with 1875, is $12,991.27. The various items of expenditures are shown in Table VII., and commented upon in the remarks following that table. The average cost of maintaining each poorhouse was $4,012.32. The average salary paid the keepers in the counties that pay salaries was $638.31. The average cost of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year was $122.24, and the average cost per week of maintaining each pauper was $2.35.

The amount expended for temporary relief outside the poorhouses is stated by the superintendents at $266,065.90. The amount as obtained by footing the several items properly chargeable to temporary relief is only $220,597.58, but this is probably too small, as many of the superintendents evidently did not

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itemize the expenditures, but accounted only for the total amount expended. The amount expended in 1875 was $266,325.70. The average amount expended upon each person temporarily relieved in 1876, was $7.52.

The salaries of the superintendents in 1876 amounted to $25,006.59, being $3,856.41 more than in 1875. The supervisors received $4,313.90; justices of the peace, $115.50, and directors of the poor, $1,621.

The amount expended for transportation to and from and support of the insane at Kalamazoo, is reported at $92,028.52, an increase of $26,421.91 compared with the reported expenses in 1875. This increase indicates that we are approaching accuracy in this item, but a comparison with the report of the trustees of the insane asylum shows that we are yet some distance from it. The trustees' biennial report shows that they received from the counties in 1876, $105,110.64. This, of course, does not include the expense of transportation which the superintendents are supposed to include; they should, therefore, report an amount as much greater than that reported by the trustees as the cost of transportation, whereas they have actually reported more than $13,000 less. The deficiency in the amount as reported by the superintendents is probably due to the fact that the expenses are not paid by or through them, but by the county treasurers, who will not be likely to report the amount except upon the superintendents' special request. There is no law requiring the treasurers to furnish the information, hence it is only a voluntary contribution to the statistics.

The amount expended for transportation to and from, and for clothing, etc., of indigent pupils at, the Flint Institute, is stated at $299.64 for the deaf and dumb, and $457.93 for the blind. This is the first time that these expenditures have been reported, and they are without doubt too small. The trustees of the institute report the total amount for both classes at $1,769.35.

In addition to the above the superintendents report $2,506.47 expended for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at other public institutions.

The estimated value of all farm products is $61,202.33, and the value of the farm products sold, $11,790.46. The value of the paupers' labor is estimated at $8,250.50. The total value of farms and appurtenances is estimated at $714,049.49, which is made up of the following items: farms, including buildings, $630,239.54; live stock, $42,378.05; farming implements, $16,300.78, and all other property, $25,131.12.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very truly yours always,

E. G. D. HOLDEN,

Secretary of State.

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TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The attention of the Superintendents of the Poor is earnestly called to the following blank, table, and the remarks following the table. These are printed in the hope that the Superintendents will obtain from them such a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the blank that they will in the future be able to make their reports uniform and accurate:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

To the Secretary of State:

The Superintendents of the Poor for the county of ----------, in compliance with section 28 of Act No. 148 of the Laws of 1869, as amended by Act No. 73 of the Laws of 1871, and Act No. 103 of the Laws of 1875, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending October 15, 187--:

1. Whole number of male paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
2. Whole number of female paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
3. Whole number of paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year[1]	
4. Average number of paupers maintained in the poorhouse during the year[2]	
5. Whole number of paupers under 16 years of age maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
6. Whole number of insane paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
7. Average number of insane paupers maintained in the poorhouse during the year[2]	
8. Whole number of idiotic paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
9. Average number of idiotic paupers maintained in the poorhouse during the year[2]	
10. Whole number of blind paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
11. Average number of blind paupers maintained in the poorhouse during the year[2]	
12. Whole number of mute paupers maintained in the poorhouse within the year	
13. Average number of mute paupers maintained in the poorhouse during the year[2]	

[1] All who have been received during the year, in addition to those remaining at the close of the previous year.

[2] Obtained by adding together the number of days each and every one has been maintained, and dividing the amount by 365.

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REPORT.—CONTINUED.

14. The nationality of the paupers maintained in the poorhouse is as follows, viz.: Americans,[3] ____; English, ____; Irish, ____; Scotch, ____; Germans, ____; French, ____; Italians, ____; Swedes, ____; Canadians, ____; Negroes,[4] ____; Mulattoes,[5] ____; Indians, ____; Half-breed Indians,[6] ____; ----------	
----------	----------
15. Number of deaths among paupers in the poorhouse during the year	----------
16. Number of births among paupers in the poorhouse during the year	----------
17. Number of illegitimate births among paupers in the poorhouse during the year	----------
18. Number of persons outside the poorhouse temporarily relieved during the year (see Note 1, next page)	----------
19. Whole number of insane supported at asylums within the year	----------
20. Whole number of deaf and dumb supported at Flint Institute within the year	----------
21. Whole number of blind supported at Flint Institute within the year	----------
22. Whole number of poor persons supported at other institutions within the year (naming the institution)	
----------	----------
23. Total number of different persons who have received assistance in any form during the year (see Note 2, next page)	----------
I.—Totals.	$
24. Whole amount paid from the poor fund during the year	----------
25. Whole amount paid from all other funds during the year	----------
26. Whole amount expended by the county in the care and support of the poor	----------
II.—Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	
27. Paid to the keeper of poorhouse	----------
28. Paid for clothing	----------
29. Paid for food	----------
30. Paid for medical attendance and medicines	----------
31. Paid funeral expenses	----------
32. Paid for transportation of paupers to and from poorhouse	----------
33. Paid for furniture	----------
34. Paid for labor hired in poorhouse	----------
35. Paid for (here itemize such other expenditures as are properly chargeable to the poorhouse)	
----------	----------
36. Expended in the purchase of poor-farm	----------
37. Expended in the erection of new buildings on poor-farm	----------
38. Paid for repairs to buildings	----------
39. Paid for other improvements on poor-farm	----------
40. Paid for stock	----------
41. Paid for farm implements	----------
42. Paid for hay, grain, and seed	----------
43. Paid for labor hired on poor-farm	----------
44. Paid for (here itemize such other expenditures as are properly chargeable to the poor-farm)	
----------	----------
45. Total expense of maintaining the poorhouse and farm for the year exclusive of interest on capital invested and value of paupers' labor	----------

[3] Includes all Whites born in the United States.
[4] Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of White Blood.
[5] Includes all in whom there appears a mixture of White and Negro.
[6] Includes all in whom there appears a mixture of White and Indian.

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REPORT.—CONTINUED.

	$
III.—Temporary Relief.	
46. Paid for medical attendance and medicines	
47. Paid funeral expenses	
48. Paid for food	
49. Paid for fuel	
50. Paid for clothing	
51. Paid for other necessary supplies	
52. Paid for transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouse, and to and from public institutions)	
53. Total amount expended for temporary relief of persons not in poorhouse	
IV.—Other Expenses not properly Chargeable to the Poorhouse and Farm or to Temporary Relief.	
54. Paid to Superintendents of the Poor	
55. Paid to supervisors	
56. Paid to justices of the peace	
57. Paid to directors of the poor	
58. Paid for transportation to and from, and support of the insane in the Asylum at ....., $.....; at ...., $.....;	
59. Paid for transportation to and from and support of deaf and dumb at Flint Institute	
60. Paid for transportation to and from and support of blind at Flint Institute	
61. Paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at other institutions	
V.—Miscellaneous.	
62. Value of all products of said farm during the year (estimated)	
63. Value of all farm products sold during the year	
64. Value of paupers' labor during the year (estimated)	
65. Value of county poor-farm, inclusive of buildings (estimated)	
66. Value of live stock on said farm (estimated)	
67. Value of all farming implements on said farm (estimated)	
68. Value of all other property on said farm, not included in foregoing (estimated)	
69. Total value of farm and appurtenances (estimated)	

NOTE 1.—Persons sent to the Insane Asylum, Flint Institute, or other public institutions, who have not received other relief outside the poorhouse, will not be considered as temporarily relieved.

NOTE 2.—The Superintendents will note that number 23 requires the total of the DIFFERENT persons assisted; no matter whether the relief is furnished at the poorhouse, temporarily outside the poorhouse, or in transporting them to, and supporting them at, some public institution. Care must be taken not to include the same person two or more times, as where an insane person is taken from the poorhouse and sent to the insane asylum, or where a person has been temporarily relieved and afterwards sent to the poorhouse, such person must be counted only once in item 23.

NOTE 3.—Some of the expenses asked for in the above blank, as No. 54, "Paid to Superintendents of the Poor," and No. 58, "Paid for transportation to and from, and support of the insane in the Asylum," may not be paid from the Poor Fund, or by the Superintendents of the Poor. The Superintendents are requested to obtain the amount of expenses in such cases, from the officer making the payment, and report them in the proper item, it being the desire to obtain, not the amount paid out from any particular fund, or by any particular officer or board of officers, but the whole cost of the poor to the county.

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Discrepancies in the Reports as to the Whole Amount Expended in the Care and Support of the Poor, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended by each County in the Care and Support of the Poor.			
	As reported by Superintend'nts in Item 26.	As obtained by footing Items 24 and 25.	Total of Items 45, 53, and 54 to 61 inclusive, as reported by Superintendents.	Correct Footings of Items 27 to 44 inclusive, 46 to 52 inclusive, and 54 to 61 inclusive.
Alcona	$2,477 70	$2,477 70	*$749 00*	*$1,279 64*
Allegan	14,240 40	14,240 40	14,240 40	14,240 40
Alpena	4,827 87	4,827 87	*4,790 84*	*4,790 84*
Antrim	2,627 97	2,627 97	2,627 97	2,627 97
Baraga	1,446 88	1,446 88	1,446 88	1,446 88
Barry	4,110 69	4,110 69	4,110 69	4,110 69
Bay	9,666 45	9,666 45	9,666 45	9,666 45
Benzie	1,122 21	1,122 21	*399 24*	*399 24*
Berrien	14,717 61	14,717 61	*15,295 96*	*14,947 85*
Branch	7,103 73	7,103 73	7,103 73	*a* 7,316 73
Calhoun	20,342 83	*20,342 33*	*21,173 89*	*21,173 89*
Cass	7,690 04	7,690 04	7,690 04	*7,690 06*
Charlevoix	300 55	300 55	*316 05*	*26 35*
Cheboygan	931 11	931 11	*75 00*	*1,007 11*
Chippewa	2,920 80	2,920 80	2,920 80	2,920 80
Clare	1,500 02	1,500 02	*1,509 30*	*1,530 31*
Clinton	4,004 17	4,004 17	*5,761 54*	*4,177 92*
Delta	1,199 69	1,199 69	*1,283 02*	*1,283 02*
Eaton	6,797 50	6,797 50	*4,056 28*	6,797 50
Genesee	13,612 18	13,612 18	*18,694 38*	*11,735 66*
Gladwin	74 71	74 71	*77 94*	*77 94*
Grand Traverse	2,107 78	2,107 78	*1,471 30*	*2,357 78*
Gratiot	3,052 26	3,052 26	*3,032 31*	*3,032 33*
Hillsdale	7,105 48	7,105 48	7,105 48	7,105 48
Houghton	21,211 41	21,211 41	21,211 41	21,211 41
Huron	5,111 07	5,111 07	*5,420 32*	*5,420 32*
Ingham	7,254 23	7,254 23	7,254 23	7,254 23
Ionia	8,542 31	*8,927 29*	*8,934 32*	*9,882 91*
Iosco	3,071 17	3,071 17	*4,128 97*	*4,128 97*
Isabella	3,218 75	3,218 75	*2,048 66*	*3,019 76*
Jackson	15,735 45	15,735 45	*12,904 43*	*7,436 56*
Kalamazoo	12,859 47	12,859 47	*13,418 90*	*13,418 90*
Kalkaska	3,133 02	3,133 02	*3,138 02*	*3,138 02*
Kent	40,440 91	40,440 91	*17,393 17*	*17,393 21*
Keweenaw	5,622 86	5,622 86	5,622 86	5,622 86
Lake	2,833 64	2,833 64	2,833 64	2,833 64
Lapeer	10,806 81	10,806 81	*10,773 41*	*10,772 11*
Leelanaw	1,311 38	1,311 38	*2,089 49*	*2,049 41*
Lenawee	15,250 60	15,250 60	*15,109 74*	*15,099 74*
Livingston	4,407 95	4,407 95	4,407 95	4,407 95
Macomb	9,746 62	9,746 62	*9,946 86*	*9,953 92*
Manistee	5,414 14	5,414 14	5,414 14	5,414 14
Marquette	33,527 67	33,527 67	33,527 67	33,527 67
Mason	4,044 55	4,044 55	*4,547 90*	*4,547 90*
Mecosta	2,933 49	2,933 49	*2,940 49*	*2,940 49*
Menominee	5,284 56	5,284 56	5,284 56	5,284 56

a Includes $213 refunded.

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COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended by each County in the Care and Support of the Poor.			
	As reported by Superintend'nts in Item 26.	As obtained by footing Items 24 and 25.	Total of Items 45, 53, and 54 to 61 inclusive, as reported by Superintendents.	Correct Footings of Items 27 to 44 inclusive, 46 to 52 inclusive, and 54 to 61 inclusive.
Midland	$3,840 93	$3,840 93	$3,840 93	$3,840 93
Missaukee	154 96	154 96	154 96	154 96
Monroe	11,974 18	11,974 18	*11,729 09*	*11,729 09*
Montcalm	7,182 59	*7,183 59*	*9,693 83*	*9,693 83*
Muskegon	15,166 03	15,166 03	*14,567 73*	*15,217 33*
Newaygo	3,185 94	3,185 94	*3,138 21*	*3,044 95*
Oakland	11,299 46	11,299 46	*11,361 39*	*8,855 59*
Oceana	4,737 95	4,737 95	*4,773 45*	*4,773 45*
Ontonagon	4,894 67	*4,894 58*	*2,010 69*	*3,283 98*
Osceola	4,453 14	4,453 14	*5,783 14*	*5,783 14*
Otsego	423 25	423 25	*364 14*	*364 14*
Ottawa	10,440 31	10,440 31	*10,620 51*	*6,561 78*
Presque Isle	288 92	288 92	*200 92*	*200 92*
Saginaw	31,788 43	31,788 43	*14,059 66*	*14,059 66*
Sanilac	4,210 10	4,210 10	*4,019 07*	*2,334 49*
Schoolcraft	1,975 27	1,975 27	1,975 27	1,975 27
Shiawassee	7,391 83	7,391 83	*6,454 93*	*6,454 93*
St. Clair	15,206 05	*20,374 07*	*16,030 18*	*20,374 07*
St. Joseph	10,163 90	10,163 90	10,163 90	10,163 90
Tuscola	6,538 95	6,538 95	6,538 95	6,538 95
Van Buren	11,246 99	11,246 99	*11,859 70*	*12,729 25*
Washtenaw	15,901 72	15,901 72	*17,939 51*	*17,939 51*
Wayne	61,640 35	61,640 35	*73,551 39*	*72,271 77*
Wexford	2,777 45	2,777 45	2,777 45	2,777 45

In the foregoing blank report it will be noticed that items numbered 3, 26, 45, and 53 are printed in heavy, black-faced type. This is to easily distinguish items which show TOTALS from other items.

The various expenditures are classified: first, into totals, item 24 showing the whole amount paid from the poor fund, item 25 the whole amount paid from all other funds, and item 26 the total or sum of these two items, which must be the total cost to the county; second, poorhouse and poor-farm expenses which are summed up in item 45; third, temporary relief, or expenses for the relief of persons outside the poorhouse, which are summed up in item 53; and fourth, such expenses as cannot properly be charged wholly to either the poorhouse and farm, or to temporary relief.

Now, the itemized expenditures shown in the second, third, and fourth classifications must, or should, cover all expenses of whatever kind or nature; hence, their sum, or in other words, the sum of items 45, 53, and 54 to 61 inclusive, must equal the "Whole amount expended by the county in the care and support of the poor," which is item 26. It will thus be seen that any error in the statement of expenditures from any county can easily be detected after the amounts are placed in the blank, by simply making the following footings: first, add items 24 and 25, and thus ascertain if they both equal the amount inserted in item 26; second, add items 27 to 44 inclusive, and thus ascertain if their sum is the same as the amount inserted in item 45; third, add items 46 to 52 inclusive, and thus ascertain if their sum is equal to the amount inserted in

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item 53; and fourth, add items 45, 53, and 54 to 61 inclusive, and thus ascertain if their sum is equal to the amount reported in item 26.

The foregoing table exhibits in the first column, the "Whole amount expended by each county in the care and support of the poor," as stated by the superintendents in item 26; the second column shows the whole amount expended, as obtained by footing items 24 and 25 when these items were stated by the superintendents, and when they were not, the total amount as reported by them in item 26; the third column shows the whole amount expended as obtained by footing the amounts the superintendents reported in items 45, 53, and 54 to 61 inclusive, and the fourth column shows the whole amount expended, as obtained by actually footing items 27 to 44 inclusive, 46 to 52 inclusive, and 54 to 61 inclusive. From what has just been said, it is clear that the numbers in the columns opposite each county should be the same, but an examination shows them different in very many instances. For the purpose of bringing out these differences as boldly as possible, we have compared each of the last three columns with the first, and wherever the amount in either of them differs from the amount in the first column it is printed in Italics. It will be noticed that the totals in the second column for five counties, in the third for 47, and in the fourth for 47, are thus printed; that is to say, the whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor, as reported by the superintendents in item 26, is different from the whole amount as found by footing items 24 and 25 of the superintendents' reports for five counties; from the whole amount as found by footing items 45, 53, and 54 to 61 inclusive, for 47 counties; and from the whole amount as found by footing items 27 to 44 inclusive, 46 to 52 inclusive, and 54 to 61 inclusive, for 47 counties. Of the seventy reports received that show expenditures, for only 21 do the totals of the various items of expense just equal the total expense as reported by the superintendents. The total for Branch county, as shown in the fourth column, is different from the corresponding total in the first column, but the discrepancy is explained in the foot-note.

The superintendents will agree with us that this is not a very satisfactory showing. It clearly indicates that their accounts are not so kept as to enable them to report the items required by the blank, or else great inaccuracy in transferring the amounts from their books to the blank.

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TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Statements concerning the Paupers and Indigent Persons of Michigan, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.

Average number	1,805.32
Per cent of average number to total population	.14
Whole number	5,183
Per cent of whole number to total population	.39
Number of males	3,701
Number of females	1,482
Number under 16 years of age	721
Whole number of insane	505
Average number of insane	351.86
Whole number of idiotic	230
Average number of idiotic	203.97
Whole number of blind	49
Average number of blind	40.05
Whole number of mutes	19
Average number of mutes	15.69

Americans	2,075
English	233
Irish	1,019
Scotch	97
Germans	525
French	114
Swedes and Norwegians	68
Canadians	268
Negroes	132
Mulattoes	17
Indians	9
Danes	22
Hollanders	14
Miscellaneous	26
Unknown	564
Totals	5,183

Births	80
Illegitimate births	60
Deaths	236

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INDIGENT PERSONS ASSISTED OUTSIDE THE POORHOUSES.

Temporarily relieved	35,410
Per cent of number temporarily relieved to total population	2.65
Insane at Asylum at Kalamazoo	572
Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute	17
Blind at Flint Institute	6
Poor persons at other institutions	47
Whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form	43,266
Per cent of different persons relieved to total population	3.24

EXPENDITURES—TOTALS.

Whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor	$602,626 06
Whole amount paid from poor funds	432,015 14
Amount paid from other funds	135,813 22

POORHOUSE AND POOR-FARM EXPENSES EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON CAPITAL INVESTED.

Total	$220,677 73
Salaries paid keepers	$30,638 86
Clothing purchased	18,101 20
Food purchased	56,581 98
Medical attendance and medicine	11,310 09
Funeral expenses	2,855 05
Transportation of paupers to and from the poorhouses	3,410 77
Furniture purchased	5,341 13
Labor hired in poorhouses	7,166 81
Miscellaneous poorhouse expenses	16,041 33
Farms purchased	2,086 50
Buildings erected	23,840 43
Buildings repaired	7,908 78
Improvement of farms	3,895 27
Stock purchased	4,609 31
Farm implements purchased	4,005 07
Hay, grain, and seed purchased	5,368 80
Labor hired on farms	10,799 62
Miscellaneous farm expenses	6,716 73
Average cost of maintaining each pauper in the poorhouses during the year	$122 24
Average cost per week of maintaining each pauper in the poorhouses	2 35

EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF OUTSIDE THE POORHOUSES.

Total	$266,065 90
Medical attendance and medicines	$36,656 51
Funeral expenses	10,805 86
Food purchased	86,572 74
Fuel purchased	12,404 84
Clothing purchased	11,883 60
Miscellaneous expenditures	52,908 24
Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and to and from public institutions)	9,365 79

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OTHER EXPENDITURES.

Total	$126,349 55
Paid Superintendents of the Poor	$25,006 59
Paid supervisors	4,313 90
Paid justices of the peace	115 50
Paid directors of the poor	1,621 00
Paid for transportation to and from and support of insane at asylum at Kalamazoo	92,028 52
Paid for transportation to and from and support of deaf and dumb at Flint Institute	299 64
Paid for transportation to and from and support of blind at Flint Institute	457 93
Paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at other institutions	2,506 47
Value of paupers' labor (estimated)	$8,250 50
Value of all farm products (estimated)	61,202 33
Value of farm products sold	11,790 46
Per cent of value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances	8.57
Total value of farms and appurtenances	$714,049 49
Value of farms and buildings	$630,239 54
Value of live stock	42,378 05
Value of farming implements	16,300 78
Value of all other property	25,131 12
Interest at seven per cent on capital invested in farms and appurtenances	$49,983 46

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EXHIBIT B.

By State and County, the Total Population of Michigan in 1874; the Average Number and the Whole Number of Paupers maintained in the poorhouses; the Number of persons Temporarily Relieved outside the poorhouses, and the Whole Number of Different Persons who have received relief in any form, during the year ending October 15, 1876, and the Per Cent of each class to the total population in 1874.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Total Population in 1874.	Paupers Maintained in the Poorhouses.				Persons Temporarily Relieved.		Different Persons Assisted.	
		Average Number.	Per Cent of Average No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent of Whole No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Population.
STATE	1,334,031	1,805.32	.14	5,183	.39	35,410	2.65	43,266	3.24
Alcona	1,214					59	4.86	68	5.60
Allegan	32,381	49.	.15	88	.27	606	1.87	694	2.14
Alpena	4,807	3.50	.07	31	.64	223	4.64	254	5.28
Antrim	3,240					103	3.18	107	3.30
Baraga						143		143	
Barry	22,051	11.58	.05	23	.10	92	.42	122	.55
Bay	24,832	25.	.10	101	.41	1,160	4.67	1,263	5.09
Benzie	2,663					14	.53	16	.60
Berrien	35,029	44.33	.13	100	.29	787	2.25	927	2.65
Branch	25,726	36.	.14	75	.29	184	.72	274	1.07
Calhoun	35,655	54.75	.15	154	.43	992	2.78	1,170	3.28
Cass	20,525	28.23	.14	53	.26	224	1.09	283	1.38
Charlevoix	2,360					18	.76	18	.76
Cheboygan	3,070					12	.39	12	.39
Chippewa	2,170					55	2.53	59	2.72
Clare	1,354	1.09	.08	2	.15	50	3.69	52	3.84
Clinton	23,661	28.	.12	30	.13	205	.87	237	1.00
Delta	4,741					37	.78	41	.86
Eaton	26,907	39.	.14	50	.19	115	.43	177	.66
Emmet	1,272								
Genesee	34,568	36.	.10	76	.22	705	2.04	781	2.26
Gladwin						11		11	
Grand Traverse	5,349	4.50	.08	5	.09	72	1.35	78	1.46
Gratiot	13,886	16.	.12	27	.19	165	1.19	196	1.41
Hillsdale	31,566	66.	.21	95	.30	720	2.28	737	2.33
Houghton	19,030	32.	.17	51	.27	525	2.76	591	3.11
Huron	11,964	4.	.03	13	.11	216	1.81	229	1.91
Ingham	29,193	33.50	.11	58	.20	782	2.68	852	2.92
Ionia	28,376	44.50	.16	72	.25	362	1.28	436	1.54
Iosco	4,782	1.56	.03	8	.17	81	1.69	89	1.86
Isabella	6,059	6.33	.10	16	.26	150	2.48	167	2.76
Jackson	37,988	29.	.08	126	.33	1,044	2.75	1,193	3.14
Kalamazoo	32,284	36.	.11	69	.21	741	2.30	810	2.51
Kalkaska	1,259	2.26	.18	13	1.03	65	5.16	78	6.20
Kent	62,671	37.44	.06	66	.11	520	.83	1,771	2.83
Keweenaw	5,415	7.33	.14	12	.22	141	2.60	156	2.88
Lake	1,813					136	7.50	137	7.56
Lapeer	25,140	37.	.15	52	.21	193	.77	255	1.01
Leelanaw	5,031					92	1.83	94	1.87

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EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Population in 1874.	Paupers Maintained in the Poorhouses.				Persons Temporarily Relieved.		Different Persons Assisted.	
		Average Number.	Per Cent of Average No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent of Whole No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Population.
Lenawee	46,084	63.	.14	93	.20	1,500	3.25	1,644	3.57
Livingston	20,329	12.	.06	32	.16	133	.65	171	.84
Mackinac	1,496								
Macomb	28,305	41.50	.15	116	.41	770	2.72	892	3.15
Manistee	8,471	17.44	.21	38	.45	208	2.46	246	2.90
Manitou	657								
Marquette	21,946	17.76	.08	60	.27	1,660	7.56	1,732	7.89
Mason	5,361	3.10	.06	16	.30	134	2.50	150	2.80
Mecosta	9,132	4.27	.05	20	.22	46	.50	68	.74
Menominee	3,490	.60	.02	9	.26	67	1.92	79	2.26
Midland	5,306	11.25	.21	17	.32	64	1.21	84	1.58
Missaukee	606					4	.66	4	.66
Monroe	30,111	32.83	.11	61	.20	1,104	3.67	1,165	3.87
Montcalm	20,815	40.	.19	75	.36	656	3.15	668	3.21
Muskegon	19,375	11.	.06	35	.18	513	.26	548	2.83
Newaygo	8,758	8.	.09	20	.23	67	.77	90	1.03
Oakland	38,082	47.01	.12	107	.28	103	.27	322	.85
Oceana	8,360	9.25	.11	15	.18	144	1.72	161	1.93
Ogemaw						1		1	
Ontonagon	2,406	3.	.12	3	.12	45	1.87	48	2.00
Osceola	6,216	2.90	.05	11	.18	109	1.75	120	1.93
Otsego						6		6	
Ottawa	29,929	24.50	.08	28	.09	712	2.38	750	2.51
Presque Isle	1,615					4	.25	5	.31
Saginaw	48,409	31.	.06	68	.14	185	.38	1,407	2.91
Sanilac	16,292	9.51	.06	20	.12	350	2.15	373	2.29
Schoolcraft	1,290					36	2.79	36	2.79
Shiawassee	21,773	28.	.13	33	.15	204	.94	246	1.13
St. Clair	40,688	23.90	.06	59	.15	751	1.85	831	2.04
St. Joseph	25,906	43.50	.17	64	.25	661	2.55	736	2.84
Tuscola	16,998	12.50	.07	29	.17	300	1.76	329	1.94
Van Buren	29,156	20.	.07	42	.14	359	1.23	416	1.43
Washtenaw	38,723	103.10	.27	476	1.23	938	2.42	1,414	3.65
Wayne	144,903	469.	.32	2,163	1.49	11,700	8.07	13,863	9.57
Wexford	3,011	1.50	.05	7	.23	76	2.52	83	2.76

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TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Average Number, the Whole Number, the Number of Each Sex, and the Number under 16 years of age, of Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses; and of these the Whole Number and the Average Number that are Insane, Idiotic, Blind, and Mute, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.												
						INSANE.		IDIOTIC.		BLIND.		MUTES.	
	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.
STATE	1,805.32	5,183	3,701	1,482	721	505	351.86	230	203.97	49	40.05	19	15.69
Alcona [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Allegan	49	88	51	37	17	18	8	3	3	----	----	1	1
Alpena	3.50	31	16	15	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Antrim [2]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Baraga [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Barry	11.58	23	17	6	1	----	----	4	4	----	----	----	----
Bay	25	101	74	27	10	19	8.33	3	3	----	----	----	----
Benzie [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Berrien	44.33	100	68	32	15	7	4	9	7.33	4	3	2	2
Branch	36	75	36	39	26	5	2.50	10	9	2	1.25	----	----
Calhoun	54.75	154	99	55	30	25	19.90	----	----	2	2	1	1
Cass	28.23	53	32	21	7	8	4.11	6	4.08	----	----	----	----
Charlevoix [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cheboygan [3]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Chippewa [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clare	1.09	2	2	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clinton	28	30	20	10	1	2	1.50	5	5	1	1	1	1
Delta [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eaton	39	50	26	24	5	5	4	11	9	1	1	----	----
Emmet [4]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Genesee	36	76	48	28	11	9	6	6	5.50	----	----	2	1.50
Gladwin [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gr'd Traverse [2]	4.50	5	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gratiot	16	27	20	7	9	1	1	6	5	----	----	----	----
Hillsdale	66	95	48	47	11	10	10	18	15	2	2	----	----
Houghton	32	51	38	13	23	5	5	2	2	3	3	----	----
Huron	4	13	10	3	4	----	----	1	*a*	1	*a*	----	----
Ingham	33.50	58	35	23	15	3	3	4	3.50	----	----	----	----
Ionia	44.50	72	46	26	6	6	4.67	8	8	----	----	1	1
Iosco	1.56	8	7	1	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Isabella	6.33	16	9	7	6	2	.55	1	.71	----	----	----	----
Isle Royal [1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Jackson	29	126	100	26	14	6	6	2	2	4	4	1	1
Kalamazoo	36	69	44	25	19	7	7	11	7	----	----	2	2
Kalkaska	2.26	13	6	7	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] No poorhouse or farm.
[2] Poorhouse and farm not used.
[3] County has an unimproved farm but no poorhouse.
[4] No report.
a Average not reported.

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TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.												
						INSANE.		IDIOTIC.		BLIND.		MUTES.	
	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.
Kent	37.44	66	45	21	5	17	15.04	9	9	--	-----	--	-----
Keweenaw [1]	7.33	12	6	6	1	4	3.25	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Lake [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Lapeer	37	52	29	23	8	3	2.75	2	2	3	2.50	--	-----
Leelanaw [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Lenawee	63	93	58	35	3	22	16	17	15	3	3	1	1
Livingston	12	32	20	12	----	8	5.88	2	2	--	-----	2	1.17
Mackinac [3]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Macomb	41.50	116	83	33	6	12	8	6	6	2	2	1	1
Manistee	17.44	38	28	10	6	4	2.44	1	1	1	.92	--	-----
Manitou [3]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Marquette	17.76	60	50	10	4	3	1.16	----	------	2	.45	--	-----
Mason [4]	3.10	16	10	6	3	----	------	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Mecosta	4.27	20	14	6	8	----	------	1	1	--	-----	--	-----
Menominee	.60	9	9	----	2	----	------	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Midland	11.25	17	11	6	7	----	------	1	1	--	-----	--	-----
Missaukee [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Monroe	32.83	61	39	22	8	3	1	10	8.50	2	2	--	-----
Montcalm	40	75	50	25	16	----	------	7	7	1	1	--	-----
Muskegon	11	35	28	7	7	----	------	1	1	--	-----	--	-----
Newaygo	8	20	13	7	3	----	------	----	------	1	1	1	.02
Oakland	47.01	107	71	36	9	13	12.50	17	16.75	1	1	1	1
Oceana	9.25	15	10	5	4	2	1.50	2	1.50	1	1	--	-----
Ogemaw [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Ontonagon	3	3	3	----	----	----	------	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Osceola	2.90	11	7	4	----	1	.17	----	------	1	.17	--	-----
Otsego [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Ottawa	24.50	28	18	10	1	4	3.50	10	9	--	-----	--	-----
Presqe Isle [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Roscommon [3]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Saginaw	31	68	53	15	3	3	3	5	5	--	-----	--	-----
Sanilac	9.51	20	11	9	5	3	*a* ----	1	*b* ----	--	-----	--	-----
Schoolcraft [2]	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	------	--	-----	--	-----
Shiawassee	28	33	17	16	6	6	6	9	9	--	-----	--	-----
St. Clair	23.90	59	43	16	8	8	5.96	3	2.10	1	.70	--	-----
St. Joseph	43.50	64	39	25	6	5	5	6	6	3	3	1	-----
Tuscola	12.50	29	14	15	5	1	1	2	1	--	-----	--	-----
Van Buren	20	42	33	9	8	3	2	1	1	--	-----	--	-----
Washtenaw	103.10	476	417	59	34	43	31.15	2	2	4	2.06	--	-----
Wayne	469	2,163	1,613	550	295	198	128	5	4	3	2	1	1
Wexford	1.50	7	4	3	4	----	------	----	------	--	-----	--	-----

[1] There is no poorhouse or farm belonging to the county; building used as poorhouse is rented.
[2] No poorhouse or farm.
[3] No report.
[4] Poorhouse is in the city of Ludington; farm outside and unimproved.
a "11 months."
b "9½ months."

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The names of all the counties in the State at the time the superintendents made their reports, 76 in number, appear in Table I. Fifty-five of them own poor-farms and buildings, and one, Cheboygan, owns an unimproved farm without buildings. The farm in Huron county was purchased within the past year. One county, Keweenaw, that owns neither farm nor buildings, continues to rent a building for use as a poorhouse. The farm in Mason county is unimproved, and their poorhouse is located in the city of Ludington. The farms in Antrim and Grand Traverse, the Superintendents state, are not used; yet the report from Grand Traverse indicates that the paupers are maintained at a poorhouse, and it is so tabulated. Isle Royal, which has no poorhouse or farm, reports no paupers in the county, and no money expended for the relief of paupers during the year.

For 21 counties the table does not show any information. Fifteen of the 21, as shown by the foot-notes, have neither farms nor buildings, and with these the counties of Emmet, Mackinac, Manitou, and Roscommon, from which no reports have been received, should undoubtedly be classed, making 20 counties, including Keweenaw, in the State, that do not own either poorhouses or farms.

Some of the counties that have no poorhouses and farms probably maintain a few permanent paupers whom it might be proper to class with those maintained in the poorhouses, but the reports of these are never clear, hence we have classed them with those temporarily relieved.

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TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Nationalities of the Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses during the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Swedes and Norwegians.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
STATE	2,075	233	1,019	97	525	114	*a* 68	268	132	17	9	22	14	*b*26	564	5,183
Allegan	60		9	3	3	2	3	3	1	3				*c* 1		88
Alpena	10		7	2	5	6	1									31
Barry	15		5		1		1					1				23
Bay	16	7	9		14	6	2	43	2		2					101
Berrien	68	2	10		9			2	9							100
Branch	64	1	3		6	1										75
Calhoun	92	10	27	1	12	1		10		1						154
Cass	37	1	3		2			2	1	7						53
Clare	1					1										2
Clinton	29	1														30
Eaton	28	4	10		7			1								50
Genesee	44	4	19		8						*d*1					76
Grand Traverse															5	5
Gratiot	22	1	1		1		1	1								27
Hillsdale	81	5	3		3			1		2						95
Houghton															51	51
Huron	3		1	1	7			1								13
Ingham	29	5	13	3	7	1										58
Ionia	48	3	11	1	6	2	1									72
Iosco	5		2					1								8
Isabella	13			1						2						16
Jackson	30	13	66		10	3			4							126
Kalamazoo	42	4	9		9	1	1	1	2							69
Kalkaska	7		3					1							2	13
Kent	39		11	1	4		4	1		1			5			66
Keweenaw	1	3	4		1	1	1	1								12
Lapeer	40	2	3		2			5								52
Lenawee	64		11		10			1	4						3	93
Livingston	16		10		3	2					*d*1					32
Macomb	59	2	25	1	21	4			1	1					2	116
Manistee	8	3	8	1	7		7	1			*d*3					38
Marquette	3	1	27	2	6	6	*e* 12	2	1							60
Mason	11	1			3	1										16
Mecosta	16				1		1	1				1				20
Menominee	4				1		2	2								9
Midland	16		1													17
Monroe	37	1	3	2	10	8										61
Montcalm	29	6	5		17			4				14				75
Muskegon	10	2	2	1	7		9	3					1			35

* Includes all whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.
a 57 Swedes and 11 Norwegians.
b 18 Polanders, 2 Italians, and 6 Swiss.
c An Italian.
d Half-breed.
e Includes 9 Swedes and 3 Norwegians.

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TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Swedes and Norwegians.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
Newaygo	17				1			2								20
Oakland	54	8	13	4	4			3	5						16	107
Oceana	7			1	3	1	2				1					15
Ontonagon	1	1				1										3
Osceola	3				3		2	3								11
Ottawa	11	1	4		2	2							8			28
Saginaw	15	4	14		11	3		21								68
Sanilac	8	3			4			5								20
Shiawassee	24		7		2											33
St. Clair	26	1	11		7	4		10								59
St. Joseph	50	1	6		7											64
Tuscola	21		3	1	3		1									29
Van Buren	37	1	1		1	2										42
Washtenaw															*a*476	476
Wayne	699	*b*131	639	71	274	55	*c* 16	135	102		1	6		*d*25	9	2,163
Wexford	5						1	1								7

* Includes all whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.
a Report says: Americans 186, English 36, Irish 106, Scotch 17, Germans 69, French 7, Italians 16, Swedes 7, Canadians 20, Negroes 18,—a total of 482, or 6 more than the whole number maintained in the poorhouse.
b Includes 5 Welsh.
c 8 Swedes and 8 Norwegians.
d 18 Polanders, 1 Italian, and 6 Swiss.

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TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Number of Births, the number of Illegitimate Births, and the number of Deaths, at the poorhouses; the number of persons Temporarily Relieved outside the poorhouses; the number supported at Public Institutions; and the whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Births and Deaths at the Poorhouses.			No. of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses.	Whole Number of Poor Persons Supported at Public Institutions.				No. of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths.		Insane at Asylum at Kalamazoo.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
STATE	80	60	236	35,410	572	17	6	47	43,266
Alcona				59	2			1	68
Allegan	2	2	4	606	19	1			694
Alpena			1	223	5				254
Antrim				103	4				107
Baraga				143					143
Barry			2	92	7	1			122
Bay	4		6	1,160	2				1,263
Benzie				14	2				16
Berrien			3	787	21	1	2	*a* 16	927
Branch	1	1	6	184	15				274
Calhoun	3		5	992	23	1			1,170
Cass	2	2	3	224	6				283
Charlevoix				18					18
Cheboygan				12					12
Chippewa				55					59
Clare				50					52
Clinton	1	1	3	205		2			237
Delta				37					41
Eaton	3	3	1	115	16				177
Genesee	1	1	2	705	18				781
Gladwin				11					11
Grand Traverse			1	72	1				78
Gratiot	1	1	2	165	2			*a* 2	196
Hillsdale	2		5	*b* 720	11		2	*a* 4	737
Houghton	2	2	3	525	15				591
Huron				216	3				229
Ingham	2	2	2	782	12				852
Ionia	2		3	362	15	2		3	436
Iosco			1	81	4				89
Isabella			2	150	1				167
Jackson			2	1,044	23				1,193
Kalamazoo	1		10	741	29				810
Kalkaska			1	65					78
Kent			2	520	45	3		*c* 4	1,771

a Children sent to State Public School.
b Seems to include 345 tramps.
c Two at Sisters' of Charity, Detroit; 1 at St. Mark's Home, and 1 at the Union Benevolent Association at Grand Rapids, the entire year.

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TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT THE POORHOUSES.			No. of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses.	WHOLE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS SUPPORTED AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				No. of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths.		Insane at Asylum at Kalamazoo.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
Keweenaw	1	1	.....	141	3	.....	.....	.....	156
Lake	.....	.....	.....	136	1	.....	.....	.....	137
Lapeer	2	1	3	193	10	.....	.....	.....	255
Leelanaw	.....	.....	.....	92	2	.....	.....	.....	94
Lenawee	1	1	7	1,500	18	2	.....	*a* 3	1,644
Livingston	.....	.....	2	133	6	.....	.....	.....	171
Macomb	.....	.....	3	770	6	.....	.....	.....	892
Manistee	1	1	3	208	2	.....	.....	.....	246
Marquette	1	1	1	1,660	12	2	1	.....	1,732
Mason	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Mecosta	.....	.....	.....	46	2	.....	.....	.....	68
Menominee	.....	.....	1	67	3	.....	.....	.....	79
Midland	.....	.....	.....	64	3	.....	.....	.....	84
Missaukee	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Monroe	.....	.....	6	1,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165
Montcalm	1	1	3	656	11	.....	.....	*b* 1	668
Muskegon	.....	.....	2	513	15	.....	.....	.....	548
Newaygo	1	.....	2	67	3	.....	.....	.....	90
Oakland	2	2	13	103	17	.....	.....	*c* 2	322
Oceana	.....	.....	2	144	2	.....	.....	.....	161
Ogemaw	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontonagon	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Osceola	.....	.....	1	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Otsego	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ottawa	.....	.....	4	712	10	.....	1	.....	750
Presque Isle	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Saginaw	.....	.....	7	185	29	.....	.....	.....	1,407
Sanilac	1	1	2	350	3	.....	.....	.....	373
Schoolcraft	.....	.....	.....	*d* 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Shiawassee	.....	.....	.....	204	9	.....	.....	.....	246
St. Clair	1	.....	7	751	16	2	.....	*b* 3	831
St. Joseph	1	1	4	661	11	.....	.....	.....	736
Tuscola	1	.....	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	329
Van Buren	2	2	.....	359	10	.....	.....	7	416
Washtenaw	1	1	11	938	16	.....	.....	.....	1,414
Wayne	35	32	79	11,700	50	.....	.....	.....	13,863
Wexford	1	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	1	83

a Washtenaw Asylum.
b Retreat, Detroit.
c Children sent to State Public School.
d The number of "heads of families" only.

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Seventy-one counties appear in Table III. The counties omitted are the four from which no reports have been received, and Isle Royal, which has granted no relief. Of the 80 births at the poorhouses, 35 are reported from Wayne county, while no greater number than 4 occurred in any other county, and of the 60 illegitimate births, 32, or more than 50 per cent, occurred at the Wayne poorhouse. Illegitimate births occurred at 21 different poorhouses, and at 19 of the 21 none other occurred.

The third column in the table shows that there were deaths at 45 out of the 55 poorhouses in the State. The whole number of deaths (236) is nearly 1 to every 22 of the paupers maintained in the poorhouses, or more than four and one-half per cent. The proportion of deaths to the number of paupers maintained in the several counties can easily be ascertained, and will be interesting study for superintendents and others, as also a comparison of the proportion in any county with the proportion in other counties and in the State. The births and deaths have not been hitherto reported, but we know of no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements. It will be noticed that every county in the table is represented in the column showing the number of persons temporarily relieved. The great increase in this class compared with previous years has already been referred to, and the probable cause stated in the Introductory Letter.

The information contained in the last five columns of the table is entirely new to these reports, and while it is, doubtless, accurate for many of the counties, there is reason to believe that for many others, and consequently the State, it may not be as reliable as could be desired. There can be no question, however, but that the information will, in the immediate future, be of interest and value.

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TABLE IV.

The assigned causes of pauperism of the inmates of the poorhouses.

INTEMPERANCE	197
Intemperance	175
Drunken husbands	4
Drunken fathers	11
Dissipation	3
Hanging about taverns	1
Whiskey and sore eyes	1
Old age and dissipation	1
Opium eating	1
LICENTIOUSNESS	61
Licentiousness	2
Prostitution	28
Children of adulteresses	2
Pregnant with illegitimate child	1
Bad reputation	6
Illegitimate children	5
Children of prostitutes	1
Children of licentious and weak-minded parents	4
Bastardy	4
Masturbation	2
Venereal diseases	6
AGE	216
Old age	191
Old age and sickness	7
Old age and fits	1
Old and crippled	4
Old age and weak mind	2
Old age, crippled, deaf, and blind	1
Old age and sore eyes	1
Old age and infirmity	5
Aged and insane	1
Aged and indolent	2
Loss of property and old age	1
DEPENDENTS	339
Orphans	36
Fatherless	5
Motherless	7
Motherless,—fathers sick	2
Half orphan	1
Infants	11
Children	50
Paupers' children	45
Orphan and masturbation	1
Sickness of parents	2
Crippled orphan	1
Idiotic and father imprisoned	1
Parental shiftlessness	8
Inefficient fathers	2
Inefficient husband	1
Neglected by parents	6
Worthless fathers	3
Deserted by fathers	11
Destitution of parents	1
Father in State prison	1
Homeless child	1
Neglect	1
Desertion and incapacity	1
Desertion	23
Desertion and sickness	1
Deserted wives	11
Deserted children	21
Ill treatment	2
Husband blind	1
Sickness of heads of families	6
Insanity of fathers	3
Insanity of mothers	5
Pregnancy	13
Childbirth	6
Has a baby	1
Helpless	2
Homeless	26
Family trouble	2
Turned out of home	4
Widowed	9
Wives of paupers	4
Husband in State prison	1
CASUALTIES	97
Accidents	25
Broken back	2
Broken leg	3
Injury to head	2
Crippled on railroad	2
Crippled and nervous	1
Both legs lost	2
Crippled and sick	1
Frozen feet	1
Frozen limbs	2
Broken limbs	1
Loss of leg	1
Wounded soldier	1
Crippled	48
Wounded in the army	1
Faculties injured by cannonading	1
Internal injury	1
Gun-shot wound	1
Hurt in mine	1
DISEASE	739
Sickness	273
Invalids	14
Not able to work	4
Friendless and sick	1
Rheumatism	20
Fits	39
Sickness and improvidence	3

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TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

DISEASE—*Continued.*	
Fever-sore	7
Cancer	7
Paralysis	20
Sickness and sore eyes	1
Sore eyes	10
Sciatica	2
Chorea	2
Hysterical	1
Insanity	263
Insanity of wife	1
Melancholy	1
Consumption	6
Lung disease	4
Scrofula	1
Disease of hip joint	1
Dropsy	1
Heart disease	1
Erysipelas	1
Recent immigrants,—sick	14
Incompetence and sickness	1
White swelling	1
Diabetes	1
Hernia	2
Sore back	1
Abscess on back	1
Lame	13
Sore limb	6
Stiff knee	1
Bad leg	1
Sun-stroke	1
Disabled	5
Infirm	7
DEFECTIVES	274
Deformed	13
Blindness	35
Partially blind	8
Deaf, dumb, and blind	1
Deaf and dumb	7
Imperfect speech	1
Deaf and filthy	1
Deaf, dumb, and deformed	1
Mute,—loss of property in Chicago fire	1
Weak-minded, could not manage	2
Incapacity	6
Ignorance	2
Idiocy	195
Semi-idiotic and deserted	1
VAGABONDS, ETC.	61
Vagabonds	5
Pride	1
Laziness	11
Depravity	1
Tramps	35
Worthlessness	3
Cussedness	4
Too cross to live with any one	1
MISCELLANEOUS	32
Misfortune	7
No means of support	1
No work	13
No work and large family	1
Loss of property	10

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TABLE V.

The assigned causes of indigency of families relieved outside the poorhouses.

INTEMPERANCE	55
Intemperance	37
Drunken husbands	7
Alcoholism	3
Husband drinks and gambles	1
Intemperate fathers	1
Man about saloons	1
Intemperance and old age	3
Drunken—injured	1
Bad habits	1
LICENTIOUSNESS	4
Prostitutes	2
Bastardy	2
AGE	238
Old age	185
Old age—about 100 years old	1
Old age and sickness	22
Old age and paralysis	1
Old age and hernia	1
Old woman—disabled	1
Aged and crippled	2
Old and feeble, with family	1
Aged, with crippled child	1
Age and infirmity	12
Infirmity	3
Decrepitude	7
Old and feeble minded	1
DEPENDENTS	473
Orphans	10
Orphan, and sick	1
Infant, taken from woman of ill-fame	1
Children	10
Deserted by fathers	2
Deserted by parents	6
Death of father	1
Pregnancy	3
Pregnancy—abandoned	2
Confinement	3
Childbirth	1
Widows	169
Widows and children	76
Widows with families	10
Widows, sick	15
Widows, no work	14
Widow, sick family	1
Mother of 7 indolent children	1
Wife and mother	1
Wives and children	9
Husband sickly	1
Death of husbands	17
Husbands away looking for employment	5
Sickness and death of husband	1
Husband killed at Black Hills	1
Husbands killed	2
Husband blasted in a mine	1
Desertion	32
Desertion and sickness	1
Desertion of family	4
Deserted by husbands	57
Separated from husband	1
Grass widows	3
Insanity of husbands	3
Husband in jail	1
Husbands in prison	3
Left destitute	3
Old maid	1
CASUALTIES	130
Accident	23
Loss of arms	3
Crippled arm	1
Lame arm	1
Broken arm	4
Hand injured	1
Hand cut off	1
Broken ribs	1
Spine hurt	1
Broken limbs	4
Broken legs	14
Broken hip	1
Lost both legs	1
Lost one leg	3
Disabled legs	1
Frozen feet	3
Chopped foot	3
Lame foot	1
Dislocation of ankle joint	1
Blasted in a mine	5
Hurt in a mine	4
Injured by fall from a tree	1
Injury	2
Disabled	5
Injured in a mill	4
Cripples	23
Cripple—large family	1
Laid up from a cut	1
Lame	1
Lame and shiftless	1
Wounded	2
Army wounds	1
Shipwrecked	4
Burned out	7

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TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISEASE	944
Sickness	734
Invalids	1
Debility	4
Sickness and death	24
Sickness and laziness	4
Chronic sickness	12
Unable to walk	1
Sickness—children	3
Poor health	4
Long sickness	18
Lame and sick	1
Sick and out of work	5
Unable to work	5
Sickness and loss of property	1
Lung disease	1
Consumption and death	1
Scrofula	1
Consumption	18
Pleurisy	1
Asthma	2
Fits and debility	1
St. Anthony's dance	1
Spinal complaint	1
Epilepsy and fits	1
Spinal injury	1
Fits	6
Paralysis and death	1
Paralysis	9
Sickness and insanity	2
Insanity	13
Partial insanity	1
Suicides	1
Attempt at suicide	1
Abscess	1
Chronic diarrhea	1
Gravel	1
Sore eyes	5
Sore foot	2
Rheumatism	14
Hernia	5
Dropsy	1
Fever	1
Erysipelas in eyes	1
Fever-sore	7
Diabetes	1
Bad disorder	1
Cancer	4
Sickness and large family	4
Sickness of wives	5
Families sick	5
Sickness of self and family	1
Sickness and large families	3
Insanity of wife	1
DEFECTIVES	81
Blind	30
Partially blind	10
Blindness and old age	4
Blind and lame	1
Blind mother	1
Aged, blind, and mute	1
Mute and sick	1
Idiotic	12
Partly idiotic	7
Care of idiotic child	1
Idiocy of daughter	1
Idiotic child	1
Idiotic brother	1
Improvident	5
Inability	2
Incompetency	2
Spinal deformity	1
VAGABONDISM, ETC.	55
Shiftless—thriftless	1
Imprisonment on trial for felony	1
Laziness	7
Tramps	46
MISCELLANEOUS	395
From Kansas—grasshoppers	1
Disability	2
Property stolen from him	1
Strayed from home	1
Widower and children	4
Death	14
Hard times	5
Loss of crops	1
Loss of wages	1
Sent to wrong destination	1
Sent to friends	31
Transportation	3
Sent away	10
Pension stopped	2
Out of employment	297
African missionary	1
Misfortune	3
Large families	13
No home	1
Family trouble	1
Trouble	1
Worthless wife	1

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TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Whole Amount expended in the Care and Support of the Poor, the Amounts paid from the Poor Funds, and the Amounts paid from all Other Funds, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended.	Paid from Poor Funds.	Paid from Other than Poor Funds.
STATE	$602,626 06	$432,015 14	$135,813 22
Alcona	$2,477 70	$2,477 70	
Allegan	14,240 40	11,027 60	$3,212 80
Alpena	4,827 87	2,300 00	2,527 87
Antrim	2,627 97	1,756 20	871 77
Baraga	1,446 88	1,296 88	150 00
Barry	4,110 69	2,853 90	1,256 79
Bay	9,666 45		
Benzie	1,122 21	1,122 21	
Berrien	14,717 61	10,950 16	3,767 45
Branch	7,103 73	4,583 42	2,520 31
Calhoun	20,342 83	16,842 33	3,500 00
Cass	7,690 04	6,504 00	1,186 04
Charlevoix	300 55	5 55	295 00
Cheboygan	931 11		
Chippewa	*a* 2,920 80	2,420 80	200 00
Clare	1,500 02	1,350 02	150 00
Clinton	4,004 17	3,859 17	145 00
Delta	1,199 69		
Eaton	6,797 50	4,277 05	2,520 45
Genesee	13,612 18		
Gladwin	74 71	53 71	21 00
Grand Traverse	2,107 78	1,600 00	*b* 507 78
Gratiot	3,052 26	2,819 90	232 36
Hillsdale	7,105 48	4,744 05	2,361 43
Houghton	21,211 41	21,211 41	
Huron	5,111 07		
Ingham	7,254 23	5,300 51	1,953 72
Ionia	8,542 31	5,375 67	3,551 62
Iosco	3,071 17	2,027 93	1,043 24
Isabella	3,218 75	2,480 38	*c* 738 37
Jackson	15,735 45	13,235 45	2,500 00
Kalamazoo	12,859 47	7,520 84	5,338 63
Kalkaska	3,133 02	2,899 52	233 50
Kent	40,440 91	33,175 21	7,265 70
Keweenaw	5,622 86	4,872 86	750 00
Lake	*d* 2,833 64	2,314 51	194 28
Lapeer	10,806 81	8,692 24	2,114 57
Leelanaw	1,311 38	1,311 38	
Lenawee	15,250 60	13,250 60	2,000 00
Livingston	4,407 95	3,326 59	1,081 36
Macomb	9,746 62	8,768 74	977 88
Manistee	5,414 14	4,814 14	600 00
Marquette	33,527 67	28,678 86	4,848 81
Mason	4,044 55		

a Includes $300, superintendents' salaries,—not reported from what fund paid.
b Amount overdrawn or above appropriation for support of poor.
c Includes $400 received for rent of the poor-farm.
d Includes $324.85 paid superintendents and supervisors,—not reported from what fund paid.

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TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended.	Paid from Poor Funds.	Paid from Other than Poor Funds.
Mecosta	$2,933 49	$2,423 22	$510 27
Menominee	5,284 56	4,332 64	951 92
Midland	3,840 93	2,799 58	1,041 35
Missaukee	154 96	104 46	50 50
Monroe	11,974 18	8,436 18	3,538 00
Montcalm	7,182 59	5,233 78	1,949 81
Muskegon	15,166 03	4,944 22	10,221 81
Newaygo	3,185 94	----------	----------
Oakland	11,299 46	8,678 31	2,621 15
Oceana	4,737 95	4,533 45	204 50
Ontonagon	4,894 67	2,904 98	1,989 60
Osceola	4,453 14	4,453 14	----------
Otsego	423 25	398 25	25 00
Ottawa	10,440 31	7,944 69	2,495 62
Presque Isle	288 92	263 92	25 00
Saginaw	31,788 43	7,023 96	24,764 47
Sanilac	4,210 10	4,210 10	----------
Schoolcraft	1,975 27	----------	----------
Shiawassee	7,391 83	6,329 33	1,062 50
St. Clair	15,206 05	11,702 33	8,671 74
St. Joseph	10,163 90	7,692 20	2,471 70
Tuscola	6,538 95	6,538 95	----------
Van Buren	11,246 99	11,246 99	----------
Washtenaw	15,901 72	13,969 48	1,932 24
Wayne	61,640 35	51,813 60	9,826 75
Wexford	2,777 45	1,935 89	841 56

The first column of the foregoing table shows the sum total of all expenses in the care and support of the poor. When the amount was not reported by the superintendents, the sum of the amounts paid from the poor fund and from all other funds, shown in the second and third columns, has been taken as such.

The State total is $34,797.70 more than the sum of the totals of the second and third columns. This is due to the fact that the Superintendents of the counties of Bay, Cheboygan, Delta, Genesee, Huron, Mason, Newaygo and Schoolcraft, reported the whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor, but did not report the funds from which the money was paid, and to discrepancies between the "whole amount expended" and the sum of the amounts paid from the "poor funds" and from "other than poor funds," in the counties of Calhoun, Chippewa, Ionia, Lake, Montcalm, Ontonagon, and St. Clair. The discrepancies in Chippewa and Lake are explained in the foot-notes.

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TABLE VII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Poorhouse and

Number.	State and Counties.	Total of Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.		Poorhouse Expenses.					
		As Reported by Superintendents.	As obtained by Footing Items.	Keepers' Salaries.	Clothing Purchased.	Food Purchased.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Transportation of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	STATE	$185,053 18	$220,677 73	$30,638 86	$18,101 20	$56,581 98	$11,310 09	$2,855 05	$3,410 77
1	Allegan	$6,756 50	$6,756 50	$750 00	$806 04	$1,487 93	$165 90	$43 50	$66 20
2	Alpena	1,886 08	1,886 08	480 00	30 00	601 64	*a* 489 45	4 50	5 50
3	Barry	1,064 03	1,064 03	155 49	185 00	278 64	44 83	8 00	25 80
4	Bay	4,090 88	4,090 88	600 00	258 98	1,022 57	*b* 1,251 50	25 50	56 15
5	Berrien	3,688 36	3,688 36	600 00	1,112 91	----------	190 58	39 50	*c* 203 70
6	Branch	2,738 98	*d* 2,934 48	600 00	381 99	705 57	84 99	43 00	15 50
7	Calhoun	7,490 28	7,490 28	800 00	289 82	4,265 64	308 25	30 00	187 95
8	Cass	3,306 93	**3,306 95**	600 00	541 05	317 25	178 85	23 35	30 50
9	Clare	966 50	**988 51**	*e*--------	20 14	*f* 282 64	15 75	----------	----------
10	Clinton	3,859 17	**3,849 17**	730 00	*g*--------	*g*--------	*g* 20 75	----------	----------
11	Eaton	----------	**2,741 22**	500 00	447 25	656 46	93 75	15 75	25 01
12	Genesee	5,042 69	5,042 69	525 00	850 00	1,681 69	450 00	50 00	100 00
13	Gr'd Traverse	----------	**886 48**	*e*--------	66 83	*f* 776 25	20 40	16 00	7 00
14	Gratiot	1,773 21	**1,773 23**	*e*--------	*i*--------	*j* 1,405 88	70 75	15 50	14 55
15	Hillsdale	3,323 97	3,323 97	1,200 00	584 32	512 97	189 00	28 00	110 25
16	Houghton	4,951 39	4,951 39	900 00	448 50	2,163 20	180 00	24 00	----------
17	Huron	2,960 32	2,960 32	406 30	59 26	674 66	18 93	----------	23 00
18	Ingham	3,079 89	3,079 89	*k* 1,100 00	511 92	456 12	446 46	18 00	37 34
19	Ionia	4,408 63	**5,462 57**	1,000 00	445 14	600 03	201 50	25 00	25 50
20	Iosco	1,392 37	1,392 37	*e*--------	14 76	*f* 311 39	30 55	7 00	----------
21	Isabella	----------	**971 10**	*e*--------	124 74	*f* 659 71	93 75	10 00	35 00
22	Jackson	----------	**2,470 97**	800 00	200 00	470 00	200 00	20 00	----------
23	Kalamazoo	3,838 13	3,838 13	1,000 00	----------	----------	124 71	150 00	31 00
24	Kalkaska	2,530 79	2,530 79	125 00	36 75	501 44	86 00	53 19	5 00
25	Kent	3,807 41	**3,807 45**	*m* 1,048 00	354 47	1,057 04	461 16	7 00	27 90
26	Keweenaw	1,593 51	1,593 51	*n*--------	58 94	*o* 1,171 40	144 00	----------	37 25
27	Lapeer	2,341 85	**2,341 55**	360 00	264 89	502 82	126 25	40 00	16 15
28	Lenawee	4,149 84	**4,139 84**	1,200 00	306 50	550 00	185 00	4 00	21 50
29	Livingston	1,947 98	1,947 98	600 00	32 79	276 76	75 00	----------	8 50
30	Macomb	4,717 35	**4,724 41**	800 00	*p*--------	*p*--------	95 00	----------	24 63
31	Manistee	2,213 51	2,213 51	525 00	147 06	907 59	69 01	10 00	----------
32	Marquette	6,305 74	6,305 74	600 00	559 75	1,432 76	550 00	14 00	4 50
33	Mason	1,115 35	1,115 35	*e*--------	42 23	*f* 893 80	----------	10 75	17 55
34	Mecosta	1,189 27	1,189 27	325 00	57 82	167 90	30 00	----------	17 00
35	Menominee	3,435 54	3,435 54	411 06	----------	270 03	*a* 362 33	11 00	----------
36	Midland	2,558 62	2,558 62	362 50	180 22	544 73	248 40	----------	26 56
37	Monroe	3,253 40	3,253 40	600 00	543 11	473 23	238 92	48 50	35 35
38	Montcalm	3,382 28	3,382 28	750 00	150 00	300 00	150 00	112 00	55 35
39	Muskegon	1,686 92	**2,283 52**	600 00	149 94	386 81	263 46	18 00	1 00
40	Newaygo	1,603 30	**1,510 04**	400 00	222 40	541 72	128 52	40 00	12 95

* These two items of expense are placed in the same column because there is not room to print another column. The total amount expended in the erection of buildings was $23,840.43, and the amount in the purchase of farms $2,086.50, as follows: Huron county, $600; Ionia, $591.62; Osceola, $570, and Wexford, $324.88.

a Includes cost of medical attendance outside the poorhouse; a county physician is employed by the year.

b Includes $1,200 "paid doctor."

c Seems to include transportation expenses to the Asylum, State Pub. School, and Flint Institute.

d Includes $195.50 refunded to the county.

e Keeper boards paupers by the week.

f Amount paid for board of paupers. See foot-note *e*.

g See foot-note *h*.

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TABLE VII.

Poor-farm Expenses during the year ending October 15, 1876.

			POOR-FARM EXPENSES.								
Furniture Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms Purchased and Buildings Erected.*	Buildings Repaired.	Improvement of Farms.	Stock Purchased.	Farm Implements Purchased.	Hay, Grain, and Seed Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	NUMBER.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
$5,341 13	$7,166 81	$16,041 33	$25,926 93	$7,908 78	$3,895 27	$4,609 31	$4,005 07	$5,368 80	$10,799 62	$6,716 73	
$556 85	$141 39	$109 24	$1,624 94	$293 67	.....	$20 00	$149 37	$74 82	$466 65	.....	1
98 15	.....	75 25	.....	.....	$61 09	.....	15 50	.....	.....	$25 00	2
30 00	5 92	33 47	196 00	56 50	.....	.....	30 00	.....	14 38	.....	3
55 04	53 83	113 07	.....	.....	161 81	112 50	50 00	54 55	275 38	.....	4
18 75	234 12	185 40	.....	38 06	83 09	371 00	184 00	153 63	248 00	25 62	5
133 93	207 41	80 27	.....	50 52	.....	122 50	39 70	19 51	361 56	88 03	6
.....	160 00	500 62	.....	265 34	.....	95 35	2 47	30 40	554 44	.....	7
150 05	345 90	87 47	125 00	.....	277 93	88 50	169 00	40 60	271 40	60 10	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 38	36 00	.....	22 60	40 27	247 73	9
.....	169 00	*h*2,891 42	.....	8 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
50 50	52 50	.....	.....	400 91	260 51	.....	.....	.....	238 58	.....	11
200 00	105 00	200 00	450 00	100 00	100 00	25 00	20 00	11 00	175 00	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	98 00	.....	158 55	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	130 00	78 00	200 00	72 00	.....	119 43	15
145 00	90 00	238 44	.....	67 50	.....	85 00	52 00	195 00	277 25	85 50	16
282 50	.....	7 82	600 00	24 12	.....	169 00	196 95	183 36	161 29	153 13	17
306 74	*l*	.....	.....	10 85	5 00	105 61	.....	.....	*l*	81 85	18
78 30	.....	748 75	651 62	1,250 00	25 00	20 00	.....	150 00	186 73	55 00	19
7 07	.....	5 55	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 80	7 00	928 25	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	39 90	21
65 00	.....	.....	.....	50 47	.....	147 50	50 00	18 00	450 00	.....	22
.....	90 00	.....	40 00	193 87	10 00	40 00	.....	126 46	331 00	1,701 09	23
237 05	2 50	.....	77 43	4 00	152 49	249 00	139 16	58 99	802 88	.....	24
80 34	*l*	38 42	.....	75 19	.....	482 50	97 48	20 00	26 00	31 95	25
.....	.....	181 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
64 69	450 00	101 88	.....	93 19	.....	42 50	20 72	40 05	73 46	144 95	27
44 75	15 00	.....	.....	1,197 89	.....	200 00	25 50	325 00	64 70	.....	28
90 50	.....	.....	.....	41 26	25 54	28 50	81 83	190 45	411 44	85 41	29
p	.....	*q*2,568 45	.....	551 61	50 00	.....	80 00	267 00	.....	287 72	30
50 88	100 00	.....	.....	45 76	9 00	.....	25 25	210 21	23 75	90 00	31
172 15	296 80	530 36	.....	135 80	305 50	304 00	309 80	682 97	126 00	281 35	32
7 50	.....	19 67	.....	123 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	9 00	115 80	167 50	10 95	.....	2 00	134 11	15 00	137 19	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	1,573 90	25 36	237 84	.....	53 00	216 55	181 52	92 95	35
130 61	157 50	.....	12 00	30 95	74 68	20 00	336 05	42 89	236 09	155 44	36
12 00	120 00	126 82	.....	201 11	44 00	.....	119 12	68 60	524 19	98 45	37
35 00	.....	.....	1,174 00	100 00	.....	35 00	150 35	145 18	225 40	.....	38
3 45	143 29	166 90	.....	14 97	.....	40 00	72 25	419 95	3 50	.....	39
46 55	20 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	71 64	17 38	.....	40

h Includes $64 paid for clearing land; the balance paid for "groceries, clothing, and medical attendance,—not able to give the amount for each."
i See foot-note *j*.
j Amount received by keeper for boarding, clothing, and nursing paupers.
k Includes cost of all hired help.
l Included in keeper's salary.
m Includes cost of labor hired in poorhouse.
n Paupers boarded by the month.
o Amount paid for board of paupers. See foot-note *n*.
p Included in miscellaneous expenses. See foot-note *q*.
q Includes cost of clothing, food, furniture, etc.

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TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	TOTAL OF POORHOUSE AND POOR-FARM EXPENSES.		POORHOUSE EXPENSES.					
		As Reported by Superintendents.	As obtained by Footing Items.	Keepers' Salaries.	Clothing Purchased.	Food Purchased.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Transportation of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	Oakland	$3,728 34	**$4,028 34**	$500 00	$269 99	$745 29	$426 50	$43 00	$62 65
42	Oceana	2,106 30	2,106 30	475 00	92 47	401 63	58 33	25 00	----------
43	Ontonagon	----------	**2,895 17**	600 00	15 20	648 00	54 20	18 00	----------
44	Osceola	3,266 14	3,266 14	275 00	64 40	730 63	204 70	13 30	22 00
45	Ottawa	3,150 19	**3,100 15**	683 33	354 14	444 65	168 06	25 50	15 20
46	Saginaw	4,260 11	4,260 11	430 00	463 04	1,817 85	307 45	56 00	69 75
47	Sanilac	----------	**973 16**	455 00	----------	----------	52 01	7 00	30 00
48	Shiawassee	2,487 62	2,487 62	775 00	261 31	324 66	60 10	----------	9 00
49	St. Clair	4,389 19	**8,733 08**	525 00	473 90	1,512 97	111 26	18 00	32 90
50	St. Joseph	3,961 26	3,961 26	775 00	1,008 28	993 54	164 64	25 00	30 95
51	Tuscola	2,608 81	2,608 81	579 68	21 48	8 08	50 00	12 00	95 00
52	Van Buren	3,185 88	**3,155 43**	500 00	388 22	271 85	151 05	----------	21 50
53	Washtenaw	10,336 42	10,336 42	600 00	967 83	4,032 48	271 51	39 00	49 18
54	Wayne	25,265 43	**43,626 85**	1,600 00	3,229 92	14,932 08	1,126 08	1,608 21	1,661 50
55	Wexford	1,856 52	1,856 52	412 50	5 50	410 00	20 50	----------	----------

a Includes $27 for board of two paupers outside the poorhouse, and $73.38 for sending persons to their friends.

The foregoing table includes all the counties in the State that own poorhouses and farms except Antrim; it also includes the county of Keweenaw that maintains her poor at a rented house.

Columns 3 to 19, inclusive, show the expenses of the poorhouses and farms itemized, and cover items 27 to 44 inclusive, of the superintendents' reports (see copy of blank, page 10), and their total is, or should be, the total expense of maintaining the poorhouses and farms—(item 45 superintendents' blank report, page 10). The total expense as reported by the superintendents is shown in column 1. It was not reported by the superintendents of the counties of Eaton, Grand Traverse, Isabella, Jackson, Ontonagon, and Sanilac, hence the column for these counties is blank. The total expense as found by footing the several itemized expenditures is shown in column 2. Where this total differs from the one in the preceding column for the same county, it is printed in heavy, black-faced type. It will be noticed that it is thus printed for 22 counties; that is to say, in 22 counties the actual footing of the various poorhouse and poor-farm expenses is not the same as the total expenses of maintaining the poorhouses and farms as reported by the superintendents. There is a difference also in Branch county, but it is explained as occasioned by the refunding to the county of $195.50 by the friends of the paupers. There may be reasons for the difference in other counties, but if so the superintendents did not give them.

Forty-eight counties, as appears by the third column, pay salaries to the keepers of their poorhouses ranging from $155.49 in Barry, to $1,200 in the counties of Hillsdale and Lenawee. The $125 paid in Kalkaska is only for five

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TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

			Poor-farm Expenses.								
Furniture Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms Purchased and Buildings Erected.	Buildings Repaired.	Improvement of Farms.	Stock Purchased.	Farm Implements Purchased.	Hay, Grain, and Seed Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Number.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
$35 00	$216 00	$22 07	.....	$207 90	.....	$134 00	$138 23	$39 43	$303 75	$884 53	41
36 99	187 86	76 04	.....	126 48	.....	162 00	110 13	28 38	293 12	32 87	42
.....	.....	.....	$780 54	109 25	.....	.....	9 15	69 55	527 78	63 50	43
123 77	.....	.....	692 00	71 18	$440 41	253 00	179 10	121 09	75 56	.....	44
42 07	500 14	.....	.....	81 36	82 91	.....	185 00	199 79	318 00	.....	45
84 51	28 35	119 98	.....	100 00	155 37	80 00	29 60	64 78	31 00	422 43	46
17 25	104 00	.....	.....	6 50	53 15	109 00	12 00	16 00	66 00	45 25	47
85 48	.....	*a* 100 88	745 54	81 95	.....	.....	.....	22 60	.....	21 10	48
379 73	258 00	253 30	4,343 89	115 84	.....	111 50	54 76	203 73	296 90	41 40	49
54 75	.....	12 70	.....	182 41	168 76	256 50	77 85	136 15	49 73	25 00	50
.....	151 00	463 26	717 19	3 55	19 49	35 00	23 48	54 05	185 83	189 72	51
23 14	269 25	223 22	.....	97 88	252 38	225 35	240 00	50 68	427 25	13 66	52
.....	1,121 08	2,012 08	.....	450 00	219 18	45 00	26 65	147 77	354 66	.....	53
1,030 33	1,361 09	3,532 81	11,374 34	576 23	46 00	240 50	101 23	229 59	878 52	98 42	54
224 76	.....	.....	531 04	28 00	110 85	.....	14 28	20 00	79 09	.....	55

months, or from the first of May, and the $1,600 paid in Wayne county, is divided equally between the keeper of the poorhouse and the keeper of the asylum. The $1,100 salary in Ingham includes the cost of all hired help, and the salary in Kent, $1,048, includes the cost of hired help in the poorhouse. The counties of Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Isabella, Mason and Menominee, all of which have poorhouses and farms, board their paupers by the week; and in Keweenaw, where the building used as a poorhouse is rented, the paupers are boarded by the month; hence, the keepers in these counties, unless it be Menominee, receive nothing that can properly be termed a salary. For a full explanation for Menominee county see Schedule A. The paupers appear to be boarded at the poorhouse in each county except Grand Traverse.

The price paid for board in Clare county was $5 per week; in Iosco, $4 for adults and $3 for children; in Menominee, $4; and in Mason, where the keeper is a woman, $3.50. The arrangement for boarding the paupers in Gratiot is explained in Schedule A. In Keweenaw the cost is from "$10 to $15 per month, according to age."

The expense for medical attendance outside the poorhouse is included with medical attendance at the poorhouse for the counties of Alpena and Menominee, in both of which a county physician is employed; and $1,200 which the superintendents of Bay report in a separate item as having "paid doctor," is included in medical attendance at the poorhouse for that county. Mason is the only county in the table that does not show any expense for medical attendance. The superintendents say that they pay their county physician a salary of $300 a year, which sum they have reported with "temporary relief."

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TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Average Number of Paupers maintained in the poorhouses, and the total Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses; also, the average yearly cost and the average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses, during the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Average Number of Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses.	Total Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	Average Cost of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses during the year.	Average Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses.
STATE	1,805.32	$220,677 73	$122 24	$2 35
Allegan	49	$6,756 50	$137 89	$2 65
Alpena	3.50	1,886 08	538 88	10 36
Barry	11.58	1,064 03	91 89	1 77
Bay	25	4,090 88	163 64	3 15
Berrien	44.33	3,688 36	83 20	1 60
Branch	36	2,934 48	81 51	1 57
Calhoun	54.75	7,490 28	136 81	2 63
Cass	28.23	3,306 95	117 14	2 25
Clare	1.09	988 51	906 89	17 44
Clinton	28	3,849 17	137 47	2 64
Eaton	39	2,741 22	70 30	1 35
Genesee	36	5,042 69	140 07	2 69
Grand Traverse	4.50	886 48	197 00	3 79
Gratiot	16	1,773 23	110 83	2 13
Hillsdale	66	3,323 97	50 36	97
Houghton	32	4,951 39	154 73	2 98
Huron	4	2,960 32	740 08	14 23
Ingham	33.50	3,079 89	91 94	1 77
Ionia	44.50	5,462 57	122 75	2 36
Iosco	1.56	1,392 37	892 54	17 16
Isabella	6.33	971 10	153 41	2 95
Jackson	29	2,470 97	85 21	1 64
Kalamazoo	36	3,838 13	106 61	2 05
Kalkaska	2.26	2,530 79	1,119 77	21 53
Kent	37.44	3,807 45	101 69	1 96
Keweenaw	7.33	1,593 51	217 40	4 18
Lapeer	37	2,341 55	63 29	1 22
Lenawee	63	4,139 84	65 71	1 26
Livingston	12	1,947 98	162 33	3 12
Macomb	41.50	4,724 41	113 84	2 19
Manistee	17.44	2,2[illegible]3 51	126 92	2 44
Marquette	17.76	6,305 74	355 05	6 83
Mason	3.10	1,115 35	359 79	6 92
Mecosta	4.27	1,189 27	278 52	5 36
Menominee	.60	3,435 54	5,725 90	110 11
Midland	11.25	2,558 62	227 43	4 37
Monroe	32.83	3,253 40	99 10	1 91
Montcalm	40	3,382 28	84 56	1 62
Muskegon	11	2,283 52	207 59	3 99
Newaygo	8	1,510 04	188 76	3 63
Oakland	47.01	4,028 34	85 69	1 65

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TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average Number of Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses.	Total Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	Average Cost of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses during the year.	Average Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses.
Oceana	9.25	$2,106 30	$227 71	$4 38
Ontonagon	3	2,895 17	965 06	18 56
Osceola	2.90	3,266 14	1,126 26	21 66
Ottawa	24.50	3,100 15	126 54	2 43
Saginaw	31	4,260 11	137 42	2 64
Sanilac	9.51	973 16	102 33	1 97
Shiawassee	28	2,487 62	88 84	1 71
St. Clair	23.90	8,733 08	365 40	7 03
St. Joseph	43.50	3,961 26	91 06	1 75
Tuscola	12.50	2,608 81	208 70	4 01
Van Buren	20	3,155 43	157 77	3 03
Washtenaw	103.10	10,336 42	100 26	1 93
Wayne	469	43,626 85	93 02	1 79
Wexford	1.50	1,856 52	1,237 68	23 80

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TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the expenditures for Temporary Relief of indigent persons not in the poorhouses, during the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.								
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.		Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Food Purchased.	Fuel Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions).
	As reported by Superintendents.	As obtained by footing items.							
STATE	$266,065 90	$220,597 58	$36,656 51	$10,805 86	$86,572 74	$12,404 84	$11,883 60	$52,908 24	$9,365 79
Alcona	*a*	$530 64	$476 64	$30 00	*a*	*a*	*a*		$24 00
Allegan	$5,655 38	5,655 38	1,039 32	188 98	*b*	*b*	*b*	*c* $4,258 96	168 12
Alpena	1,755 62	1,755 62	*d*	86 64	1,097 44	$52 38	$181 06	173 05	165 05
Antrim	1,756 20	1,756 20	216 40	21 43	1,292 24	31 50			194 63
Baraga	1,295 38	1,295 38	212 00	31 18	1,000 95	51 25			
Barry	1,381 87	1,381 87	304 35	109 50	648 76	18 25	201 00	29 16	70 85
Bay	4,821 52	4,821 52	315 22	263 75	*e* 3,953 23			44 32	245 00
Berrien	7,200 80	6,942 69	1,655 50	227 50	*b*	*b*	*b*	*c* 4,657 45	402 24
Branch	1,844 44	*f* 1,861 94	90 80	77 50	897 22	311 12	180 72	101 28	203 30
Calhoun	9,487 62	9,487 62	1,012 74	210 32	6,388 38	1,253 25	390 10		232 83
Cass	3,103 18	3,103 18	821 95	28 12	1,226 89	183 80	654 36	149 81	38 25
Charlevoix	*g* 300 55	10 85	10 85	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*
Cheboygan		932 11	62 50					*i* 869 61	
Chippewa	2,620 80	2,620 80	200 00	50 50	*b*	*b*	*b*	*c* 2,297 01	73 29
Clare	383 52	382 52	186 25	31 10	51 95		25 97	64 00	23 25
Clinton	1,573 62								
Delta	1,199 69	1,199 69	422 90	51 00	435 54	36 00	41 25	67 00	146 00
Eaton	1,432 77	1,432 77	273 95	140 00	530 47	21 35	346 00		121 00
Genesee	*c* 8,361 61	1,402 89	808 99	150 00	*b*	*b*	*b*		443 90
Gladwin	53 71	53 71			44 46		9 25		
Grand Traverse	1,221 30	1,221 30	134 33	2 00	*j*	*j*	*j*	*k* 864 15	220 82
Gratiot	986 59	986 59	269 36	12 00	487 00	25 25	169 00	23 98	

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Hillsdale	1,297 33	1,297 33	200 25	65 50	305 00	123 50	230 80	----------	*l* 372 28
Houghton	13,267 98	13,267 98	620 00	190 60	10,086 00	760 90	1,250 48	----------	360 00
Huron	1,501 75	1,501 75	251 37	----------	935 70	----------	236 68	39 00	39 00
Ingham	1,733 05	1,733 05	277 37	240 11	*m* ------	*m* ------	*n* 1,116 29	----------	99 28
Ionia	1,832 62	1,727 27	401 82	42 00	814 59	*o* ------	126 28	*p* 280 78	61 80
Iosco	1,693 56	1,693 56	267 00	16 50	*b* ------	*b* ------	*b* ------	*c* 1,346 26	63 80
Isabella	1,836 03	1,836 03	342 25	111 40	852 65	31 00	326 73	100 00	72 00
Jackson	*q* 9,077 84	1,139 00	307 00	232 00	*r* ------	400 00	*r* ------	----------	200 00
Kalamazoo	3,531 14	3,531 14	531 80	163 25	*s* ------	240 00	*s* ------	*t* 2,375 77	220 32
Kalkaska	368 73	368 73	100 00	50 00	131 73	----------	75 00	----------	12 00
Kent	5,256 04	5,256 04	574 35	177 00	3,519 42	255 00	37 75	299 68	392 84
Keweenaw	2,696 32	2,696 32	304 00	95 76	*b* ------	*b* ------	*b* ------	*c* 2,296 56	----------
Lake	2,314 51	2,314 51	658 40	105 00	*b* ------	*b* ------	*b* ------	*c* 1,491 11	60 00
Lapeer	6,103 24	6,102 24	1,409 24	162 25	3,483 89	86 44	787 27	15 00	158 15
Leelanaw	1,311 38	1,271 30	134 68	20 35	*m* ------	*m* ------	25 00	*n* 1,061 27	30 00
Lenawee	7,098 95	7,098 95	903 00	251 25	2,100 10	1,515 00	100 00	1,747 60	482 00
Livingston	1,308 97	1,308 97	377 50	65 50	582 73	42 00	191 44	----------	49 80
Macomb	3,880 44	3,880 44	963 55	155 50	*j* ------	*j* ------	*j* ------	*k* 2,628 59	132 80
Manistee	2,600 63	2,600 63	110 60	50 00	*j* ------	*j* ------	*j* ------	*k* 2,361 78	78 25
Marquette	22,933 11	22,933 11	2,407 74	517 50	14,747 03	1,798 07	2,176 56	397 57	888 64
Mason	2,900 43	2,900 43	300 00	83 85	2,160 03	5 00	110 00	----------	241 55
Mecosta	1,233 95	1,233 95	320 00	54 00	688 74	31 77	68 27	25 00	46 17
Menominee	836 10	836 10	*d* ------	47 85	*b* ------	*b* ------	*b* ------	*c* 680 25	108 00
Midland	916 81	916 81	136 00	85 90	645 68	----------	23 63	----------	25 60
Missaukee	104 46	104 46	25 00	----------	38 75	----------	28 21	50	12 00
Monroe	4,898 04	4,898 04	990 56	212 22	2,646 00	325 45	504 78	128 25	90 78
Montcalm	3,800 31	3,800 31	632 69	183 15	*j* ------	*j* ------	*j* ------	*k* 2,894 47	90 00
Muskegon	8,959 46	9,012 46	1,193 95	260 70	1,670 34	41 63	43 26	5,487 17	315 41
Newaygo	1,326 91	1,326 91	245 33	13 50	491 80	----------	188 69	*u* 364 99	22 60
Oakland	*v* 4,283 50	1,477 70	1,289 10	163 60	*w* ------	*w* ------	*w* ------	*w* ------	25 00

a See comments following the table.
b See foot-note *c*.
c Seems to include cost of food, fuel and clothing.
d Included in cost of medical attendance at the poorhouse.
e "Includes $505.56 old bills, 1875."
f Includes $17.50 refunded to county.
g May include funeral expenses, food, fuel, clothing, etc.
h See foot-note *g*.
i Includes $242.02 past indebtedness.
j See foot-note *k*.
k Includes cost of food, fuel, and clothing.
l "To feed and send on 345 tramps, and to send 20 people from this county to friends who would care for them."
m See foot-note *n*.
n Seems to include cost of food and fuel.
o "Don't know—small amount." See foot-note *p*.
p Includes cost of fuel.
q Seems to include cost of food and clothing.
r See foot-note *q*.
s See foot-note *t*.
t Includes cost of food and clothing.
u "Care and support of persons in private families."
v May include cost of food, fuel, clothing, etc.
w See foot-note *v*.

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TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.								
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.		Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Food Purchased.	Fuel Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions).
	As reported by Superintendents.	As obtained by footing items.							
Oceana	$2,427 15	$2,427 15	$1,261 50	$76 50	$650 48	$14 20	$124 93	$229 40	$70 14
Ontonagon	*a* 1,810 69	188 81	143 50	23 50	9 81	*b* ------	*b* ------	*b* ------	12 00
Osceola	1,936 00	1,936 00	287 30	69 20	1,178 24	3 26	105 84	254 23	37 93
Otsego	332 14	332 14	52 50	21 50	131 35	----------	5 00	76 79	45 00
Ottawa	*c* 4,794 59	785 90	441 90	174 00	*d* ------	*d* ------	*d* ------	*d* ------	170 00
Saginaw	2,729 10	2,729 10	582 82	59 00	1,598 17	33 75	32 36	46 00	377 00
Sanilac	2,947 34	289 60	289 60	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Schoolcraft	1,975 27	1,975 27	103 84	53 39	1,328 29	27 00	420 25	----------	42 50
Shiawassee	1,962 66	1,962 66	599 90	152 37	474 55	57 76	209 39	349 11	119 58
St. Clair	7,133 25	7,133 25	654 55	250 38	*e* ------	*e* ------	*e* ------	*f* 6,155 41	72 91
St. Joseph	3,591 29	3,591 29	572 05	151 00	*g* ------	*g* ------	*g* ------	2,781 94	86 30
Tuscola	3,569 29	3,569 29	1,533 00	129 50	1,200 00	60 00	300 00	195 07	151 72
Van Buren	5,339 88	6,239 88	1,618 57	357 50	2,726 05	328 00	810 00	----------	399 76
Washtenaw	4,891 02	4,891 02	1,124 31	498 00	*e* ------	*e* ------	*e* ------	*f* 3,198 91	69 80
Wayne	42,573 96	22,932 92	2,453 80	3,238 76	12,812 25	4,240 96	----------	----------	187 15
Wexford	712 51	712 51	148 77	23 50	508 84	----------	30 00	----------	1 40

a Seems to include cost of fuel, clothing, etc.
b See foot-note *a*.
c May include cost of food, fuel, clothing, etc.
d See foot-note *c*.
e See foot-note *f*.
f Includes cost of food, fuel, and clothing.
g "Included in general account." Perhaps this means "Miscellaneous."

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As in Table VII., the first column in the above table shows the total expenditures as reported by the superintendents; and the second, the total as found by footing the various items of expense shown in the columns following. The expenditures shown in these columns cover the items under the heading "Temporary relief" in the superintendents' blank (see page 11), and their sum, if all the items were correctly reported, would be the total expenditure for temporary relief. It appears however, that in several counties the expenditures are not fully itemized, the total only being reported, while in others the total as reported by the superintendents is not the same as that obtained by footing the items, and there seems to be no reason for the discrepancy. It is believed that the totals in the first column are the more reliable, and it is not improbable that they are for most of the counties substantially accurate. As shown by the foot-notes, the cost of food, fuel, etc., in several counties where the expenditures are not itemized, are included in miscellaneous expenses.

The superintendents in Alcona county state that they cannot report the cost of food, fuel and clothing, because the poor were granted the "privilege of going to the store and trading as they most needed," and they have also omitted to state the total amount expended for temporary relief. The report from Cheboygan is so contradictory it is impossible to determine with certainty the expenditures. The items published are only those that seem most probable.

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TABLE X.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the amounts paid to Superintendents and Directors of the Poor, and to Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, for official services in relation to the poor, and the amounts paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at public institutions, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Totals.	PAID FOR OFFICIAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE POOR.				PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM AND SUPPORT AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
		To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Insane at Kalamazoo.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.
STATE	$126,349 55	$25,006 59	$4,313 90	$115 50	$1,621 00	$92,028 52	$299 64	$457 93	$2,506 47
Alcona	$749 00	$220 00				$327 00			$202 00
Allegan	1,828 52	610 00	$214 66			977 86			26 00
Alpena	1,149 14	526 50	1 50			621 14			
Antrim	871 77	247 00				624 77			
Baraga	151 50	150 00	1 50						
Barry	1,664 79	372 30	19 50			1,256 79	$16 20		
Bay	754 05	450 00	18 85	$3 50		*a* 281 70			
Benzie	399 24	68 88	10 00			*a* 320 36			
Berrien	4,316 80	230 24	310 11	9 00		*a* 3,767 45			
Branch	2,520 31	248 50	14 00			2,202 20		$55 61	
Calhoun	4,195 99	831 06	26 19			3,338 74			
Cass	1,279 93	219 55	38 25			999 18	5 00		17 95
Charlevoix	15 50	15 50							
Cheboygan	75 00	75 00							
Chippewa	300 00	300 00							
Clare	159 28	150 00	9 28						
Clinton	328 75	183 75				120 00	25 00		
Delta	83 33	83 33							
Eaton	2,623 51	500 00	103 06			2,020 45			
Genesee	5,290 08	955 00	393 85			3,941 23			
Gladwin	24 23	21 00	3 23						
Grand Traverse	250 00	250 00				*b*			
Gratiot	272 51	*c* 17 15	20 25			212 36			22 75

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Hillsdale	2,484 18	210 00	122 75			1,853 76		297 67	
Houghton	2,992 04	800 00				2,192 04			
Huron	958 25	300 00	8 25			650 00			
Ingham	2,441 29	466 82	20 75			*d* 1,953 72			
Ionia	2,693 07	302 60	*e* 86 35			2,257 62	34 00		12 50
Iosco	1,043 04	198 57				809 27	20 20		15 00
Isabella	212 63	139 38	73 25						
Jackson	3,826 59	600 00				3,196 59			30 00
Kalamazoo	6,049 63	700 00	11 00			5,338 63			
Kalkaska	238 50	233 50	5 00						
Kent	8,329 72	725 00	58 00			*f* 6,901 72			645 00
Keweenaw	1,333 03	750 00				583 03			
Lake	519 13	304 85	20 00			194 28			
Lapeer	2,328 32	300 00	81 55	*g* 60 00		1,876 77	10 00		
Leelanaw	778 11	160 00				618 11			
Lenawee	3,860 95	1,338 00	384 17			2,000 00	68 31		70 47
Livingston	1,151 00		23 00	*h* 35 00		1,093 00			
Macomb	1,349 07	216 30	154 89			977 88			
Manistee	600 00	600 00							
Marquette	4,288 82	1,200 00				2,552 34	78 85	84 65	372 98
Mason	532 12	318 51	28 77			*a* 156 75	28 09		
Mecosta	517 27	350 00				167 27			
Menominee	1,012 92	539 33				473 59			
Midland	365 50	300 00	34 50	1 00					30 00
Missaukee	50 50	50 50							
Monroe	3,577 65	271 00	81 79			3,185 21			39 65
Montcalm	2,511 24	450 00	132 32			1,746 92			182 00
Muskegon	3,921 35	700 00	62 50		*i* $336 00	2,804 50			18 35
Newaygo	208 00	175 00	3 00			30 00			
Oakland	3,349 55	270 00	427 75			2,640 45			11 35
Oceana	240 00	204 50	35 50						
Ontonagon	200 00	200 00							
Osceola	581 00	531 00	50 00						
Otsego	32 00	25 00	7 00						

a Name of asylum not reported.
b The amount is unknown, as superintendents have not paid the bills.
c "Attending convention at Coldwater."
d From August 1, 1875, to August 1, 1876.
e To supervisors as directors of the poor.
f Includes $180.62 paid for transportation of insane to Kalamazoo, and of children to State Public School, and for supervisors' services.
g "Attorney fees."
h "Paid for legal service."
i Paid to directors in city of Muskegon.

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Totals.	Paid for Official Services in Relation to the Poor:				Paid for Transportation to and from and Support at Public Institutions.			
		To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Insane at Kalamazoo.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.
Ottawa	$2,675 73	$280 11	$200 00	.....	.....	$2,175 62	.....	$20 00	.....
Presque Isle	200 92	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$120 92
Saginaw	7,070 45	300 00	111 45	.....	*a* $925 00	5,734 00	.....	.....	.....
Sanilac	1,071 73	390 00	64 75	.....	.....	616 98	.....	.....	.....
Shiawassee	2,004 65	125 60	78 00	.....	.....	1,682 05	.....	.....	119 00
St. Clair	4,507 74	850 00	108 88	.....	.....	2,994 32	$13 99	.....	540 55
St. Joseph	2,611 35	.....	139 65	.....	.....	2,471 70	.....	.....	.....
Tuscola	360 85	270 85	56 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Van Buren	3,333 94	275 60	58 35	.....	.....	2,999 99	.....	.....	.....
Washtenaw	2,712 07	485 14	227 75	.....	.....	1,999 18	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	5,712 00	1,095 00	167 00	.....	360 00	4,090 00	.....	.....	.....
Wexford	208 42	199 67	5 75	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a By the cities of Saginaw and East Saginaw.

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The expenditures shown in the foregoing table are the "other expenses not properly chargeable to the poorhouse and farm, or to temporary relief," in the blank upon which the superintendents made their report. The "totals" in the first column are convenient for use in ascertaining the total expense of the poor to the counties and State.

The superintendents of Livingston and St. Joseph counties do not report any salaries paid to themselves, yet it is hardly probable that they served their counties faithfully for an entire year without any compensation. The balance of the sixty-nine counties represented in the table paid their superintendents $25,006.59,—an average of $373.23 to each board. The average to each board in 1875 was $346.72.

In twenty of the counties represented in the table, the supervisors appear not to have received any fees for services rendered in relation to the poor, which indicates that they have performed no duties. The fees in the remaining forty-nine counties amount to $4,313.90. The supervisors' fees in 1875 amounted to $4,251.08.

Forty-nine counties are represented in the column showing the cost of transportation to and from and support of the insane at the Asylum at Kalamazoo. A comparison with Table III. shows that the counties of Clinton, Mason, and Monroe, that have incurred expenses for the transportation to and from and maintenance of the insane at the Asylum, have not reported the number of persons, and that the counties of Grand Traverse, Isabella, Manistee, Midland, Oceana and Presque Isle have reported the number of persons, but have not reported the expenses.

A like comparison shows that the counties of Branch, Cass, Iosco, Lapeer, and Mason, that have incurred expenses for the transportation to and from and support of deaf and dumb and blind pupils at the Flint Institute, have not reported the number of pupils; and the counties of Allegan, Berrien, Calhoun, and Kent have reported the number of pupils, but not the expense.

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TABLE XI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Estimated Value of the Paupers' Labor; the Estimated Total Value of the Products of the Poor-farms; the Value of Farm Products Sold, and the Per Cent of Total Value of Farm Products to Capital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Value of Paupers' Labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all Farm Products. (Estimated.)	Value of Farm Products Sold.	Per Cent of Value of Farm Products to Capital invested in Farms and Appurtenances.
STATE	$8,250 50	$61,202 33	$11,790 46	8.57
Allegan	$150 00	$1,621 75	$166 68	8.77
Alpena	----------	90 00	18 12	4.68
Barry	100 00	1,000 00	418 00	14.29
Bay	----------	1,078 00	145 00	15.83
Berrien	200 00	1,446 55	376 40	7.52
Branch	40 00	1,272 81	166 81	10.25
Calhoun	300 00	2,085 50	101 50	11.11
Cass	300 00	850 00	676 70	3.45
Clare	----------	400 00	----------	7.60
Clinton	----------	480 00	----------	7.59
Eaton	250 00	1,300 00	167 30	6.73
Genesee	200 00	1,350 00	----------	8.79
Gratiot	----------	300 00	50 06	4.62
Hillsdale	800 00	1,731 00	701 00	8.85
Houghton	300 00	1,000 00	235 20	9.62
Huron	----------	196 00	----------	10.95
Ingham	200 00	1,745 92	80 32	13.41
Ionia	300 00	1,543 60	270 00	8.11
Iosco	----------	259 50	52 50	4.95
Jackson	125 00	2,500 00	400 00	18.51
Kalamazoo	450 00	2,053 00	966 64	13.41
Kalkaska	50 50	560 00	7 73	25.95
Kent	300 00	924 50	----------	12.83
Lapeer	400 00	1,293 00	70 45	15.83
Lenawee	300 00	1,597 50	767 64	4.28
Livingston	50 00	1,181 00	745 75	10.21
Macomb	200 00	1,584 95	161 70	6.69
Manistee	175 00	575 00	41 01	6.68
Marquette	400 00	1,375 00	90 75	7.16
Mecosta	80 00	710 20	100 00	18.31
Midland	----------	621 00	----------	12.42
Monroe	200 00	2,810 54	886 75	11.99
Montcalm	300 00	1,750 00	500 00	16.59
Muskegon	150 00	189 00	32 72	5.54
Newaygo	----------	136 10	----------	11.37
Oakland	200 00	1,265 00	256 37	3.98
Oceana	50 00	1,074 90	653 08	9.91
Ontonagon	----------	804 00	70 25	21.41
Osceola	80 00	259 00	6 00	5.02
Ottawa	----------	1,480 45	300 15	15.31
Saginaw	*a* ----------	1,300 00	25 00	7.88
Sanilac	50 00	512 00	288 06	6.52
Shiawassee	100 00	1,051 50	65 00	11.44
St. Clair	100 00	815 00	31 95	5.39
St. Joseph	100 00	792 00	----------	8.86
Tuscola	----------	889 44	725 00	5.74
Van Buren	200 00	1,225 30	339 35	10.76
Washtenaw	600 00	1,921 00	----------	5.69
Wayne	400 00	7,706 00	633 52	9.01
Wexford	50 00	495 32	----------	14.38

a "Cannot tell,—difficult to estimate."

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TABLE XII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the estimated Total Value of Poor-farms and Appurtenances, the Value of Farms and Buildings, of Live Stock, Farming Implements, and of All Other Property on such farms, together with Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested, for the year ending October 15, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Estimated Value of Farms and Appurtenances.					Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested.
	Totals.	Farms and Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farming Implements.	All Other Property.	
STATE	$714,049 49	$630,239 54	$42,378 05	$16,300 78	$25,131 12	$49,983 46
Allegan	$18,497 58	$14,000 00	$937 50	$361 75	$3,198 33	$1,294 83
Alpena	1,925 00	1,900 00	5 00	20 00	----------	134 75
Antrim	1,200 00	1,200 00	----------	----------	----------	84 00
Barry	7,000 00	5,500 00	450 00	250 00	800 00	490 00
Bay	6,812 00	6,000 00	556 00	256 00	----------	476 84
Berrien	19,100 00	17,000 00	1,500 00	600 00	----------	1,337 00
Branch	12,415 00	11,200 00	957 00	100 00	158 00	869 05
Calhoun	17,875 00	16,000 00	975 00	200 00	700 00	1,251 25
Cass	24,662 10	20,000 00	2,290 00	386 00	1,986 10	1,726 35
Cheboygan	*a* 1,000 00	*a* 1,000 00	----------	----------	----------	70 00
Clare	5,265 07	4,300 00	160 00	150 00	655 07	368 55
Clinton	6,320 00	6,000 00	200 00	120 00	----------	442 40
Eaton	19,325 00	18,000 00	725 00	300 00	300 00	1,352 75
Genesee	15,365 00	13,000 00	1,739 00	363 00	263 00	1,075 55
Grand Traverse	5,100 00	*a* 5,000 00	----------	100 00	----------	357 00
Gratiot	6,500 00	6,500 00	----------	----------	----------	455 00
Hillsdale	19,550 00	17,000 00	1,400 00	550 00	600 00	1,368 50
Houghton	10,400 00	9,000 00	700 00	550 00	150 00	728 00
Huron	1,790 00	1,400 00	220 00	170 00	----------	125 30
Ingham	13,020 00	10,000 00	1,798 00	522 00	700 00	911 40
Ionia	19,030 00	18,000 00	880 00	125 00	25 00	1,332 10
Iosco	5,245 00	5,000 00	----------	25 00	220 00	367 15
Isabella	6,812 00	6,000 00	400 00	160 00	252 00	476 84
Jackson	13,509 50	12,000 00	1,009 50	500 00	----------	945 67
Kalamazoo	15,305 00	13,000 00	1,445 00	310 00	550 00	1,071 35
Kalkaska	2,158 00	1,800 00	233 00	125 00	----------	151 06
Kent	7,204 00	5,500 00	911 00	293 00	500 00	504 28
Lapeer	8,170 00	7,000 00	870 00	300 00	----------	571 90
Lenawee	37,340 00	35,000 00	1,225 00	515 00	600 00	2,613 80
Livingston	11,567 00	10,000 00	927 00	215 00	425 00	809 69
Macomb	23,680 00	20,500 00	880 00	300 00	2,000 00	1,657 60
Manistee	8,610 50	8,000 00	312 00	298 50	----------	602 74
Marquette	19,200 00	16,000 00	700 00	500 00	2,000 00	1,344 00
Mason	2,000 00	2,000 00	----------	----------	----------	140 00
Mecosta	3,877 90	3,000 00	380 00	169 90	328 00	271 45
Menominee	5,200 00	4,500 00	300 00	200 00	200 00	364 00
Midland	5,000 00	4,000 00	400 00	300 00	300 00	350 00
Monroe	23,433 86	19,400 00	2,194 80	834 13	1,004 93	1,640 37
Montcalm	10,550 00	9,000 00	550 00	400 00	600 00	738 50
Muskegon	3,410 00	2,500 00	330 00	300 00	280 00	238 70
Newaygo	1,197 00	1,100 00	87 00	10 00	----------	83 79

a As reported in 1875; value not reported the present year.

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TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Value of Farms and Appurtenances.					Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested.
	Totals.	Farms and Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farming Implements.	All Other Property.	
Oakland	$31,765 00	$29,000 00	$1,495 00	$370 00	$900 00	$2,223 55
Oceana	10,850 00	8,500 00	712 00	356 00	1,282 00	759 50
Ontonagon	3,755 54	3,280 54	300 00	175 00	----------	262 89
Osceola	5,163 00	4,500 00	407 00	206 00	50 00	361 41
Ottawa	9,670 00	8,000 00	1,149 00	423 00	98 00	676 90
Saginaw	16,500 00	15,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	200 00	1,155 00
Sanilac	7,855 00	7,000 00	510 00	345 00	----------	549 85
Shiawassee	9,187 50	8,750 00	337 50	100 00	----------	643 13
St. Clair	15,127 00	14,000 00	927 00	200 00	----------	1,058 89
St. Joseph	8,935 00	7,500 00	845 00	240 00	350 00	625 45
Tuscola	15,502 00	14,000 00	975 00	527 00	----------	1,085 14
Van Buren	11,391 00	8,550 00	1,249 00	832 50	759 50	797 37
Washtenaw	33,759 66	29,500 00	1,027 75	550 00	2,681 91	2,363 18
Wayne	85,522 00	82,000 00	2,725 00	797 00	----------	5,986 54
Wexford	3,445 28	3,359 00	72 00	----------	14 28	241 17

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SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the Superintendents in relation to the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilating; the treatment, food, and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for and treatment of the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children.

Alcona.—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Allegan.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Allegan; is built of wood, with stone basement under upright and wing. Main building is 42x42 and wing 40x21 ft. It is painted and in good condition. There are two barns, out-houses, and a shed. A new building has been erected for the incurably insane brought here from the asylum at Kalamazoo. It is two stories, 30x40 feet, painted, and finished with stone basement, at a cost of $2,500. Facilities for bathing, tubs. The main building and the department for the insane are warmed by furnaces; the wing, which is occupied by keeper, is warmed by stoves. For ventilation of building, windows that raise and drop, and transom sash over doors which open from halls into rooms. Paupers are treated with firmness, but without corporal punishment. Food consists of pork, beef, mutton, vegetables, fruit, and graham and white bread made at the house. Flannel underclothing is furnished for the aged. Coats, pants, and vests are bought ready made. Clothing for women and children made in the house. Care of the sick is by the hired help, medical attendance being called when necessary. Accommodations for insane and idiotic and their treatment: new building, painted and well furnished, with rooms 10x12 feet, well ventilated, and warmed by a furnace. Yards enclosed for males and for females, for the purpose of out-door exercise. Children are educated at the poorhouse by such female help as can be employed for the house, the school district having voted that pauper children should not be admitted.

Alpena.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Alpena. The house and other buildings are in good repair. Facilities for bathing are basins, tubs, and soap and water. Buildings warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane; their food consists of beef, pork, fish, bread, potatoes, mush, milk, tea, sugar, etc. Clothing is good and comfortable, and care of sick good. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic, or for the education of children. The poor farm is situated about a mile from the city proper, and one-half of the five acres that compose the said farm, is a poor, barren sand knoll, worthless for anything but a yard. The balance is of better quality but stony,—in fact it is a very poor location for a farm, but for a residence it is very good.

Antrim.—Poorhouse is situated in the township of Torch Lake. Buildings are poor and farm not used.

Baraga.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Barry.—Poorhouse is in Hastings township. All buildings are good except dwelling-house, which is very poor. Bathing-tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Treatment of paupers is generally humane. Their food is such as is usually supplied at farm tables, including changes of fresh meats, tea, and fruit. Clothing consists of

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good outer garments, with flannel underclothing in winter. Good attention and nursing given in sickness. No special accommodations for insane and idiotic, except confinement when violent. They are treated with kindness. If any children are of school age they are sent to the district school.

Bay.—The poorhouse is located in the town of Hampton. Buildings are in good repair, except the kitchen. Tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows, except the asylum, which is ventilated by transoms over the doors and ventilators above. Paupers are treated kindly. When necessary for bad behavior, they are confined or put in a cell. Meat and other substantial food is supplied in abundance twice a day; pudding and bread and milk for the other meal; in winter all have coffee in the morning. Clothing is good, warm, and substantial. The sick are kindly cared for and visited by a physician when necessary.

In 1875 we built an asylum for the insane and idiotic, which we consider a model of its kind. They are kindly treated, and fed the same as paupers. They all have the privilege of the yard. The furious are restrained by muffs and put in cribs at night. We have no children in the poorhouse; we find homes for all we can, and send those remaining to the State Public School.

Benzie.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Berrien.—The poorhouse is located in Berrien township. The farm consists of 160 acres of land, having 112 acres under cultivation, with a good bearing orchard. House is built of brick, 52x62 feet, stone foundation, three stories including basement,—tin roof. Facilities for bathing—bath-room fitted for this purpose, with good bathing-tubs, and hot and cold water. Buildings are warmed by steam, and ventilated by good flues in wall, and transoms over the doors. Treatment of paupers is humane. Food consists of beef, pork, wheat and corn bread, and fruit and vegetables raised on farm and in the garden. Clothing is plain and sufficient to keep them warm and comfortable. Sick are cared for in hospital, a physician being called when needed. Out-buildings are arranged with proper care for the comfort of the insane and idiotic. Children are sent to the State Public School, none being kept at the county house longer than is absolutely necessary; any at the poorhouse have access to district school.

Branch.—The county poorhouse is located in the township of Coldwater, two miles north of the city of Coldwater, on lands high and rolling. There are no especial facilities for bathing, but the scrubbing process is not neglected on their persons or apartments; soap and water are effectually used on both, and from the testimony of visitors we have reason to believe that we have one of the best managed poorhouses in the State. Eighteen stoves are used in cold weather to warm the building, and render the inmates, old and young, comfortable. There was no more provision made in the construction of the building for ventilation than there was for bathing, yet with care and proper management a supply of fresh air is always forthcoming. Kind words and kind treatment govern and control the inmates in almost every case. The food furnished is not lacking in quantity, quality, or variety, but is such that they all fatten and thrive. In fact it is astonishing how much they can get away with,—what herculean tasks their stomachs are able to perform. They are comfortably clothed, and the sick are carefully nursed and attended, when necessary, by the county physician. Idiotic inmates have the same liberty as others. There are seven children attending the district school, sixty rods from the county house.

Calhoun.—The poorhouse, situated in the town of Marengo, is in good con-

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dition. The facilities for bathing are the same as last year. Buildings are warmed by two furnaces, and the family rooms by stoves. They are ventilated with flues in the walls. Treatment of paupers is kind and considerate, taking their condition in view. Their food is fresh and corned beef, pork, bacon, and mutton, fresh and salt fish, wheat and corn bread, butter, milk, beans, field vegetables, and fruit. Clothing is comfortable, according to the season. The sick are well nursed, and receive good medical attention. For the insane and idiotic we have a separate apartment containing cells, a hall for wholesome ventilation, and room for bathing. This department is heated by furnace. Children are sent to district school.

Cass.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Jefferson. Condition of buildings, good. No especial facilities for bathing. The buildings are warmed by four wood furnaces, and ventilated by cold air flues and windows. Treatment of paupers: with justice, tempered with mercy and kindness, is the intention. Food is good, plain, and substantial, such as the best farmers in the county use. Clothing is made in the building, and is warm and substantial. A well qualified physician is employed by the year. The family in charge give special attention to the nursing, being helped by some of the most trustworthy paupers. For the insane and idiotic there is a separate building containing four rooms above and four below, warmed by wood furnaces. Looking carefully after their physical comfort is about all that is done for them. All children who can be benefited by attending school are sent to the State School at Coldwater.

The keeper has been very successful in his management of the farm and of the paupers, having raised excellent crops, kept the stock in fine condition, and obtained all the labor from the paupers that was reasonable to require. Have made considerable improvements in grading, and in beautifying the grounds by setting out shade trees.

Charlevoix.—No poorhouse or farm in the county. Poorhouses, however well conducted, will not remove pauperism. The causes of that evil underlie the very superstructure of the social edifice. The steady increase of poverty, and with it an increase of crime, attest the inefficiency of present arrangements to grapple with the evil. Our cities east, west, north, and south prove clearly that there is something materially wrong with the present arrangements of society. It is assumed that superintendents may know the true cause of pauperism. I wish they did; how easy, then, for the State to remove the evil. To remove pauperism from our civilization we shall have to be socially, morally, and religiously reconstructed.

Cheboygan.—We have no poorhouse in this county. We have eighty acres of wild land bought for the purpose of making a poor-farm; as yet no improvements have been made.

Chippewa.—We have no poorhouse or farm in this county, but there should be something done at once for the proper maintenance of the poor. They are provided with a good home in some good family, and the county pays so much per month for their maintenance. Their food is good and wholesome, their clothing sufficient and suitable to keep them warm. The sick have good medical attendance and nursing. Children are educated at the district school.

Clare.—The poorhouse is located in Grant township, and is a common log building with a frame wing, and is as comfortable as could be expected for such a building. An ordinary bath-tub is used for bathing. The buildings are warmed by stoves and poorly ventilated by doors and windows. Kind treat-

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ment of paupers is adopted in all cases. Food is good and substantial,—three meals a day. The clothing consists of cotton in summer and woolen in winter, kept clean and in good order. We furnish the sick with good medical attendance, and they are well cared for by the overseer and family. We have a small but comfortable building separate from the poorhouse for the purpose of keeping our insane and idiotic when required. We have no children to educate, but have a good school within three-fourths of a mile.

We rent the poor-farm to John Post, the overseer of the poor, for $150 per year, which is paid in improvements on the poor-farm. We pay him $5 per week for boarding and taking care of the paupers. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, with forty-four acres of improvements, well fenced and under fair cultivation.

Clinton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Bingham. Buildings are in good condition,—house is a good frame building. Facilities for bathing: tubs and plenty of rain water; all are required to bathe once each week. Buildings are warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is humane; a good farmer's table set for them with plenty of food. They have comfortable clothing, and when sick, good medical attendance and humane treatment. Accommodations for insane and idiotic: separate building of brick, made to accommodate the worst cases; treatment, humane and kind. Children are accommodated at the district school when there are any to educate.

Delta.—No poorhouse [or farm.]

Eaton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Chester. Buildings are brick and in good condition. Large tubs in the basement for bathing. Buildings are warmed by furnaces and ventilated at the windows. We think the treatment of paupers is excellent; they occupy single beds; their food consists of meat and vegetables once or twice a day, good bread and plenty of fruit, coffee once a day, and milk for all who wish. Their clothing is very comfortable, cotton in summer and woolen in winter. The sick are cared for by the overseer's family; a separate brick building for the insane and idiotic, warmed by a furnace; yards for out-door exercise for all who can be let out. No children, except infants, kept at the poorhouse.

Emmet.—[No report.]

Genesee.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Burton; is built of brick, and in a very good condition. Walls are kept clean and sweet by kalsomining. A new wash-house has been built the past summer, detached from the dwelling house, and contains two bath-rooms 8x12 feet each, one set apart for the males and the other for the females, and supplied with bath-tubs. We find this detachment valuable, avoiding offensive gases, and necessary for the preservation of health. These buildings are well warmed by wood stoves. Ventilation is by windows and doors, and registers in the chimneys. Paupers who are able to work are employed on the farm in raising crops when the weather is not wet or severely cold. The majority of the paupers are idiotic, infirm, and cripples, from whom no labor can be required. No corporal punishment is allowed, and the males and females are kept separate. Meals are furnished three times a day, except the shortest days in winter, when they receive but two. All eat in the same dining hall, but at separate tables. Wheat bread, corn meal, and buckwheat cakes are used in cold weather; fresh meat is mostly used during the winter, with a variety of fish, etc.; in the summer time salt pork, beef, and smoked hams, fish, etc. Coffee or tea at every

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meal, and the different varieties of vegetables in their season. The paupers who perform outside labor are clothed with good woolen garments, boots, and warm woolen socks in the winter; in the summer, lighter garments composed of woolen and cotton. Those engaged indoors, and invalids, are clothed according to their several needs, with a separate suit for the Sabbath. The females are well clad, and have good comfortable stockings and shoes. The sick are cared for with the greatest kindness, and every attention paid them in regard to luxuries that may be required for their recovery. County physician lives two and one-half miles from the house. Home remedies are always kept on hand for use, if necessary, before medical assistance can be procured. The insane and idiotic are peaceful, but our arrangements are incomplete for their comfort and protection. Means are now under consideration for improvements in this direction. Children, when we have any, are sent to the district school one hundred rods distant.

As our population increases the poor and insane are slowly increasing upon us year by year, and expenses are not growing any less. Our county house is under the charge of overseer and matron, and visited by the superintendents of the poor frequently, not less than once or twice each week. From want of full returns from the several supervisors who have not kept their food, fuel, and clothing accounts separate, we are unable to give a detailed report, as the blank seems to demand. We adopted at the commencement of this year a new system, which will enable us to fully report in the future.

Gladwin.—Our poor are so few that we think it not best to go to the expense of purchasing a poor-farm or building a poorhouse at present.

Grand Traverse.—[Farm and buildings valued at $5,000.] Not used as poor-farm.

Gratiot.—Our poorhouse is located in Newark township, and consists of an upright two stories high, containing sixteen rooms, and wing one and one-half stories containing ten rooms. Upright is 22x50 feet, wing 28x36,—all in good condition. Barn and other out-houses all in good condition. We have a bath-room in the main building, but use tubs to bathe in. For warming rooms we use stoves, with pipes running through the various rooms, sufficient to warm them. Wood is used for fuel. No means of ventilation except by doors and windows. The paupers are well treated by the keeper; we think a little more work would be better for them. The food consists of bread, butter, meat, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables raised on a farm, together with apples, etc. Tea and coffee twice a day; meals three times a day except Sundays, when we have them twice a day. Clothing is good and warm, mostly woolen, kept clean and whole, and furnished by keeper under contract. The sick are well cared for, medical attendance being furnished by superintendents, nursing by keeper under contract. We have but one apartment for insane, but accommodations for the idiotic are very good. We send children to the district school in the village of Ithaca when we have any to send. The past year we have had two.

We let the poor-farm and the keeping of the paupers to a person who acts as overseer at the poorhouse, under the control and direction of the superintendents, for the sum of $1,100 per year and the products of the farm when the number of paupers does not exceed ten; for each one over that number, $1.50 per week additional, and for each one less than ten, deducting the same amount per week, the keeper furnishing board and clothing, and nursing when any are sick.

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Hillsdale.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Cambria. Buildings are in good condition, clean, and comfortable. Facilities for bathing, wash-rooms; cistern under men's wash-room. Buildings are warmed by stoves below and dummies above: every room is warmed. Ventilation is by raising and lowering the windows. We order that the paupers be treated kindly every way, and believe they are. We raise an abundance of fruit and vegetables, the best of wheat, and the people have all they want. A full supply of meat twice each day; tea and coffee twice each day for all except children or simple ones. Three meals per day in summer except Sundays, and two in winter, when those who work have a lunch also. Except children and simple persons, most of the paupers have one pound of cheap smoking tobacco or one-half pound of good chewing tobacco each month. Paupers are cleanly and warmly clothed. We use denims and hickory shirting for men in warm weather, and in cold weather the heaviest cottonades lined with heaviest muslins, and much woolen for old people; for women, cotton and flannel underclothes, calicoes for dresses, and for the rough women, denims for dresses. Good boots furnished for all the men and shoes for the women. We have no hospital, but the sick are well and kindly cared for by the keeper and matron. Usually one or more of the paupers are requested to attend to a sick person, and many of them are kind and good nurses. If very sick they are looked after closely by the keeper and wife. Everything with the sick is under the care and direction of a physician. Insane and idiotic are as comfortably accommodated and well treated as they could be anywhere. We have only three who have to be confined all the time now; others are confined occasionally. We have open cells well lighted and warmed, and kept clean, with single beds in each room. They are mostly neat, and it is little trouble to keep them clean. Others, especially the idiotic, are filthy. Their beds are taken out every morning and returned—or clean ones—at night, and their rooms are washed every day. We have but one child with intellect enough to learn, and if we do not get a place for him very soon shall send him to the State School. We have a good school one mile away and send our children there when we have any at the house.

The amount paid for patients at Kalamazoo and for children at Flint and at Coldwater, also the amount paid to superintendents of the poor, are not paid from our poor fund proper. All other items are included in the $4,744.05. We can give those temporarily relieved by ourselves, but the supervisors have in no case reported the names. We have urged them to do it for the next year. It is very difficult to get a correct report, partly in consequence of so frequent change of supervisors. Just as they begin to understand business they are too often changed. We shall do all we can in every matter to present a full and exact report for the coming year.

Houghton.—Our county poorhouse is situated in the township of Hancock, south shore of Portage lake, on a rise about 400 feet above the level of the lake. The land is dry, stony and poor. The buildings are in first rate condition and well ventilated. Wash-tubs are the only facilities we have for bathing. Buildings are warmed by large wood stoves and ventilated by tin ventilators in the windows. Treatment of paupers is kind but firm. Meals served three times a day, consisting of vegetables and meat; tea twice a day. Sick ones are fed according to order of county physician. Clothing is warm and heavy to suit the climate. The hospital is under the charge of the county physician. There is no extra accommodation for the insane; we send all of them to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo. We have five months' school, from November

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1st to April 1st, every year. There are a great many widows and children included in the number temporarily relieved outside the county poorhouse. Over two-thirds of their family heads have been killed in the different mines in the county and left their families destitute. The superintendents of the poor allow those families supplies and clothing from two to three dollars per head monthly, the balance of their sustenance they have to earn by hard work, washing, sewing, etc. We find this mode cheaper than to take all to the poorhouse, which would not be large enough to receive half the number, and would cost at least double the amount spent outside the poorhouse.

Huron.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Colfax. The buildings are of logs. Tubs are used for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves; ventilation good. The paupers are well treated, their food is good and substantial, and their clothing comfortable. Sick are cared for by a local physician. There are no accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are educated at the common school.

Ingham.—The poorhouse is in the township of Alaiedon. The keeper's house is in fair condition, and also the building for females, but the male department is an outrage upon humanity and the name of Christianity. Tubs and pails are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and without ventilation except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is unqualifiedly good. Food consists of pork, beef, mutton, fish, wheat bread, and good corn meal, potatoes, turnips, onions, beans, apples, milk, etc., etc. Clothing is mainly woolen for winter and cotton for summer. Have a regular physician, but no decent accommodations or facilities for the care of the sick or very aged. "Care" consists in appliances as well as personal attention,—appliances, we have none suitable, personal attention we supply. No accommodations for insane and idiotic. Children are educated at the district school-house 30 to 40 rods from buildings.

With the repeal of all prohibitory laws; with open and unrestrained sale and use of intoxicants; with paupers and criminals increasing at the rate of 4½ per cent to 1 per cent of population; with a decrease of 33⅓ per cent in the average ability of the property owners to pay taxes, what will be the condition of our county and State ten years hence? See State Prison report, reports of superintendents of the poor, and sheriffs' reports for 1875.

Ionia.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Ronald. The house and other buildings are in good repair,—the poorhouse having been finished during the past year. Tubs and pails are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by a furnace and stoves, and ventilated by the Ruttan system, windows, and transoms over the doors. The paupers are kindly treated,—no corporal punishment is allowed. The food furnished is the same that farmers furnish their families,—wheat bread, pork, beef, mutton, potatoes, beans, butter, and milk with tea. Corn meal is also used to some extent. The food is well cooked. All the paupers that are able to come to the table eat at the same time,—the males at one table and the females at another. They receive three meals each day, except in the winter, when they receive but two. Clothing is plain but comfortable. The sick are well cared for and kindly treated; the male sick are nursed by male nurses in rooms set apart for hospital purposes; the female sick are nursed in their own rooms by the matron and her assistants. We have a good and humane physician who attends the sick when necessary. The insane who are disposed to be troublesome or dangerous are kept in cells, except in warm and pleasant weather, when they are allowed to occupy out-door yards

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prepared for that purpose. The mildly and partially insane are allowed to go about as other paupers. The idiotic are cared for the same as other paupers, but one requiring special care.

The three or four children of suitable age and ability to be taught are taught at the poorhouse, the school district having excluded them from the district school. We have paid for medical attendance $101.50, and for medicines $100, as near as we can ascertain. The nearest physician lives five miles away from the poorhouse; that is the reason why we use so largely of medicines purchased at the druggists. We employ a man and his wife to keep the poorhouse and manage the farm, at a salary of $1,000 a year, they doing all the work in the house, including the making of all the clothing except some of the men's wear; also the bedding, and doing all the work on the farm, except one man's labor which the superintendents furnish. We cannot tell how much has been paid for labor in the house or on the farm except for the one man's services.

Iosco.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Tawas. Buildings are in poor condition. No special facilities for bathing; warmed by seven stoves and drums. No ventilation except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is fair; they have ordinary, wholesome food, and are kept well clothed. The sick are well cared for. No separate accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are educated at the district school near by.

The poor-farm was let last year to the keeper,—the county to receive one-third of the crops. He was paid a weekly rate for board of poor, viz.: $4 per week for adults and $3 for children under ten years of age.

Isabella.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Chippewa. That portion of it in which the paupers live is in poor condition, it being an old log house. It must soon be replaced by a building better adapted to the purpose for which it is used. The keeper lives in a comfortable frame house in good repair. The other buildings are in good condition. The facilities for bathing are no better than in any ordinary farm-house, and are of the same character. Warming of buildings is accomplished in the ordinary way—by stoves, wood being used for fuel. The chief difficulty experienced in ventilating the buildings is in keeping out too great a supply of fresh air. It is perfectly safe to say that the building is well ventilated without having any especial measures taken for that purpose. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane, no complaint of anything to the contrary having been made to the superintendents during the year past. The food is wholesome, of sufficeint if not generous quantity, and apparently satisfactory to the paupers. It has been the aim of the superintendents to keep the paupers *comfortably* clad, and there has been no *reasonable* complaint of a failure in that direction. There has been considerable sickness the past year among the inmates, in every instance, however, of an old and chronic character (except whooping cough among the children). Two deaths occurred of adult male inmates; one died of epilepsy, the other of consumption. All were well cared for and kindly treated. There is a small frame building in which the insane, when violent, may be confined. It is comfortable and has answered very well the purpose for which it is used. There are no especial accommodations for the idiotic. Children are removed from the poorhouse as soon as possible, to homes provided for them, or to the State school at Coldwater. When for any reason they are compelled to remain, they are sent to the district school one-half mile from the poorhouse.

The past year has been a very hard one for the poor in our county, and the amount appropriated was not sufficient to carry them through. This difficulty,

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however, was obviated by drawing upon the contingent fund of the county to the amount of about five hundred dollars.

Isle Royal.—No poorhouse [or farm]. No paupers in the county and no money expended for paupers.

Jackson.—The poorhouse is situated in the township of Blackman, four miles west of the city of Jackson. It is built of brick, with a wood addition for the insane, and a separate building of stone for the men,—all in comfortable condition. Facilities for bathing, bathing-tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves in the different rooms; no ventilation except by doors and windows. Paupers are humanely treated, no corporal punishment allowed. They have all the food they need three times a day, consisting of wheat bread, salt meat, potatoes, turnips, and occasionally fresh meat and fish; tea and coffee twice a day. Clothing is plain and warm, made to suit the climate. The sick are under the care of the county physician and are well cared for. We employ a physician by the year. Most of the insane are sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. The balance we care for as well as the accommodations of the poorhouse will permit. Children are sent to the Public School at Coldwater, and to the district school near by.

We think that a poorhouse is no place for insane persons, as it makes it unpleasant and disagreeable for other inmates, and think that the State should furnish suitable accommodations for all such persons.

Kalamazoo.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Comstock, nine miles east of Kalamazoo. The buildings are sufficient in number and capacity for a farm of 172 acres, and are all in good condition, except the county house, which is old and not very well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. It is, however, in such condition as to keep the inmates comfortable. Its capacity is hardly sufficient for the increasing demands for accommodation. No special arrangements have ever been made for bathing. A portion of the pauper department is warmed by a furnace, the remainder by stoves; wood is used for fuel. No special facilities for ventilation. The paupers are all humanely treated, the only punishment inflicted for violation of rules, or for bad conduct being confinement in their sleeping rooms at the discretion of the keeper. Meat, with vegetables and tea, is provided twice a day; the other meal is usually mush, or bread and milk. Beans for dinner three times a week, butter two or three times a week. Wheat bread of the best quality always provided in abundance, and occasionally corn bread. On Sundays in addition to the regular fare, sauce and cake or pie are furnished for one meal. All are comfortably clothed. To those able to do out-door work underclothing is supplied in winter, and also to old and infirm people. The sick are always well cared for, and if the amount of bills paid for medical treatment is any evidence, we can safely say that our paupers are doctored enough,—perhaps too much. Have poor accommodations for the insane at the poorhouse. We have twenty-nine in the asylum that are chargeable to the county, and a few harmless, incurable insane at the poorhouse. No school has been taught at the county house during the past year, as there were at no time a sufficient number of children to warrant the expense.

The supervisors of this county leave the care of the poor almost entirely to the superintendents. They have with commendable liberality uniformly appropriated the amount of money recommended by the superintendents. Initiatory steps have been taken toward building a new poorhouse, and the work will probably be done within two years.

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Kalkaska.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Clearwater. It is a small, frame house 18x24 ft., comfortably furnished. There is an old log house in the rear that answers for a cook-room, wash-room, and store-room. There is a new granary 16x20 ft. built this year; also an old log barn and some other almost worthless buildings. Tubs are used for bathing. The buildings are warmed by two wood stoves, and ventilated by windows letting down from the top, and by transoms over the doors.

Paupers are boarded and cared for the same as common persons should be. The food is the same as used by the laboring class in a new country, being good and substantial. Clothing such as is worn by the laboring class. A physician is employed by the year, and nurses furnished when necessary. No special accommodations for insane and idiotic persons. Children are educated at the district school one mile distant from the poorhouse.

Until the first of May last the farm was let for a share of the crops, the tenant to board the paupers for $3.50 per week. Since that time a man with a family has been employed at the rate of $300 a year to take charge of the farm and work the same, and take care of and board the paupers, the superintendents furnishing all provision, clothing, and all necessary assistance, the whole to be under the charge of the superintendents of the poor. The farm is new, there being about forty acres cleared up.

Kent.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Paris. No facilities for bathing other than tubs and pails. Buildings warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows, and transoms over doors. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. Their food consists of beef, pork, wheat bread, corn meal, vegetables of all kinds raised on farm, and tea and coffee. Clothing is good and substantial. Care of sick, good. A separate building, with cells to confine insane and idiotic when necessary. They are generally allowed the freedom of the building and yard. No children to educate.

The distinction between township and county poor is not abolished in Kent county, and the reports from the townships and city do not give the causes of indigency.

Keweenaw.—Poorhouse just removed to Eagle Harbor township, but during the past year was located in the township of Houghton. No special facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves. No special means for ventilation, and none needed in this climate, as all houses admit an abundance of air. Treatment of paupers is good; none are kept except sick persons, cripples, the aged, and those who have been mildly insane for a long period of years. Food is abundant, and as good as the boarding-houses of this county furnish mechanics; county at present pays from $10 to $15 per month, according to age. Clothing is sufficient and of good quality. The sick are well cared for, and receive every attention they could receive in the best hospitals. No special accommodations for insane and idiotic except plenty of rooms, where, if necessary, they can be temporarily confined. The county sends to the asylum all its insane that there is the least hope of benefiting by treatment. There are no children at present in the poorhouse, but there is a good school not over thirty rods distant.

Lake.—We have no poorhouse or farm. Those that we temporarily relieve are cases that are caused either by sickness or accident.

Lapeer.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Mayfield. Buildings nearly new and in good repair. An addition is needed for the better accommodation of the men when sick. Facilities for bathing, a bathing-tub. All new comers

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are thoroughly washed before they are allowed to mingle with the other inmates; after that, wash and have their clothes changed every Saturday afternoon. Four large stoves and a good supply of dry wood does the warming. Ventilation by doors and windows. We intend to have the paupers treated kindly and humanely and think they are. Food consists of the best of wheat and corn bread, pork, beef, fish, beans, potatoes, apples, and a good supply of vegetables, tea, coffee, sugar, and a good supply of milk and butter. Clothing: For the men, a good quality of the cheaper clothing, denims and cottonades for the summer, and woolen goods for the winter; for the women, calico mostly, for dresses, denims for those that are unruly and destructive; for some of the old ladies, flannel for winter. The county house is located one and one-half miles from the city of Lapeer, and the inmates when sick are attended by as good physicians as there are in the city. The accommodations for the male sick are poor, for the female, very good. We have a building with cells for confinement of the insane and idiotic when necessary. They are treated as kindly and humanely as they can be under the circumstances. No provision made for the education of the children.

Our intention is to have the poor well fed and clothed, and kindly treated in every way, and have all the liberty they can and keep proper discipline. We find it necessary to keep the sexes separate as much as possible. The inmates have the privilege of making complaint to the superintendents of any ill-treatment from those in charge. We would recommend that act 107, session laws of 1875, be so amended as to require supervisors to report the names of those persons or families they relieve. We think it would help very much in perfecting our report.

Leelanaw.—No poorhouse [or farm.]

Lenawee.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Madison. Buildings all in good condition. Facilities for bathing good; bathing-tubs are provided, and paupers required to bathe once a week, or oftener if necessary. The house is warmed by steam; in a few rooms stoves are used. House is ventilated by flues and windows. The paupers are kindly treated, and the only punishment allowed for any infraction of the rules is confinement in the cells. Food furnished the paupers consists of wheat bread, pork, beef, fish, potatoes, beans, onions, buckwheat, milk, tea, and coffee. Three meals in summer, two in winter. Clothing is plain and comfortable. The sick are well cared for; a competent physician is employed who discharges his duties faithfully. Our facilities for the proper care of the insane are poor. We design making some improvements which will enable us to take better care of that class of paupers in the future. Children are sent to the State Public School at Coldwater and to the district school.

This report is necessarily imperfect in some respects, from the fact that it is utterly impossible to get the information called for from the supervisors. This has caused the delay in making our report.

Livingston.—The poorhouse is situated in the township of Marion. The main building with very little repairing will be very commodious. The insane department is a brick building 20x34 ft., in fair condition. The barn is 32x56 ft., with basement story, new last year. One good horse barn 28x44 ft., and other out-buildings, in fair condition. No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails. Buildings warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by windows and doors. Paupers are allowed to go out and in at pleasure, with the exception of the insane, who have good warm rooms, and grounds to exercise

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in, and are all treated with respect. Food is such as farmers raise, wheat bread, pork and beans, potatoes and all kinds of garden sauce, with plenty of apples for all. Clothing is plain and plenty of it, such as is needed in a county poorhouse, with boots and shoes for all. Our keeper is a kind, good man to take care of the sick. We also have one of the best physicians hired by the year. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic: we have a brick building 20x34 feet, with a hall running the whole length. The building is warmed by a large stove near the center of hall: the sleeping rooms are each side of hall, with single beds in each. There is a yard for exercise during the day time. We have no insane or idiotic that need any extra care. Children under sixteen years of age are furnished with homes outside of the county house.

Mackinac.—[No report.]

Macomb.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Clinton. Buildings all in first-rate repair. Facilities for bathing, none but wash-tubs and scrubbing-brushes thoroughly applied (at least to some of the inmates). Buildings warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are humanely treated, but with a great deal of firmness. Food: wheat bread mostly, corn bread is used considerably, butter to a limited extent; mush and milk are used considerably in the summer season; pork, beef, fish, and vegetables of all kinds raised on farm. Three meals a day for about nine months in the year, and two meals for the other three,—breakfast being usually had about nine o'clock and supper about four o'clock. Paupers are allowed all they want as a general thing, but a few need to be kept on allowance for their own benefit. Clothing is mostly heavy cotton in summer; in winter woolen is provided for those most exposed and doing out door work; a good quality of boots and shoes for most of them. Of course some of the female portion wear light clothing as they seldom leave the house. Good buckskin mittens are furnished for those working in the woods and on the wood-pile. The sick are removed to the hospital, separate from the main building, with some suitable person to wait on them. A physician is employed by the year at $1.25 per visit; is sent for whenever the keeper thinks it necessary. Our county house physician, Dr. Babcock, died about three weeks since. He was attendant for about fourteen years. The insane are of many forms; those coming to us with hopes of recovery are sent to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo; those past recovery and violent are confined in a cell for a short time, and given their liberty about the premises as soon as they show a disinclination to do injury to themselves or others. Quite a few have recovered with our treatment, who were considered past recovery. Children of suitable age and condition are sent to the State Public School; the rest are sent to the district school; we have none at present. You will observe that we have not reported "food," "clothing," and "furniture." All of those items usually come into one bill, and it is almost impossible to separate them when they are being audited by the board of superintendents of the poor. The same occurs under temporary relief. Supervisors have included the cost of all food, fuel, and clothing in one item, which amount is placed under "necessary supplies." Cause of pauperism we cannot report because we have to rely almost wholly on statements of paupers, which would not be very reliable. A few with whom we are personally acquainted, we might report correctly. We have no reports from supervisors with regard to heads of families, or causes of indigency. We called the attention of the board of supervisors to those items while in session, and they did not think favorably of them.

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Manistee.—The county farm and poorhouse are located in the township of Manistee, about three miles from the city of Manistee. The house is a large two-story brick building, with basement, and the out-houses are of wood, painted; all in good repair. We have no special facilities for bathing; tubs are provided, and inmates are expected to use them regularly. The house is warmed by stoves. The rooms in the main building are of good height; in the wing not quite so high. No especial appliances for ventilation. The inmates are kindly treated, being mostly aged and infirm persons. Good, plain food is furnished in sufficient quantities, and all necessary clothing. The county physician visits the house weekly, and oftener if the needs of the inmates require it. We have a separate building for the insane, but only use it when patients are dangerous. The district school is convenient, and when children are in the house they are sent to school.

The farm is not very productive; soil is sand and seriously affected by drouth and heat; we seldom have inmates able to render much assistance.

Manitou.—[No report.]

Marquette.—The county farm and poorhouse are located within the limits of the city of Marquette. The poorhouse is nearly new and in good condition, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The old poorhouse, which is only a few feet from the new one, is used for a store-house, wash-house, etc. We are in need of a new barn, the one now on the farm not being large enough. Facilities for bathing are excellent, there being a bath-room always supplied with hot and cold water. One of the rules of the house is that every inmate frequently bathe, and under all circumstances be clean in person. The house is warmed throughout by steam with radiators in all of the halls and rooms, the building being so arranged that by the use of ventilators any desired temperature can be had. The house is ventilated by air-flues which are throughout the walls of the building and have open registers. Whenever these may be found insufficient for any temporary ventilation—and in fact nearly every day—the windows are thrown open for a short time. Treatment of paupers is humane, the sick and debilitated are tenderly cared for. It is this class that makes up the larger portion of our inmates, and they receive such treatment as is usually adopted in hospitals. To chronic idlers, dead-beats, and parasites on the charity of honest tax-payers, this is no home. We have a rule which we require implicit compliance with, viz., *work*. Food is good, wholesome and substantial, plenty of it properly prepared, and adapted to the requirements of the inmates. Clothing is plain, substantial and sufficient, adapted to the climate and temperature, and is furnished to meet all necessities. For the sick, the usual hospital treatment is adopted as far as practical; such medical care provided as is suitable to the case, with every attention that it is possible to furnish. This department is subjected to especially strict rules tending to the comfort of the afflicted. We have cells for the insane, who are detained only temporarily, all such being sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. The entirely destitute children we send to the State Public School; all others are sent to the city public schools.

Mason.—The poorhouse is located in the city of Ludington, and consists of a two-story wooden building, wood-house, out-house, etc. All are in good condition. Facilities for bathing good. Building warmed by stoves; ventilation good. Paupers receive good treatment, good food, and good clothing. The care of the sick is of the best kind; they are treated by the county physician, who is paid by the year, and who treats all who come under the head of county

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poor, both in the poorhouse and out of it. His salary is $300, and he furnishes all medicines. We have no idiotic, only one or two partly so,—they are able to help themselves. For education of children, a good district school close by.

The poorhouse is kept by a woman who boards the paupers. The county pays her $3.50 per week for each pauper, which is the only recompense she receives. The $893.80 is the amount paid for the maintenance of the paupers in the poorhouse. We have a farm of 160 acres outside of the city, which is unimproved, and is valued at $800. The money paid to the superintendents of the poor and for the support of the insane and the deaf and dumb, are paid directly from the treasury, but are charged to the poor fund.

Mecosta.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Big Rapids. Building is old but in good repair and comfortable. Facilities for bathing, wash-tub and water. Buildings warmed by common wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are provided with good sleeping rooms, with ample bedding; one large room with stove for dining and sitting room. Cleanliness is required of them both in person and clothing, and all who are able are required to labor on the farm or in the house. All are very kindly treated. Food is the same as ordinary farmers provide for their families,—plain, wholesome and ample. Clothing is plain, but substantial and comfortable. The sick have good nursing and competent medical attendance. No insane at the poorhouse. We have one partially idiotic person who works in the kitchen of poorhouse. For education of children, district school one-half mile from poorhouse.

Menominee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Menominee. Condition of the building is good; new part, built last fall, will give us plenty of room for any number that we may have to take care of. Main building is 30x40 ft., two stories high; an addition 22x32 ft., two stories high, and a kitchen 16x20, one story high; a good cellar under the addition 22x32, and the whole house has a good foundation. We have a good log stable but no other barn. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated; we have never had a complaint from any one. Good, hearty food, as good as is generally used in a majority of families, is furnished, and plenty of it. The clothing supplied is good but plain. The sick are cared for by the keeper and his family, and have the attendance of a physician. They have all requisite attention, both in and out of the poorhouse. The physician is employed by the year, and attends to all county patients. No special accommodation for the insane and idiotic. We have no children at the poorhouse to educate.

Our poor-farm is let out to the keeper this year, who receives stated prices for all services performed. We found the way it was run the year before it was costing too much money. Our farm is in the woods, with only about twenty acres cleared, of which nine or ten acres have been added this season. We pay four dollars per week for taking care of our paupers, whether sick or well, and give the keeper the use of the farming implements, and all he can raise on the farm, which will make our expenses small in comparison with what they have been for a few years past. We also pay him $25 per acre for what land he clears, which is the estimated price in this part of the country.

Midland.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Midland, is in good repair. Facilities for bathing are the same as in any ordinary dwelling. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treat-

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ment of paupers is good. They have a good, wholesome diet; their clothing is cotton in summer and woolen in winter. Care of the sick is good; accommodations for the insane and idiotic, limited. Children attend the district school from three to six months each year.

This being the first year that the townships have taken care of their poor, the supervisors' reports are defective, and in consequence, this may be. I think the law making a distinction should be repealed, for I think it would be better to consolidate rather than divide. Our expenses at the insane asylum we connot give, for our treasurers, in all the changes we have had, have lost or misplaced documents, so that we are unable to get proper information.

Missaukee.—We have no poorhouse or farm.

Monroe.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Monroe. It is a wood building, very inconvenient for the purpose for which it is used. The barns and other buildings are in good condition. No facilities for bathing except tubs. The house is warmed by stoves, the pipes running through the halls, and the rooms are kept very comfortable. Ventilation is by windows and doors. The paupers have been treated very kindly this season. We have no trouble with them; all who are able are required to do light work, which they do very willingly. When received into the county house they are washed, and when necessary their clothes are changed. Their rooms are washed once a week, and oftener if necessary. Corporal punishment is prohibited by the superintendents. The food is good; wheat and corn bread, salt pork, and beef of the first quality, raised on the farm; soup, fresh meat, mush and milk, vegetables, tea and coffee. The food is prepared under the direction of the matron, and served three times a day in summer and twice in winter. Clothing for men is cottonade in summer and woolen in winter; for females, cotton denims and prints, with warm underclothing in winter. We have a physician employed by the year and paid for each visit, who visits the county house when necessary. The sick are under his care, and whatever he directs for their comfort is furnished. We have cells in which we can confine the insane for a short time. We send all who are curable to the Asylum at Kalamazoo. The idiotic are mostly able to wait upon themselves and do light work. There is a common school near the poorhouse where all children of suitable age, and not demented, are sent. Six children have been sent to the State School at Coldwater. We do not keep children in the county house longer than we can possibly help. The expense of keeping the insane at Kalamazoo, as stated, is taken from the books of the county treasurer. The number maintained during the year we were not able to obtain.

The amount of products sold from the farm was paid to the county treasurer, and should be deducted from the "total expense of maintaining the poorhouse and farm for the year."

Montcalm.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Fairplain. All buildings are well painted and in good repair. Facilities for bathing, nothing but tubs and plenty of soap, towels, and soft water, also a nice flowing stream through the farm. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and drums. Ventilation of buildings, as good as any farm-house,—windows drop from above and raise from the bottom. Treatment of paupers is kind and gentle, as all submit with good usage. Food consists of pork, beef, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, and all garden vegetables. Meals served three times per day for eight months, and two meals during the winter season. Clothing is good and comfortable; the old and feeble are dressed in flannel, also the very young; all kept well

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shod in winter,—boots for men and boys. Care of the sick is commendable. The best physician that can be obtained is hired by the year, and is under bonds to give the sick all the attention necessary. We keep no insane at the poorhouse, except cases of spasmodic insanity. For them we have cells, safe and well planned. The idiotic are treated well and looked after well.

Children are educated at a common district school one-half mile from the county house. No objection is made to their attendance at the school, and their chances are as good as most of farmers' children.

Our keeper and mistress of the poorhouse are very kind to the inmates, and all are pleasant and sociable. The poorhouse seems like a large farm-house where all are of one family. All are kept clean, nice, and in good order.

Muskegon.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Muskegon, near the limits of the city of Muskegon. Farm consists of ten acres; the house is well built and finished; though not originally intended for its present use, it is reasonably adapted to it. Out-buildings sufficient and in good repair. No special appliances for bathing; ordinary household utensils are used. Buildings are warmed by stoves, with wood for fuel, and ventilated by windows; house was not constructed with ventilating flues. Treatment of paupers is intended to be, and we believe is, essentially humane and just. Food consists of the usual staples of country living, salt and fresh meats, bread, vegetables, milk, butter, and fruits to the extent deemed desirable for sanitary reasons, with various supplies at hand for "light diet" to be used for invalids as cases may require. Clothing is furnished as needed—cheap, substantial, but sufficient. Sick are cared for by the keeper and his family, under the direction of a physician, the inmates who are competent being required to assist each other when necessary. Insane and idiotic persons have not usually been kept in the poorhouse, and there is no special provision for them. We have had one partially imbecile youth for several years, too dull for scholarship or the care of himself, but not so far imbecile as to require special arrangements for taking care of him. Juvenile inmates whose stay is likely to be temporary are sent to the district school near by; those likely to be a charge until able to take care of themselves, have been transferred to the State Public School at Coldwater.

Newaygo.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Brooks. General condition of all buildings, good. Facilities for bathing: pails and tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane; food good as markets afford, and clothing good and plain. The sick have good care; no particular accommodations for insane or idiotic persons. Children, when we have any, are sent to the union school.

Oakland.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Waterford. Buildings, fences, and farm in good order. There are two bath-rooms with baths,—one for each sex. The poorhouse proper is warmed by furnaces; the smaller buildings by stoves. The warming by furnaces necessitates good ventilation. Paupers are used as well as they will permit themselves to be; those able are required to perform such labor as is deemed proper. Their food consists of meat and fish, fresh and salt; milk, bread and vegetables, and fruit in season. Clothing is decent and comfortable. Care of the sick is such as the physician directs. A good one-story brick building is occupied by the insane, where they are kept clean and warm. The idiotic are kept in the principal building and require but little special care, as most of them would be better described as "weak-minded," instead of idiotic. Children do not remain in the county

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house long enough to receive any education. The "causes of indigence" have been, are, and always will be indolence and improvidence, but as it is not incumbent on the supervisors to give the private history of the persons they relieve, the superintendents are unable to report the particular phase of each case, and therefore leave that column blank.

Oceana.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Hart. Tubs are used for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers receive good treatment, are supplied with general farm diet and good clothing. The sick have the best of care. The insane and idiotic have a separate building, and are well taken care of. Children attend the district school.

We have chopped, cleared, fenced, and seeded to wheat 10½ acres of new land, and hope at the end of the next year to make a better showing for the farm. We have been particularly unfortunate the past year in regard to our outside or temporary relief: we have had six cases of amputations that have cost us $1,495. I think we have the worst crowd at our poorhouse of any in the State. We have two insane girls aged sixteen and seventeen, one idiot girl aged thirteen, one idiot boy aged fifteen, and a squaw aged one hundred and four, who are all helpless, and require the same attention that children do. Then we have one woman and five men who eat hearty but are broken down, and are a great deal of trouble.

Ogemaw.—No poorhouse [or farm.]

Ontonagon.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Ontonagon. All buildings are in good condition. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. Treatment of paupers is good. Food: fresh and salt meats, fish, bread, vegetables, tea and coffee, all well cooked by women. Clothing is sufficiently comfortable. Care of the sick is kind and good. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are sent to the district school.

Six acres of land logged off; one thousand rails put on fences; four acres underbrushed and chopped; twenty rods of ditch made; eighty rods new rail fence made; one barn built, and house repaired; all of the above has been done during the year.

Osceola.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Sylvan. Buildings are in good condition. Tubs are used for bathing. Buildings warmed by wood stoves and ventilated by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers is good; food, farmers' fare; clothing, comfortable and warm; care of sick, good, and good accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children educated at the district school.

Otsego.—No poorhouse or poor-farm in the county. Owing to the small number of cases of pauperism it is not deemed advisable to establish a poorhouse. The source of greatest expense is a house inhabited by two widows (Polanders) with seven children, who have had support during the entire year, and have no better prospect for the ensuing year.

Ottawa.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Polkton. Buildings are in good repair. Facilities for bathing, washtubs. Buildings mainly warmed by a furnace,—a small part by stoves. Ventilators are over the doors and windows in every room. Paupers generally receive mild treatment; food is plain, wholesome, substantial, and abundant, consisting of vegetables in their season, mutton, beef, pork, and fish, also tea, coffee, molasses, milk, and butter. Clothing is comfortable, suited to the varying seasons. The sick receive

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careful attention, $500 having been paid for nursing during the year. We have cells for such insane and idiotic as are unmanageable, and rooms with grated doors for milder cases. All treated kindly. Children are sent to the district school.

Presque Isle.—No poorhouse.

Roscommon.—[No report.]

Saginaw.—The poorhouse is located in the town of Saginaw. The buildings are all in good condition. House is a large, two-story frame building, with basement; it is well constructed for ventilation, and is kept clean and neat. There is one room set apart for a bath-room, with a large bathing-tub, and is ordered used in all cases when it is necessary; the inmates are obliged to wash themselves and comb their hair before meals. Building is warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows, doors, and chimneys. The paupers are well treated and taken care of; they are, however, made to obey the rules adopted by the superintendents; no punishment is allowed except temporary confinement. Their food consists of wheat bread, pork, beef, salt fish, and all kinds of vegetables, milk, butter, tea, etc. The food is well prepared, as is customary in farmers' families; three meals per day. Clothing is good, warm, and comfortable; woolen is provided for winter, and cotton in the summer season. The sick have good care and attention; we employ a physician, whose duty it is to visit at the poorhouse as often as necessary, and is paid for each visit. Accommodations for the insane are excellent; they are kept in a good, substantial brick building, suitable in all respects for their detention. It is well ventilated, and heated by a furnace in the basement. They receive the same food as the paupers, and are kindly treated. The idiots have their liberty the same as the other inmates, so long as it is considered safe by the keeper. Children are sent to the district school.

Sanilac.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Lexington. Buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing are wash-tubs and basins. Building is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are treated with kindness; their food is the same as that furnished by good farmers,—bread, butter, beef, pork, fish and vegetables. Clothing is woolen in winter and cotton in summer. Sick have a physician when thought necessary. No children in the poorhouse to educate.

Schoolcraft.—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Shiawassee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Caledonia. No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails. Buildings warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers receive good treatment and good wholesome food, consisting of milk, bread, meat, and all kinds of garden vegetables. Their clothing is comfortable. The sick have good care. We have no extra accommodations for the insane and idiotic; all such are confined when refractory; at other times mingle with the other paupers. All children who are capable of receiving instruction are sent to a good primary school near the county house.

St. Clair.—We have a new poorhouse located in the township of Wales, into which we moved the paupers about the first of January last. It is built of brick, is large and well adapted to the purpose. Facilities for bathing are tubs and other vessels, with pumps in the house for obtaining water for bathing and other purposes. Halls and paupers' rooms are warmed by two furnaces on the lower floor, other rooms by stoves and a cooking range in the kitchen. Poorhouse is well ventilated by ventilators in the walls. Treatment of paupers is

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kind and such as to conduce to their comfort. Food consists of meat, bread, vegetables, butter, tea and coffee, in sufficient quantities. Clothing is such as is required for the comfort of the person and suitable for the season of the year. For the sick, a physician is employed when necessary, and medicines furnished, with such care as the case requires. We have rooms where the insane and idiotic may be confined when necessary. We have but one child under sixteen years of age. He has been in the poorhouse but a short time and we expect him to leave soon. We have sent the children we had to the State School.

St. Joseph.—Poorhouse, located in the township of Fawn River, is an old frame structure with additions annexed from time to time, and is not so comfortable as it should be. It is far below the needs and the ability of this county. No provisions for bathing except tubs and pails. Buildings warmed by stoves with wood for fuel. No ventilation save by doors and windows. The paupers are treated kindly; all that are able are required to labor. A good and generous supply of wholesome food is provided; salt pork and beef, wheat bread, and plenty of vegetables in their season. Clothing is warm and comfortable, with woolen underclothing. Care of the sick is good, a physician is employed by the year. The insane are kept with other paupers, as we have no conveniences for them. When dangerous, or thought to be curable, they are sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. The children are sent to a district school near by.

Tuscola.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Almer, one mile from Caro, the county seat of said county. The township of Almer is considered one of the healthiest towns in the county. The condition of the poorhouse is good. Having been recently built, and having good care, it has the appearance of a new building. The other buildings on the farm are good. There has been a grain barn, 40x55 feet, with basement, built at a cost of $800. Facilities for bathing are bathing-tubs. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind. Their food consists of meat, potatoes, cabbage, onions, beans, bread, milk, and several other wholesome articles of food. Clothing is cotton in summer and woolen in winter. Care of sick is good; they always have the attendance of a good nurse and a physician. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic are poor, but their treatment is kind. Children are educated at a district school.

Van Buren.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Hartford. Building is of wood, but in good condition. Barns are of first quality. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers is good and humane; a variety of good, wholesome food, and cheap but comfortable clothing are furnished. The sick are all kept in stable; insane are kept at asylum; idiots are fairly provided for. Children are sent to the district school.

Washtenaw.—The county poorhouse and other buildings on the county farm are all in good order, and well adapted to their various requirements, and are located in the township of Pittsfield. We have a bathing-house on the premises with a good supply of water, and all inmates are required to use them as often as it is thought necessary to keep them clean and healthy. The county poorhouse is warmed by wood stoves. The insane asylum is heated by the Ruttan heater, the fuel used being coal. The poorhouse is ventilated by doors and windows; the insane department by the Ruttan ventilator, each room and hall in the latter building having a thorough circulation of hot and cold air

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passing through it day and night. Mild treatment at all times is required from the keeper and his assistants, no harsh treatment being tolerated under any circumstances. Beef, pork, mutton, fish, potatoes, beans, with soup and vegetables alternately arranged, with tea and coffee, comprise the general diet. Fresh meats are served frequently during the summer months. During the winter comfortable woolen clothing and underclothing are furnished in abundance; during the spring and summer cotton goods of various grades, but all of them suited to the season. We have a hospital in which all sick persons receive proper nursing and medical care with a hospital steward at all times in attendance. We have a commodious brick building 40x90 feet, in which the insane and idiotic are kept, the male department having a male, and the female department a female attendant. Large yards are attached for out-door exercise when the weather will permit. We have no school for the reason that we have no children of suitable age to educate.

Wayne.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Nankin. The condition of the buildings is good. The capacity of the insane asylum has been doubled by the addition of wings, which are nearly completed. At the asylum all necessary arrangements have been made for bathing. At the poorhouse there are no facilities except such as the wash-rooms afford. Buildings are warmed entirely by stoves. The subject of heating by steam is under consideration. In a portion of the poorhouse the impure air is carried out through a flue made by a jacket surrounding the stovepipe, fresh air being admitted by the doors and windows. In the additions to the asylum ventilation is by registers in the wall, the flues being carried up in connection with the chimneys. Paupers are treated with kindness; they are required to labor when pronounced able by the physician. Inmates of both institutions are fed three times each day. Best flour is used, and the bread being made by a first-class baker, is always good. Beef is the principal meat used; the number of pounds used the past year was 75,961; the number of pounds of pork, 28,834; the number of pounds of codfish, 7,213; the number of bushels of potatoes, 3,887.

The insane are comfortably clothed. The inmates of the county poorhouse are provided for as cheaply as possible, as the most of them stay but a short time, the average time for the past year being sixty-three days. The sick are attended every day by a physician; the nurses are from among the inmates, and perform their duties quite well, under the direction of the keeper and matron. When the extensions to the asylum are occupied, which will be as soon as the heating arrangements are completed, the accommodations for the insane will be ample. Their treatment is humane. There are no special accommodations for the idiotic. A school is taught in the county house from five to eight months each year, the results of which are not all that could be desired, from the fact that the pupils are continually changing.

Wexford.—The poorhouse, which is new and good, is located in the township of Antioch. Facilities for bathing are a bath-room. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows, and transoms over doors. Treatment of paupers is good. Food is good, substantial, farmers' style. Clothing good. Sick have good medical attendance. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are educated at the district school.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

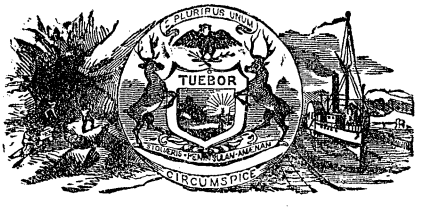
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR

DEPENDENT CHILDREN,

FOR THE

Year ending Sept. 30, 1876.



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Hon. C. D. RANDALL, Secretary and Treasurer, -	Coldwater.

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The "State Public School," of Michigan, is situated one mile north of the heart of the city of Coldwater, and just outside the corporation limits. The distance from the depot is about one and one-half miles. Several hacks are always in waiting on the arrival of trains, any one of which will take strangers to the School for fifty cents per passenger.

Coldwater is located on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about 156 miles east of Chicago, 86 miles west of Toledo and 115 southwest of Detroit. There will, in all probability, be another connection with the northern portion of the State next season, *via* the Coldwater, Marshall & Mackinaw R. R.

The buildings consist of the main one, with the ground plan in the shape of a cross, having a frontage of 198 feet by a depth of 175 feet, in the central part, around which are grouped nine others, used for cottages. All of these, except three, are warmed with steam, and all are lighted with gas brought from the city. They are constructed of brick, and have not only a solid, but cheerful and even elegant appearance. The latest improvements in steam heating, cooking, laundry, bathing and ventilating apparatus have been introduced. The lithograph frontispiece is a very correct representation of the buildings and grounds.

The site is a very commanding one, about twenty feet above that of the city, having a charming prospect in every direction. There is a small farm of 41 acres connected with it, on which is a bearing orchard of 300 apple trees. The total cost of the whole outfit is about $150,000.

The system is the family and congregate combined. The children work, eat and school together in the main building, but in all other respects live as families do, except that the families are somewhat larger, numbering from twenty-five to thirty members. The cottages are the homes, over which preside cultivated ladies, who care for the children as a mother is supposed to, though, as a matter of fact much better than most of their own mothers ever did.

The price of admission to the institution is dependency on the public.

The aim is to relieve the poor houses of the State of all children under sixteen and over four years of age, and fit them for good citizenship.

The School was opened for the reception of children May 21st, 1874, since when 412 children have been admitted.

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL;
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
September 30th, 1876.

To the HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, as required by law, the Report of the Board of Control of this institution to the Legislature and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the two years closing this day, accompanied by the Report of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

Yours very respectfully,

C. D. RANDALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan, and to Hon. Daniel B. Briggs, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The Board of Control of the State Public School for Dependent Children, hereby respectfully submits the second biennial report of that institution for the two years closing September 30th, 1876, and congratulates the people through you upon the success that has attended the organization and management of this temporary educational home for the children of the poor, which a wise liberality and prudent care for the public good has lately founded.

In 1871, this State, without precedent in any other government, opened this new way in social and educational reform, by the establishment of a home and school that should carry school privileges to the poorest classes under a system unconnected with the penal administration of the State. The accomplishment of this undertaking has made more perfect the school system of this State, for which it has long been extensively and justly noted, and by which now the poorest child may begin his career in this free school and complete the course in our free University. No more perfect educational system has been founded under any government. This temporary home was established to make provision until a family home could be found for those dependent children, who, without it, would have to be maintained in the county poor-houses, where the influences generally injuriously affect impressible children, turning their lives in the direction of permanent pauperism and probable crime. Educational and home influences being the best agencies to lead a child in the way of a pure life and good citizenship, the State has done wisely for its own and the safety of these children in making the provision it has for them.

But this institution is only preventive in its character in the same way as the common schools and the churches,—by education and promptings to a better life. While this is not a reformatory in the ordinary sense, yet its effects are in that direction, especially with the younger children, who have become affected by the lower social life from which they come. Yet, while this institution is useful and necessary, as measured by the rules of political economy, that only approves it as an agency to lessen crime and pauperism and consequent taxation, yet its highest merit lies in its humanity.

It is a source of congratulation that the establishment and operation of this educational charity has attracted the marked attention of scholars in social science and legislators in this country and in Europe, many of whom pronounce it the best preventive agency yet conceived. This State has also been signally honored at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia this year in receiving

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eight educational awards, among which was one to this school. By request of the State Board of Centennial Managers of this State, the Secretary of the Board of Control prepared and forwarded to the Centennial an extended paper on the Plan, Aims and History of this School, which was accompanied by a Report of the Superintendent on its operations, with photographs of the buildings, externally and internally, with plans, maps, etc. On this showing the award was made, and none such was granted to any institution bearing any resemblance to this.

The labors of the Board during the past two years have been largely devoted to the completion of the buildings ordered by the Legislature, and in otherwise executing the wishes of the Legislature as expressed in the law and appropriations.

When the Legislature of 1875 convened there were only five cottages, with a capacity not exceeding thirty children each, limiting the admissions to 150. This left many in the county houses. There was then no hospital, and the wings of the main building were only one story each. This Board had recommended that additional cottages be constructed to provide for the children yet in the counties, that the wings of the main building be raised another story, one for school rooms and one for employés' dormitories, that a hospital be built, more trees planted, the grounds better graded, that fencing, repairs, ventilation and sewerage be provided, etc., etc. In compliance with these requests the Legislature, after a full consideration of the subject, made appropriations for the purposes named. In erecting new buildings more land was necessary, and among the appropriations was one for land, which has been procured only where room was necessary for buildings and surroundings, leaving $875 of this appropriation in the State Treasury. Under the appropriation for that purpose three new cottages and a hospital have been built and the wings raised. All buildings have been constructed by the lowest bidders, to whom contracts were awarded after bids were requested by notices in Coldwater and Detroit papers, the usual security being required and given. All the buildings have been erected in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The cottages are larger and better constructed, more conveniently arranged than the first, experience having suggested improvements. In order that the new cottages be of proper size for thirty children each, it was deemed necessary to make them larger than the others, with store room. They were put up at a very reasonable cost, considering the size and kind of buildings, and could not have been built for less and adapted to the purposes required. It was found impossible to build them with provisions for heating and lighting with the appropriations, and hence there is a deficit of $1,865.47. The capacity of the boilers being insufficient to heat the new cottages, the steam pipes have been put in ready for the attachment of radiators, while the heating is effected temporarily by stoves in a small room in the basement, acting as a furnace, supplied with fresh air from air ducts from out-doors. A thorough system of ventilation is introduced into these cottages by the admission of pure warm air in the manner mentioned, and by heated ventilating flues, which rapidly conducts the colder and impure air from the base of the rooms. The new hospital is well built and adapted to the purpose. It is about the size of a new cottage, and is so arranged that it can be used for healthy children, as it has been a large part of the time since it was opened, there being most of the time no sick to occupy it. It is in charge of a lady cottage manager, and is also used to some extent as a home of reception for new children, where they are retained for a

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while, as in a quarantine, and then distributed to the several cottages. It is divided into wards and is so arranged that the upper and lower stories can be isolated from each other. Under other special appropriations a children's library of interesting and useful books has been purchased, cows have been procured, trees planted, grading and repairs have been made, and improvements in sewerage and ventilation introduced. This work, with the new buildings, grading, &c., has not only increased the capacity of the institution, but improved its general appearance very much. Established at far less expense than any of our other State institutions, there are no buildings better adapted to their purpose, more economically constructed, or more homelike and pleasant internally or in their surroundings, than these.

There are no deficits to report in the current expense account, nor in any of the special funds, excepting the one reported of the three cottages, and one relating to repairs, sewerage, &c.

In the session of the Legislature of 1875, an appropriation bill was presented which was recommended by this Board and approved by the Senate Committee where the bill was introduced, which asked for $5,000 "for general necessary repairs on the main buildings and cottages and for the more effectually perfecting the means for heating and ventilating, for water closets and sewers of the institution." On reference to the financial committee the amount requested was cut down to $2,000. In this account the deficit is large, but was made with great reluctance, and only after a very careful and full consideration, and also on the express request of His Excellency the Governor, who was thoroughly informed of all the facts relating to the matter. This deficit is caused by the establishment of a thorough system of drainage and sewerage that is sufficient for the needs of the institution, and also by improvements in the ventilation of the buildings and the construction of earth closets. This work this Board and the Governor were fully convinced could not be longer delayed. The buildings are over half a mile from any stream. There being no means to put in a main sewer to this stream, by necessity temporary expedients were resorted to to dispose of the sewerage, which answered, though not satisfactorily, when there were only about 150 children. After 250 children were admitted and the use of water increased to about 300 barrels daily for the laundry, cooking, steam, heating, etc., it was soon found these expedients were entirely inadequate for the purposes. This the Board had anticipated in its request named in the appropriation bill, but that not being granted, it had no means to operate with. The $2,000 allowed for the several important purposes named was no more than sufficient for the ordinary repairs, painting, and changes made necessary by the increase of capacity by new buildings. After doing this and the work on earth and water closets necessary, very little was left to perfect the sewerage. The buildings are located on an elevation composed of clay of great depth, which, when saturated with water, drains off slowly. Just below this elevation on the level ground the soil is sand and gravel. The health and comfort of the inmates required the buildings should be under-drained and the water from this soil and all the sewerage should be taken by proper drains to a safe distance. This Board and the Governor deemed that action in this matter should be no longer delayed, the necessities of the case demanding this drainage and sewerage should be done before waiting another season after legislative action. After an engineer had made surveys the right of way was procured and a main sewer established running from the buildings to a deep ravine about half a

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mile away. It was constructed of Jackson stone tile 12 inches in diameter, and is three to five feet below the surface. The work, including the under-drain, has been well and economically done, and operates in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The new and the older cottages and school rooms are thoroughly ventilated, so as to secure at all times the introduction of a sufficient supply of fresh warm air and the escape of the colder impure air, by the most approved methods.

The institution is supplied with pure water in abundance from one well 25 feet deep, in the gravel 500 feet from the buildings, whence it is brought to the engine rooms by the steam pump. Large cisterns, one with 1,000 barrels capacity, store the rain water. This well water last summer was analyzed by an accomplished scientist,—Dr. S. H. Douglas, of the Michigan University,—whose opinions as an analytical chemist are authority. He says:

ANN ARBOR, August 9, 1876.

L. P. Alden, Superintendent, Coldwater:

DEAR SIR:—The analysis of the water just completed gives the following:

Total solid matter per U. S. gal.	18.53 grains.
Hydrochloric acid	8.52 "
Organic matter or *sewerage contamination*	None

The above is probably sufficiently minute for all your purposes. The solid matter is mostly lime and magnesia salts, the usual constituents of nearly all spring waters, and is what gives hardness. With the exception of this hardness, I regard this water as of good quality. The small quantity of chlorine, together with the absence of organic matter, are the most important items in determining its value for domestic purposes. I have not separated the constituents of solid matter for the reason that it would be of little practical value to you. Yours respectfully,

SILAS H. DOUGLAS.

The total of the deficit arising from disbursements in regard to the matters named will reach, including that for the three cottages, about $5,000, and probably not much over. It should be remembered that aside from the necessity in these cases, that in other respects deficits are liable to occur as this is a new institution, and that in its first establishment only approximate estimates of cost can be made. When the construction work is completed there will be less need for exceeding appropriations. These deficits occur more for the reason that this institution has not even yet been established by buildings, &c., to meet the demands upon it. It is questionable whether any Government ever expended for construction, to receive some 300 inmates, so limited an amount as has been here. The workings of this School, with the means in its control and the number of children in its care, has been so satisfactory to the people, and there is such a pressure from the counties for the admission of young children yet in the poor-houses, this Board is of the opinion that the time has come when it should be completed to the extent of the necessities of these dependent children. What the capacity should be can only be stated approximately. The peculiar and unsettled financial condition of the country has had much to do in increasing dependency, especially in our mining and lumbering districts, where there has of late been less demand for labor and less remuneration for it. From these regions the pressure is constant and strong for the admission of children, so strong that to-day some twenty more children are in the School than there is suitable room for. Read the letters from Superintendents of the Poor in Superintendent Alden's report, if you think it is easy to refuse.

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But with a well qualified agent in the field to find homes the capacity, even with the increase of population, might be kept for about 300 children besides employés. This would only require two additional cottages and no enlargement to the main buildings. The Board is of the opinion it would be wise economy to make the capacity for 300 children, and further that to perfect the operations of the School there should be sufficient pasturage for twenty cows. Milk for the children is the most healthy and economical food, but the institution has no land for pasturage, the 41 acres owned being occupied by the buildings, orchards, garden, and a small meadow which will soon have to be used also for farming and gardening to raise vegetables and afford summer work for the older boys. Land is now very low and good pasture land can be procured at very reasonable prices, and this Board is of the opinion that the purchase of pasturage would be a wise and economical act. For the ten cows now owned pasturage had to be hired.

While this Board expresses its opinion on the necessities of this institution to conduct its operations successfully, it would add that it considers this School no longer—if it ever was—an experiment. It is a fixed and successful fact, and its thorough organization should be completed in a permanent manner, necessary for an established institution that has work to do for generations to come. It is founded on the necessities of the race which must give it permanence. If the principle is correct that dependent children should be in this temporary home until a family one is procured, rather than retain them in the county poor-houses, surrounded by the influences there, then none of these children should be sent to the county poor-houses if possible, but directly here. Would it not be well if the system was so far perfected that no dependent child should be sent other than directly to this School, and thence into good homes?

This Board, while giving this free expression of opinion as to increase of capacity, makes no specific recommendation as to amount of appropriation, or especially urges that it be made for that purpose named, but calls the attention of the Legislature respectfully to the number of dependent children in the various counties,—to the many applications for admission that cannot be granted for want of room,—and leaves the whole matter to the wisdom of the Legislature for decision. And while this subject is under consideration it should be remembered that these children must be and are supported by the public either in the counties or here, and that here in all probability the period of their support on the average will be much shorter than in the poor-houses, whence they cannot so readily find homes. In this connection reference is made to Superintendent Alden's report showing the per capita expense, which is as low as it would be for the child in the county, and is a very gratifying showing.

In regard to the appropriations for the next two years, the necessities of this institution have been carefully considered, and the amounts as found in the Superintendent's report are recommended, all of which are deemed necessary for the ordinary running of the school. And none of the items named can be safely lessened. The erection of the boiler room, with water tower and laundry attached, is also considered necessary for the safety of the buildings and inmates and the proper running of the institution.

Amendments are recommended to the law regulating this school to this effect:

First,—To authorize the Board of Control to give preference in admitting children to those under twelve years of age, there being more under that age than

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can be received, and most children of twelve can maintain themselves, and the success with the younger is more certain.

Second,—To authorize the Board to return to the proper county any child when it shall become sixteen years of age and no home has been procured, or whenever after its admission it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of the Board that the child was mentally or physically unsound at the time of admission, and that in all cases of such return the guardianship of this Board shall cease.

Third,—To require medical examinations of children in the proper counties before sent here.

Fourth,—To authorize this Board to send to the State Reform School any criminal or incorrigible boy over ten years of age. Criminal children have been sent here by evasion of law. They should not be returned to the counties, but to an institution where the work is especially reformatory. And in some cases criminal tendencies will develop in those properly brought here. The retention f such will have an injurious effect upon young, impressible children here, where the treatment is educational rather than reformatory.

Fifth,—But for young girls that are criminals, so far this State has made no provision, except that the Courts may send certain offenders to the Detroit House of Correction, which institution, containing many of the most hardened and old offenders sent from this State and by the United States, affords no proper place for young girls, who have committed their first offense. The want of a proper place to send such girls is one of the most serious defects in the penal system of this State. Reformatory treatment might save them to good womanhood and a better life. Some get into this School and neither they nor criminal boys can be placed in family homes, and the question is a serious one, what shall be done with them? As the plan on which the State House of Correction, now under construction, has not been determined by law, could not this question be most economically answered by providing there for young girls that have criminally yielded for the first time to temptation?

Several changes have occurred in this Board since the last report. About one year since Dr. S. S. Cutter resigned and Hon. James Burns, of Detroit, was appointed. Hon. Chas. E. Mickley, of Adrian, became disabled from duty several months ago and Hon. Henry H. Hinds, of Stanton was appointed. Mr. Mickley had been connected with this Board from its organization. He had taken an active part in the work of selecting the site, planning the buildings and establishing the system of operations, and through all his official duties have been discharged with prudent care for the public good, and with a judicious liberality to this institution in which he took so much interest. Those who have labored with him so long in this work sincerely join with his family and personal friends in praying for his early and perfect restoration.

We take pleasure in congratulating the public upon the intelligent and economical management of this institution by the Superintendent and his corps of employés.

This is an institution of the people you as a legislature represent. Its welfare is in your hands and to your action we confidently and respectfully leave its future, expecting from you a careful inspection of all its plans and operations. We trust your investigations will lead you to believe it is doing all the good the people, its generous founders, can expect, and that when perfected in its methods and means, it will still more prove to be a most useful agency,

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created by necessities of the age, to elevate the dependent classes by education, lessen their numbers, purify the race up to a better average standard of manhood, and consequently diminish the burthens of society by the increase of its producing and self-supporting members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BURNS,
H. H. HINDS,
C. D. RANDALL,
Board of Control.

C. D. RANDALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL,
Coldwater, Sept. 30, 1876.

To the Board of Control:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Board of Control of the State Public School hereby respectfully submits his report, as required by law, of the receipts and disbursements in his office for the two fiscal years closing this day:

Current Expenses.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1875.		Sept. 30, 1875.	
To vouchers paid during the fiscal year	$28,408 49	By blance Sept. 30, 1874	$3,601 09
		" cash rec'd during the fiscal year from State Treas.	23,750 00
		" cash from sale of a cow	50 00
		" balance	1,007 40
	$28,408 49		$28,408 49
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To balance Sept. 30, 1875	$1,007 40	By cash received during the fiscal year from the State Treasurer	$28,750 00
" vouchers paid during the fiscal year	27,162 06		
" balance	580 54		
	$28,750 00		$28,750 00

SPECIAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1875.

Coldwater Gas Light Company.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
1875.		1875.	
To vouchers paid during the fiscal year	$2,265 00	By cash received during the fiscal year for the Coldwater Gas Light Co. for extending mains from the city to the institution	$2,265 00
	$2,265 00		$2,265 00

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For the Purchase of Cows.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid during the fiscal year	$300 00	By cash received from State Treasurer during the fiscal year	$300 00
	$300 00		$300 00

For Books for the Children.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$458 93	By cash rec'd from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1874	$500 00
" balance	41 07		
	$500 00		$500 00

For Trees, Fencing and Grading.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$948 34	By cash rec'd from the State Treasurer since Sept. 30, 1874	$1,000 00
" balance	51 66		
	$1,000 00		$1,000 00

For Furniture.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$1,500 00	By cash rec'd from the State Treasurer since since Sept. 30, 1874	$1,500 00
	$1,500 00		$1,500 00

Team, Harness and Sleigh.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$500 00	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$500 00
	$500 00		$500 00

For Deficit in Construction.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$6,500 00	By cash received from State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$6,500 00
	$6,500 00		$6,500 00

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For Three Cottages.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1875.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$15,365 47	By cash received from State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$13,500 00
		" balance	1,865 47
	$15,365 47		$15,365 47

For Raising Wings to Main Building.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$8,000 00	By cash received from State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$8,000 00
	$8,000 00		$8,000 00

For Heating, Lighting and Furnishing Second Stories of Wings.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$1,400 00	By cash received from State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$1,400 00
	$1,400 00		$1,400 00

For Establishing Mechanical Industries.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$500 00	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$500 00
	$500 00		$500 00

For the Purchase of Land.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$1,125 00	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1876	$1,125 00
	$1,125 00		$1,125 00

For Repairs, Heating, Sewerage, Ventilation, and Water Closets.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$4,464 71	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$2,000 00
		" balance	2,464 71
	$4,464 71		$4,464 71

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For a Hospital.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. 30, 1874	$5,000 00	By cash rec'd from the State Treas. since Sept. 30, 1874	$5,000 00
	$5,000 00		$5,000 00

Current Expense.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
1875.		1875.	
To vouchers paid during the year 1875	$25,460 80	By appropriation for the year 1875	$25,000 00
" balance Dec. 31, 1875	88 89	" balance Dec. 31, 1874	499 69
		" cash from sale of a cow	50 00
	$25,549 69		$25,549 69

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
1876.		1876.	
To vouchers paid to Sept. 30, 1876	$22,008 35	By appropriat'n for the year 1876	$30,000 00
" balance Sept. 30, 1876	580 54	" balance Dec. 31, 1875	88 89
" appropriation not drawn from St. Treas. Sept. 30,'76	$7,500 00		
	$30,088 89		$30,088 89

For the Purchase of Land.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Sept. 30, 1876.		Sept. 30, 1876.	
To vouchers paid since Sept. Sept. 30, 1874	$1,125 00	By appropriation by the Legislature of 1875	$2,000 00
" balance of the appropriation of 1875 not drawn from the State Treasury	875 00		
	$2,000 00		$2,000 00

Reference is made to the Current Expense Abstract in the Report of the Superintendent which shows in full for what purposes all disbursements for such expenses have been made.

There are duplicate vouchers as provided by law, receipted by each payee for each disbursement made, which are on file in the office of the Auditor-General and in the office of the Treasurer of this Board, with quarterly accounts current and quarterly abstracts showing the names of and amounts received by each payee.

At the end of each quarter the Treasurer of this Board files with the Auditor General duplicates of vouchers for all disbursements made by him during the quarter, with an abstract of the same, and an account current on which a settlement is made with the Auditor General. A settlement is also made as near as may be at the end of each fiscal year with the Board of State Auditors, on vouchers in this office with accounts current and abstracts. This second settle-

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ment is required to be made on the last day of the fiscal year with the Board of State Auditors, and to contain the disbursements including that day. This, of course, is impracticable in several respects. All vouchers are first approved by this Board, and it would be difficult to have a meeting of this Board here and present the vouchers in Lansing the same day. Also, the Board of State Auditors does not have any meeting on the day fixed by law for such a settlement. Therefore the law is complied with as soon after the last day of the fiscal year as practicable. There is, however, some question as to the propriety and necessity of this second settlement, and as to its force after a settlement by audit of accounts has already been made with the Auditor General. It would seem if the law is retained it would be better if it was amended so that it can be complied with at the time and place to be named, and may be with authority given the Board of State Auditors to inquire into the settlement with the Auditor General. But as a reversal of a first settlement, especially if disbursements were set aside as not made within the Appropriation Act, it would seem better that there should be one settlement that should be made with all proper investigation, and be final.

The law, as it now stands, under which a Board may make disbursements in good faith, which may be approved by the Auditor General and afterwards reversed by the Board of State Auditors, might lead to embarrassments. At the same time the State, though it may be informally, has been benefited by the expenditure made.

All vouchers are first approved by the Superintendent and afterwards by this Board, all of which appears on each voucher, and all disbursements are first authorized by this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. D. RANDALL,
Treasurer.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Public School:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requirements of Section 20, Act No. 58, I herewith submit a statement of the transactions of this institution for the biennial period ending Sept. 30th, 1876, which is the Second Biennial or Third Annual Report of the State Public School:

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1875.

DR.		CR.	
Balance of appropriation on hand Oct. 1, 1875	$8,601 09	Amount expended	$28,408 49
Appropriation for 1875	25,000 00	Balance appropriation on hand Oct. 1, 1875	5,242 60
Live stock sold	50 00		
Total	$33,651 09	Total	$33,651 09

Total amount of expenditures as above		$28,408 49
Deduct for increase of inventory	$2,057 00	
" " paying bills made previous year	861 81	
		2,918 81
Real current expense for fiscal year		$25,489 68

Cost *per capita* for average attendance of 159½ children, $159.80.

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1876.

DR.		CR.	
Balance of appropriation on hand Oct. 1, 1875	$5,242 60	Amount expended	$27,163 06
Appropriation for 1876	30,000 00	Bills payable	2,249 60
		Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1876	5,829 94
	$35,242 60		$35,242 60

Total amount of expenditures as above	$29,412 66
Deduct for increase of inventory	1,800 15
Real current expense for fiscal year	$27,612 51

Cost *per capita* for monthly average attendance of 218 children, $126.66.

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CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	Bedding.	Butter and Eggs.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Furniture.	Farm and Barn.
October, 1874	$1,472 98	$4 22	$173 39	$660 76	----------	$137 86	$6 00
November "	2,287 15	147 46	2 30	336 42	$33 76	163 18	5 80
December, "	4,341 27	68 53	45 32	779 43	165 55	95 73	48 29
January, 1875	1,055 57	11 00	25 76	----------	51 50	----------	30 00
February, "	944 96	----------	3 78	11 35	----------	----------	2 85
March, "	4,603 39	119 92	84 71	273 25	1,591 31	157 46	75 10
April, "	1,400 75	29 47	18 54	493 92	222 75	107 99	95 93
May, "	3,021,63	----------	48 29	274 27	----------	9 70	120 01
June, "	1,508 31	----------	56 94	243 09	66 32	30 14	77 47
July, "	1,365 28	6 00	10 98	125 31	----------	5 00	79 80
August, "	3,324 88	78 00	102 14	950 72	214 84	278 22	108 08
September, "	3,082 32	10 73	83 35	174 85	----------	125 54	26 18
Totals	$28,408 49	$475 33	$655 50	$4,322 37	$2,346 03	$1,110 82	$675 51

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	Bedding.	Butter and Eggs.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Furniture.	Farm and Barn.
October, 1875	$522 86	----------	$52 95	$87 12	$145 93	$63 42	$9 00
November, "	2,381 54	----------	46 88	102 07	----------	44 45	56 97
December, "	2,249 31	$14 00	101 47	186 91	46 44	96 21	48 80
January, 1876	1,929 28	----------	15 62	424 23	534 93	25 25	137 05
February, "	2,860 85	44 80	9 46	347 88	219 40	77 96	41 72
March, "	2,294 34	73 55	34 40	36 11	576 84	92 85	14 25
April, "	3,387 67	17 64	87 24	166 91	1,051 59	30 00	98 52
May, "	2,720 46	9 18	68 55	371 44	143 61	100 06	104 37
June, "	1,706 50	----------	26 52	66 94	36 00	7 27	23 80
July, "	2,519 53	13 50	76 68	305 52	107 40	110 61	180 43
August, "	2,038 35	----------	43 01	230 86	188 34	18 45	24 35
September, "	2,552 37	89 79	56 63	447 07	281 90	54 03	----------
	$27,163 06	$262 46	$619 41	$2,773 06	$3,332 38	$720 56	$739 26

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Flour and Meal.	Groceries.	Hospital Stores.	Meat and Fish.	Miscellaneous.	Officers and Employes.	Printing, Stationery, Postage.	Repairs.	School.	Vegetables.	Milk.
$91 59	$50 55	$46 59	$108 66	$116 30	----------	$6 24	--------	--------	$64 60	$6 22
95 55	176 86	12 53	124 97	79 63	$874 01	15 95	$57 97	$27 60	62 03	71 13
204 00	277 14	40 95	254 34	103 54	1,744 46	39 90	15 33	--------	345 76	113 00
----------	5 25	----------	----------	31 88	900 18	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	926 98	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
231 96	240 48	72 84	245 33	96 78	1,030 09	38 42	53 33	50 45	38 00	204 96
----------	96 09	----------	146 67	44 21	----------	5 50	--------	--------	110 84	28 84
15 40	312 33	38 51	135 62	64 72	1,805 46	--------	--------	--------	89 20	108 12
191 90	115 32	14 24	277 05	143 33	36 52	17 95	29 06	68 08	40 00	100 90
174 60	43 08	17 53	----------	34 90	755 83	14 00	--------	--------	8 25	90 00
121 50	242 47	8 73	160 14	89 71	810 75	42 82	17 04	--------	9 93	89 79
267 13	167 15	11 02	172 71	146 58	1,650 12	6 70	12 25	4 00	52 20	171 81
$1,393 63	$1,726 72	$262 94	$1,625 49	$951 58	$10,534 40	$187 48	$184 98	$150 13	$820 81	$984 77

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Flour and Meal.	Groceries.	Hospital Stores.	Lights.	Meat and Fish.	Miscellaneous.	Officers and Employes.	Printing Stationery, Postage.	Repairs.	Schoool.	Vegetables.	Milk.	Live Stock.
$80 30	$14 75	-------	-------	$13 00	$44 17	$5 50	$0 60	-------	-------	$6 12	-------	------
73 00	110 93	$16 12	$14 90	111 07	3 52	1,603 20	-------	$16 23	$21 95	28 10	$97 85	$34 30
105 30	212 22	6 95	91 20	140 09	155 01	882 23	12 00	36 57	22 10	1 50	90 28	------
156 45	68 80	6 05	110 70	68 04	128 39	17 53	44 80	19 74	82 98	-------	88 72	------
225 10	370 69	11 65	208 20	56 85	41 60	882 34	76 14	39 85	93 05	32 60	81 56	------
52 20	203 41	6 12	-------	88 15	62 45	932 64	-------	22 35	3 88	8 02	87 12	------
144 50	224 53	27 86	88 20	124 17	86 00	982 48	53 41	-------	21 10	79 52	104 00	------
144 70	270 90	25 25	61 20	109 54	138 31	997 38	10 00	2 25	25 03	13 89	99 80	25 00
86 70	150 90	27 81	58 50	104 03	90 54	943 71	-------	-------	-------	-------	83 78	------
204 10	140 22	-------	34 80	161 87	77 61	911 10	46 90	55 13	1 00	27 55	25 11	40 00
209 60	24 98	3 01	32 70	143 09	70 04	914 30	14 25	38 00	31 95	32 37	19 05	------
161 40	113 88	8 65	39 00	139 45	73 14	964 05	5 00	5 15	2 40	92 38	18 45	------
$1,643 35	$1,906 21	$139 50	$739 40	$1,359 35	$970 78	$10,036 46	$263 10	$235 27	$305 44	$322 05	$795 72	$99 30

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TABLE I.—*Number Received from each County.*

COUNTIES.	LAST YEAR.		PREVIOUS.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Alcona	------	------	1	2	3
Allegan	2	2	2	3	9
Barry	------	------	2	------	2
Bay	3	------	1	2	6
Benzie	------	------	1	------	1
Berrien	2	------	10	4	16
Branch	2	5	13	1	21
Calhoun	7	3	12	2	24
Cass	4	------	6	2	12
Clinton	------	1	------	1	2
Eaton	1	------	2	4	7
Genesee	4	1	3	4	12
Grand Traverse	------	------	1	1	2
Gratiot	1	------	1	------	2
Hillsdale	4	------	------	1	5
Houghton	2	1	3	3	9
Ingham	1	1	5	2	9
Ionia	1	1	1	1	4
Isabella	2	------	------	------	2
Jackson	3	1	5	5	14
Kalamazoo	4	------	6	4	14
Kent	9	5	7	1	22
Keweenaw	------	------	2	2	4
Lapeer	1	1	3	------	5
Lenawee	4	2	7	5	18
Livingston	------	------	1	------	1
Manistee	------	1	5	3	9
Marquette	6	6	7	4	23
Mason	2	2	1	------	5
Midland	------	2	4	------	6
Macomb	1	------	------	------	1
Monroe	4	2	1	1	8
Montcalm	------	2	2	2	6
Muskegon	3	------	3	1	7
Newaygo	------	------	2	------	2
Oakland	2	------	------	------	2
Oceana	------	------	------	1	1
Ontonagon	------	------	2	------	2
Osceola	2	2	3	1	8
Ottawa	3	1	2	1	7
Saginaw	------	2	3	------	5
Shiawassee	3	------	3	5	11
St. Clair	4	------	8	------	12
St. Joseph	4	------	6	------	10
Tuscola	------	1	2	4	7
Van Buren	5	1	1	2	9
Washtenaw	3	2	6	------	11
Wayne	8	5	15	5	33
Wexford	1	------	------	------	1
	108	53	171	80	412

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TABLE II.—*Showing Whole Number Received, Indentured, Died, etc., since the Institution Opened.*

Number Received		412
" Indentured	117	
" Returned to Counties whence they came	8	
" Sent to Reform School	2	
" Absconded	3	
" Died	27	
" Remaining in School Sept. 30, 1876	255	
Total	412	412

TABLE III.—*Number of Officers and Employes, and Salaries.*

GRADE.	SALARIES.	GRADE.	SALARIES.
Superintendent	$1,600	1 Foreman Bake Shop. (Boards at home except dinner.)	$384
Steward and Clerk	800	1 Foreman Shoe Shop	500
Matron	400	1 Farmer	300
3 Teachers, each	300	1 Night Fireman or Watchm'n	300
2 " "	240	1 Sup't Dining Room	192
8 Cottage Managers, each	300	1 Cook	240
1 Substitute Cottage Manager	300	1	144
1 Hospital Manager	360	1 Laundress	216
2 Seamstresses, each	192	1 Ironer	216
1 Engineer	660	1 House Cleaner	192

TABLE IV.—*Number on hand at beginning of Year, Received, Indentured, etc., and Average Number in School at close of each Month, for Year ending Sept. 30, 1875.*

MONTH.	On Hand at beginning of Month.	Received.	Indentured, etc.	Died.	Number in School at Close of each Month.
October	150	7	1		156
November	156	12	6		162
December	162	3	2		163
January	163	2	5	1	159
February	159	10	8		161
March	161	6	9		158
April	158	14	10	1	161
May	161	4	11		154
June	154	7	10		151
July	151	14	9		156
August	156	12	6		162
September	162	13	3		172
Total		104	80		

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TABLE V.—*Number on hand at beginning of Year, Received, Indentured, etc., and Average Number in School at close of each Month during Year ending Sept. 30, 1876.*

MONTH.	On hand at beginning of Month.	Received.	Indentured, etc.	Died.	Number in School at Close of Month.
October 1	172	3	4	.....	171
November	171	11	7	.....	175
December	175	11	9	.....	177
January	177	18	3	.....	192
February	192	22	2	1	211
March	211	33	2	6	236
April	236	2	6	5	227
May	227	13	10	4	226
June	226	27	6	2	245
July	245	6	4	.....	247
August	247	11	1	1	256
September	256	4	5	.....	255
	.....	161	59	19	.....

The column "Received," includes those returned to the school who had been indentured, as well as those entered for the first time.

TABLE VI.—*Sex, Parentage, etc., of Children now in School.*

	No.
Males	201
Females	54
Whites	242
Colored	13
Native Parentage	168
Foreign "	87
Orphans	45
Half Orphans	127
Whose parents are both living	83
Who came from Poor House	161
Whose parents were convicted of crime	15
Whose parents were intemperate	60
Whose parents were in Poor House	71

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TABLE VII.—*Present Standing of the School.*

Number reading in Chart	71
" reading in Word Method	38
" reading in Second Reader	65
" reading in Third Reader	69
" reading in Fourth Reader, or Hooker's Child Book of Nature	12
" able to write letters	75
" able to add practical examples	65
" able to subtract practical examples	50
" able to multiply practical examples	38
" who know the multiplication table	81
" who are studying Outlines of Geography	65
" who are studying Guyot's Grammar School Geography	38
" who are studying Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic	65
" who are studying Practical Arithmetic	6
" who are taking lessons in Drawing	38

TABLE VIII.—*State of Education of those Admitted during Past Year, when Received.*

Number who could not count or read	74
" " " count and read some	87
" " knew nothing of Geography and Arithmetic	114
" " " something of " " "	47
" " could not write	115
" " " write	46
" " were not advanced enough to study Practical Arithmetic and Guyot's Geography	132
" " could pursue such studies intelligently	29

TABLE IX.—*Present Age of the School.*

Number between 3 and 4	2
" " 4 and 5	5
" " 5 and 6	19
" " 6 and 7	20
" " 7 and 8	26
" " 8 and 9	26
" " 9 and 10	39
" " 10 and 11	39
" " 11 and 12	24
" " 12 and 13	24
" " 13 and 14	14
" " 14 and 15	8
" " 15 and 16	5
" " 16 and 17	4
Total	255

Average age, 9⅓ years.

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TABLE X.—*Course of Study.*

CHART ROOM.

Calisthenics, Singing, Geography of the School-room.	Making Figures, Learning to Count, Spelling and Reading from Chart.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Model First Reader (Word Method), Spelling, Oral Arithmetic,	Addition and Subtraction Tables, Map of Michigan, and Script Writing on Slates.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Model Second Reader, Independent Child's Speller, Oral Arithmetic, Multiplication and Division Tables,	Guyot's Elementary Geography, Shelden's Object Lessons, Swinton's Language Primer.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Model Third Reader, Spelling, Swinton's Language Primer, Swinton's Language Lessons, commenced, Robinson's Rudiments of Written Arithmetic, commenced.	Shelden's Object Lessons, Guyot's Intermediate Geography, commenced. Writing Books, Nos. 2 and 3, Intellectual Arithmetic.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Third Model Reader, Guyot's Intermediate Geography, Swinton's Language Lessons,	Intellectual Arithmetic, Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, Spelling, Writing.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE, OR GRAMMAR.

Swinton's Language Lessons, finished, Intellectual Arithmetic, Guyot's Grammar School Geography, Hooker's Child's Book of Nature,	Analytical Speller, Child's History of the United States, Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, Drawing.

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TABLE XI.—*Names of County Agents of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable Institutions, who have been appointed by Governor Bagley up to date, to find homes for the Children and look after the indentured.*

NAMES.	COUNTY.	RESIDENCE.
James McMahon	Washtenaw	Ann Arbor.
O. F. Hyde	Kent	Rockford.
H. S. Russell	Lenawee	Adrian.
H. B. Shank	Ingham	Lansing.
Sylvester L. Morris	Ottawa	Grand Haven.
Willard McConnell	Oakland	Pontiac.
Thomas C. Brownell	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
Charles E. Mott	Hillsdale	Hillsdale.
J. Clark Pierce	Branch	Coldwater.
A. O. Hyde	Calhoun	Marshall.
Thos. Dawson	Macomb	Memphis.
Silas Ireland	Berrien	Niles.
S. S. Staut	Allegan	Cheshire.
John Barter	Saginaw	South Saginaw.
Judge A. Miller	Bay	Bay City.
Benjamin J. Graves	Mecosta	Big Rapids.
Bradford Smith	Wayne	Detroit.
H. P. Wards	St. Clair	St. Clair.
James O'Donnell	Jackson	Jackson.
John N. Foster	Mason	Ludington.
Wm. Stevenson	Genesee	Flint.
David B. Hale	Eaton	Eaton Rapids.
Geo. M. Dewey	Barry	Hastings.
Alfred G. Bates	Monroe	Monroe.
Richard C. Miller	Montcalm	Greenville.
A. Van Auken	Van Buren	South Haven.
Frank C. Sibley	Ionia	Ionia.

TARLE XII.—*Productions of Labor in various Departments.*

FARM.

Tons Hay	26	Bushels Oats	10
" Cornstalks	4	No. Radishes	760
Bushels String Beans	6	No. Summer Squash	437
" Peas	10	" Winter do.	110
" Green Corn	75	" Cabbages	1,500
" Cucumbers	90	Quarts Gooseberries	66
" Potatoes	74	" Strawberries	739
" Onions	28	" Raspberries	265
" Tomatoes	22	" Currants	114
" Beets	25	Pounds Pork	2,700
" Carrots	16	Store Hogs	10
" Turnips	308	Dozen Eggs	70
" Parsnips	16	Quarts Milk	19,156
" Apples	269		

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TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

SEWING ROOM.

Quilts	14	Towels	204
Dresses	95	Table Cloths	7
Skirts	13	Sheets	152
Girls' Waists	88	Pillow cases	223
Boys' do.	118	Suspenders	43
Aprons	318	Pillow Ticks	11
Shirts	242	Bed Ticks	22
Counterpanes	26	Handkerchiefs	266
Bonnets	3	Wraps	12
Cloaks	1	Girls' Drawers	34
Night Dresses	20	Boys' Caps	70
Coats	100	" Straw Hats	40
Pants	319	Vests	166

SHOE SHOP.

New Shoes made	248	Shoes repaired	864

BAKERY.

Loaves of Bread	40,906

TABLE XIII.—*Dietary.*

BREAKFAST.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Coffee. Oat Meal. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Milk. Fine Hominy. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Milk. Rice. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Coffee. Coarse Hom'y Bread. Codfish.	Milk. Oat Meal. Bread—Hash. Molasses.	Milk. Cr'k'd Wheat. Bread. Codfish.	Milk. Rice. Bread. Cream Gravy

DINNER.

Bread. Potatoes. Cold Meat. Cream Gravy. Pickles. Pie.	Bread. Pickles. Bean Soup. Fruit. Butter.	Bread. Potatoes. Pot Pie. Fruit.	Bread. Potatoes. Meat Gravy. Pork and Beans.	Bread. Potatoes. Salt Fish. Meat Gravy. Fruit. Turnips.	Bread. Roast Beef. Bean Soup. Cabbage. Fruit.	Bread. Pork and Beans. Pickles. Fruit. Turnips.

SUPPER.

Bread. Milk. Gingerbread.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk. Molasses.	Mush. Milk.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk. Molasses.	Mush. Milk.

The above is the regular dietary; but, in addition to this, during the season when vegetables and green fruits were abundant, the children's table were furnished with string beans, peas, squash, berries, etc., etc.

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TABLE XIV.—*INVENTORY, presented in accordance with the requirements of Section 7, Act No. 148, Laws of 1873.*

Good.	Poor.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Present Value.
.....	.....	41 Acres Land	.....	.....	$13,125 00
.....	.....	Main Building and Cottages	.....	.....	95,252 77
.....	.....	Barn and Outhouses	.....	.....	1,675 00
.....	.....	Trees, Fence and Grading	.....	.....	1,428 07
.....	.....	Sewerage	.....	.....	3,033 84
.....	.....	Steam Heating Apparatus	.....	.....	14,013 53
.....	.....	Cooking and Washing Apparatus	.....	.....	2,160 92
.....	.....	Plumbing and Gas Fitting	.....	.....	6,820 32
			.....	.....	$137,509 45
		SCHOOL FURNITURE.			
68	.....	Settees	$4 76	.....	$323 68
5	.....	Teachers' Desks	13 50	.....	66 50
44	.....	Back Seats	3 00	.....	132 00
195	.....	Single Desks	3 90	.....	760 50
			.....	.....	$1,282 68
		FURNITURE.—*Main Building.*			
1	.....	Fairbanks' Scales	.....	.....	$32 00
3	.....	Sewing Machines	$56 67	$170 00	150 00
4	.....	Tailors' Tables	7 00	.....	28 00
1	.....	Tailor's Goose	.....	.....	1 25
1	.....	Wardrobe	.....	.....	16 00
1	.....	Small Scales	.....	.....	12 00
11	.....	Quartette Stands	2 00	.....	22 00
9	.....	Round "	6 00	.....	54 00
43	.....	Cane Chairs	1 02	.....	43 86
10	.....	Rockers	3 00	.....	30 00
82	.....	Towels	25	.....	20 50
17	.....	Chambers	90	.....	15 30
17	.....	Pitchers and Ewers	1 50	.....	25 50
13	.....	Bureaus	12 00	.....	156 00
2	.....	Lounges	15 00	.....	30 00
18	.....	Wash Stands	5 61	.....	100 98
4	.....	Coal Stoves	.....	.....	120 00
9	.....	34-Feet Tables	29 58	.....	266 22
7	.....	Large "	8 80	.....	61 60
3	.....	Cupboards	30 00	.....	90 00
1	.....	Iron Wash Stand	.....	.....	28 00
1	.....	Refrigerator	.....	.....	100 00
259¾	.....	Yards Body Brussels Carpet	2 00	519 50	400 00
133¼	.....	" Border " "	75	99 94	75 00
12½	.....	" Body Brussels Stair Carpet	2 00	25 00	20 00
3 8–12	.....	Doz. Stair Rods	3 50	12 83	12 83
3 8–12	.....	" " Pads	3 00	11 00	8 00
31 1–9	.....	Yds. Oil Cloth	1 50	46 17	30 00
90	.....	Yds. Corn Matting	80	72 00	30 00
800	.....	" Carpet Lining	12½	100 00	80 00
2	.....	Brussel Rugs	6 00	12 00	10 00

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

Good.	Poor.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Present Value.
157⅔		Yds. Ingrain Carpet	$1 20	$189 20	$150 00
48		" Border	50	24 00	20 00
443 5–12		" Ingrain Carpet	1 12½	498 83	400 00
37½		" " "	1 05	39 63	30 00
12½		" " " stair	1 12½	12 94	10 00
165		" " "	1 00	165 00	155 00
	94	" " "			47 00
3		Clocks	1 25		3 75
3		Looking Glasses	30		90
254		Camp Stools	33⅓		84 67
31		Cane Chairs	1 02		31 62
19		Wood Chairs	41⅔		7 91
6		Extension Tables	9 00		54 00
21		Iron Spoons, large	10		2 10
189		Iron Spoons, dessert	26⅔		50 40
23		Silver Plated Large Spoons	62 5–6		14 35
30		" " Dessert "	45 5–6		13 75
85		" " Tea "	39 7–12		33 64
26¾		Doz. Bowls	2 25		60 19
6½		" Dinner Plates	1 50		9 75
21 1–6		" Breakfast Plates	1 35		28 57
3 10–12		" Tea Plates	1 15		4 41
4 10–12		" Pie Plates	95		4 79
70		Tumblers	08		5 60
18		Goblets	10		1 80
17		Table Cloths	1 50		25 50
8 11–12		Doz. Napkins	2 00		17 83
6		Castors	7 00		42 00
3 9–12		Doz. Sauce Dishes	1 10		4 12
⅔		" Milk Pitchers	2 75		1 84
8		Water "	50		4 00
2		Molasses "	60		1 20
38		Soup Plates	11		4 18
24 2–12		Doz. Cups and Saucers	1 50		36 25
67		Individual Butter Dishes	04		2 68
1 7–12		Doz. Individual Salt Dishes	2 50		3 96
44		Vegetable Dishes	60		26 40
5		Tureens	87½		4 38
5		Sugar Bowls	60		3 00
1		Large Side Board, in private din'g r'm			115 00
1 2–12		Doz. Platters	8 00		9 33
1		Cook Stove and Furniture		70 26	55 00
1		Cook Stove and Furniture		35 00	28 00
2		Parlor Stoves	23 00	46 00	30 00
1		Marble Top Center Table			16 00
5		Cane Chairs	2 00		10 00
1		Hall Tree			45 00
1		Calendar Clock			14 00
7		Office Chairs	2 25	15 75	12 00
1		Office Desk			45 00
1		Office Table			21 00
1		Extra Office Chair			4 00
1		Secretary Book Case			150 00
1		Letter Press Table			3 00
200		Feet Fire Hose and Couplings		92 00	80 00
1		Library Book Case			25 00
		Copper Sauce Pan and 3 Copper Dip'rs		19 50	18 00

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

Good.	Poor.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Present Value.
18	.....	Spring Beds	$4 50	.....	$81 00
21	.....	Bedsteads	8 00	.....	168 00
13	.....	Mattresses	4 25	$55 25	45 00
			.....	.....	$4,444 91
		FURNITURE IN COTTAGES.			
19¾	.....	Doz. Wooden Chairs	$5 00	$98 75	$80 00
9	.....	Center Tables	6 00	54 00	45 00
9	.....	Six Drawer Tables	.....	.....	99 00
9	.....	Clocks	2 00	18 00	15 00
8	.....	Coal Hods	90	7 20	6 00
28	.....	Wooden Pails	.....	.....	5 00
9	.....	Bureaus	12 00	108 00	90 00
9	.....	Wash Stands	5 61	50 49	45 00
9	.....	Spring Beds	4 50	40 50	38 00
9	.....	Bedsteads	8 00	.....	72 00
121	.....	Single Iron Bedsteads	5 10	.....	617 10
48	.....	Double " "	4 75	.....	228 00
29	.....	Children's Wooden Bedsteads	2 50	.....	76 50
9	.....	Mattresses	4 25	38 25	30 00
					$1,446 60
		CLOTHING, AND MATERIAL FOR SAME.			
137	.....	Yards Blue Jeans	$0 60	.....	$82 20
436	.....	" Lawrence Sheeting	6½	.....	28 34
71	.....	" Denim	12	.....	8 52
20	.....	" Economy Check	14	.....	2 80
69	.....	Lbs. Batts	12	.....	8 28
83	.....	Yds. Manchester Plaid	18	.....	14 94
36	.....	Boxes Boys' Paper Collars	10	.....	3 60
6	.....	Doz. Knitting Cotton	1 06	.....	6 36
60	.....	Lbs. Woolen Yarn	60	.....	36 00
393	.....	Yds. Silicia	14½	.....	56 98
11	.....	" Hair Cloth	40	.....	4 40
26	.....	" Alpaca Braid	06	.....	1 56
309	.....	Pair Socks and Hose	12½	.....	38 62
107	.....	Yards Calico	7	.....	7 49
16	.....	" Delaine	10	.....	1 60
16½	.....	" Stripe Shirting	12	.....	1 98
5	.....	Boxes Brace Buttons	15	.....	75
5	.....	" Horn Pant Buttons	10	.....	50
5	.....	Doz. Papers Pins	37½	.....	1 87
¾	.....	Box Pant Buckles	20	.....	15
19	.....	Doz. Barber's Thread	1 50	.....	28 50
44	.....	" Clark's "	67	.....	29 48
3 9-12	.....	Gross Gilt Coat Buttons	1 25	.....	4 69
187	.....	Yards Bleached Sheeting	12	.....	22 32
112	.....	" Linen for Pants	25	.....	28 00
49	.....	" White Drill	9	.....	4 41
20	.....	" Checked Shirting	14	.....	2 80
3	.....	Coats	2 25	.....	6 75
13	.....	Pants	2 10	.....	27 30
25	.....	Caps	45	.....	11 25
1	.....	Piece of Rubber Cord	.....	.....	50
46	.....	Hats	10	.....	4 60
.....	65	"	08	.....	5 20
85	.....	Caps	40	.....	34 00
.....	16	"	20	.....	3 20

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

Good.	Poor.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Present Value.
151		Summer Coats	$0 75		$113 25
	138	" "	50		69 00
255		" Pants	90		229 50
	176	" "			37 07
231		Winter Coats	2 00		462 00
	76	" "	1 00		76 00
230		" Pants	1 50		345 00
	102	" "	80		81 60
175		Pairs Socks	12½		21 87
	248	" "	8		19 84
129		" Shoes	1 50		193 50
	89	" "	75		66 75
229		Shirts	70		161 30
	218	"	40		87 20
61		Dresses	70		42 70
	14	"	50		7 00
	66	Girls' Drawers	30		19 80
28		" Bonnets	20		5 60
74		Quilted Vests	35		25 90
45		Boys' Waists	30		13 50
170		Boys' Shoes	2 25		382 50
43		Girls' "	2 06		80 58
	45	Pair Mended Shoes	1 00		45 00
3		Bushels Pegs	1 40		4 20
3		Sides Sole Leather	4 00		12 00
57		Feet Upper Leather	19		10 53
1		Bottle Edge Blacking			31
7		Shoe Brushes	25		1 75
3		Lbs. Iron Nails	10		30
4		Boxes Eyelets	1 05		4 20
9		Peg Hafts	1 00		9 00
45		Balls Wax			1 00
2		Size Sticks	20		40
					$3,150 09
		BEDDING.			
96		Yards Ticking	$0 15		$14 40
69		" " Double Width	38		26 22
9		Large Bed Spreads	1 00		9 00
1		Small do.			48
66		Single Sheets	30		19 80
32		Yards Pillow Slip Cloth	25		8 00
2		Lbs. Feathers	68		1 36
6		Large Blankets	2 50		15 00
36		Pillows	1 75		63 00
70		Pillow Slips	28		19 60
6		Straw Ticks	90		5 40
11		Woolen Blankets	2 50		27 50
20		Bed Spreads	1 00		20 00
56		Sheets	60		33 60
52		Comfortables	1 25		65 00
71		Double Straw Ticks	1 10		78 10
	20	" " "	70		14 00
175		Double Sheets	45		78 75
	24	" "	30		7 20
237		Single "	30		71 10
	195	" "	20		39 00
87		" Straw Ticks	90		78 30
	94	" " "	50		47 00

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

GOOD.	POOR.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Present Value.
237	.....	Pillows	$1 25	.....	$296 25
.....	30	"	80	.....	24 00
100	.....	Double Comfortables	1 25	.....	125 00
.....	13	" "	80	.....	10 40
83	.....	Single "	80	.....	66 40
.....	41	" "	60	.....	24 60
72	.....	" Blankets	90	.....	64 80
.....	53	" "	60	.....	31 80
8	.....	Double "	2 50	.....	20 00
.....	1	" "	.....	.....	1 50
85	.....	Large Spreads	1 00	.....	85 00
120	.....	Small "	48	.....	57 60
.....	31	" "	30	.....	9 30
574	.....	Pillow Slips	28	.....	160 72
	.....	Rubber Sheets	2 00	.....	10 00
					$1,729 18
		GROCERIES.			
40	.....	Gals. Molasses	$0 64	.....	$25 60
32	.....	" Syrup	75	.....	24 00
20	.....	Lbs. Allspice	17	.....	3 40
45	.....	" Pepper	18	.....	8 10
331	.....	" Soda	6½	.....	21 52
41	.....	" Currants	7	.....	2 87
65	.....	" Rio Coffee	22	.....	14 30
2	.....	Boxes Raisins	2 10	.....	4 20
36	.....	Lbs. Baking Powder	30	.....	10 80
20	.....	" Japan Tea	65	.....	13 00
7	.....	" Cocoa	.....	.....	90
86	.....	Two-quart Jars Fruit	45	.....	38 70
681	.....	Lbs. Hominy	2½	.....	17 12
500	.....	" Brown Sugar	10½	.....	52 50
904	.....	" White Coffee Sugar	11⅛	.....	100 57
620	.....	" Oat Meal	3½	.....	21 70
76	.....	" Cracked Wheat	3½	.....	2 66
15	.....	Gals. Vinegar	16	.....	2 40
11	.....	Lbs. Nutmeg	1 15	.....	12 65
74	.....	Tumblers Jelly	10	.....	7 40
150	.....	Lbs. Lard	14	.....	21 00
1	.....	Box Soap	.....	.....	4 44
					$409 83
		FUEL.			
167½	.....	Cords wood	$3 00	.....	$502 50
32⅜	.....	" "	2 25	.....	72 84
800	.....	Lbs. Hard Coal	37½	.....	3 00
2,600	.....	" Coke	37½	.....	9 75
					$588 09
		SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.			
2	.....	Boxes Slate Pencils	$0 25	.....	$0 50
44	.....	Model Third Readers	35	.....	15 40
67	.....	" Second "	25	.....	16 75
5	.....	Swinton's Primer	26	.....	1 30
14	.....	" Language Lessons	30	.....	4 20
41	.....	Analytical Spellers	10	.....	4 10
1½	.....	Gross Crayons	40	.....	60

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

Good.	Poor.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Present Value.
60	.....	Guyot's Geographies	$0 75	.....	$45 00
40	.....	Independent Child's Speller	25	.....	10 00
135	.....	Slates	7	.....	9 45
1	.....	Shelden's Object Lessons	40	.....	40
37	.....	Intellectual Arithmetics	30	.....	11 10
37	.....	Writing Books	12	.....	4 44
1	.....	Singing Book	.....	.....	30
					$123 54
		FURNITURE IN STORE ROOM, ETC.			
31½	.....	Gross Combs	$6 00	.....	$19 50
217¾	.....	Yards Table Linen	47	.....	102 35
137	.....	" Toweling	13	.....	17 81
5	.....	Doz. Napkins	2 00	.....	10 00
25	.....	Towels	25	.....	6 25
6	.....	Table Cloths	1 00	.....	6 00
3	.....	Doz. Brooms	2 50	.....	7 50
4	.....	Galvanized Pails	90	.....	3 60
11	.....	Doz. Boxes Matches	8	.....	88
1	.....	Package Gas Lighters	.....	.....	40
8	.....	Clothes Brooms	18	.....	1 44
156	.....	Towels	30	.....	46 80
.....	50	"	20	.....	10 00
9	.....	Hampers	4 00	.....	36 00
9	.....	Mops	20	.....	1 80
9	.....	Wash Basins	20	.....	1 80
12	.....	Looking Glasses	50	.....	6 00
9	.....	Scrub Brushes	20	.....	1 80
180	.....	Feet Clothes Line (wire)	.....	.....	3 00
1½	.....	Doz. Brooms	1 50	.....	2 25
9	.....	Sets Shovel and Tongs	1 38	.....	12 42
7	.....	Shoe Brushes	15	.....	1 05
2	.....	Sieves	40	.....	80
12	.....	Bread Pans	30	.....	3 60
12	.....	Cottage do.	20	.....	2 40
3	.....	Doz. Small Pans	50	.....	1 50
1	.....	Yeast Strainer	.....	.....	50
28	.....	Flour Bags	25	.....	7 00
25	.....	Lbs. Hops	25	.....	6 25
36	.....	" Malt	.....	.....	1 75
1	.....	Meat Cutter	.....	.....	21 00
1	.....	Coffee Mill	.....	.....	17 50
24	.....	Dish Pans	1 50	.....	36 00
4	.....	Wash Tubs in Laundry	60	.....	2 40
13	.....	Clothes Baskets	75	.....	9 75
1	.....	Rubber Mat	.....	$2 38	2 00
1	.....	Cocoa "	.....	1 75	1 50
1	.....	Bread Knife	.....	.....	4 00
.....	.....	Assorted Toilet Soap	.....	.....	20 39
250	.....	Lbs. Soap	7½	.....	18 75
372	.....	" " Stock	5½	.....	20 46
138	.....	" Satin Gloss Starch	9¾	.....	12 85
34	.....	" Borax	18	.....	6 12
100	.....	" Sal Soda	2½	.....	2 50
					$497 67

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

Good.	Poor.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	Presen Value.
		HOSPITAL STORES.			
1	.....	Quart Elixir Calisaya and Iron	.....	.....	$1 50
.....	.....	Port Wine	.....	.....	60
1	.....	Quart Bourbon Whisky	.....	.....	75
1	.....	" Glycerine	.....	.....	80
1½	.....	Pint Bicarb. Potass.	.....	.....	90
1	.....	" Bromide "	.....	.....	1 00
½	.....	" Fluid Cocculus Indicus	.....	.....	50
8	.....	Oz. Tinct. Arnica	.....	.....	24
8	.....	" Mur. Tinct. Iron	.....	.....	48
4	.....	" Tinct. Iodine	.....	.....	40
10	.....	" Sarsaparilla with Iron	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	Other Medicines in small quantities	.....	.....	7 57
					$15 28
		STATIONERY.			
1,000	.....	Govt. Envelopes	.....	.....	$1 25
500	.....	" " Large	.....	.....	1 00
3	.....	Ink Stands	$1 00	.....	3 00
.....	.....	Letter Press and Copying Books	.....	.....	13 00
.....	.....	Engraving and Lithog. view of School	.....	.....	55 00
3½	.....	Reams Letter Heads	7 25	.....	25 37
½	.....	" " "	6 00	.....	3 00
					$101 62
		FARM IMPLEMENTS, STOCK, HAY, OATS, ETC.			
11	.....	Cows	$50 00	.....	$550 00
10	.....	Hogs	.....	.....	79 00
1	.....	Span Horses	.....	.....	385 00
1	.....	Lumber Wagon	.....	$65 00	50 00
1	.....	Platform Spring Wagon	.....	.....	200 00
1	.....	Pair Bobs	.....	.....	115 00
1	.....	Double Harness	.....	45 00	25 00
1	.....	Single "	.....	45 00	30 00
1	.....	Road Scraper	.....	5 00	2 00
1	.....	Plow	.....	15 00	12 00
1	.....	Cultivator	.....	7 00	7 00
1	.....	Drag	.....	.....	10 00
6	.....	Rakes	.....	.....	3 80
6	.....	Forks	.....	.....	3 00
10	.....	Hoes	.....	.....	5 00
4	.....	Shovels	.....	.....	5 00
1	.....	Buffalo Robe	.....	.....	16 00
1	.....	Stone Boat	.....	10 00	5 00
2	.....	Hand Carts	.....	20 00	12 00
25	.....	Hens	.....	.....	7 50
4	.....	Tons Corn Fodder	.....	.....	20 00
2	.....	Bbls. Water Lime	.....	.....	4 25
137	.....	Bush. Oats	40	.....	54 80
25	.....	Tons Hay	5 00	.....	125 00
60	.....	Bushels Potatoes	90	.....	54 00
8	.....	Bbls. Pickles	6 00	.....	48 00
15	.....	Bush. Beets	40	.....	6 00

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TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

GOOD.	POOR.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Cost.	resent Value.
16	.....	Bush. Carrots	$0 40	.....	$6 40
300	.....	" Turnips	25	.....	75 00
16	.....	" Parsnips	1 00	.....	16 00
260	.....	" Apples	30	.....	78 00
1,000	.....	Heads Cabbage	05	.....	50 00
.....	.....	Horse Brushes, Scythe, etc.	.....	.....	2 65
1	.....	Hand Saw	.....	.....	1 25
3	.....	Augurs	1 00	.....	3 00
.....	.....	Brace and Bits	.....	.....	5 00
.....	.....	Screw Driver, Wrench, and Hammer	.....	.....	3 00
1	.....	Square	.....	.....	1 50
1	.....	Oil Can and 2 Oilers	.....	.....	1 25
					$2,077 40

RECAPITULATION.

Real Estate, Buildings, etc.	$137,509 45
School Furniture	1,282 68
Furniture (Main Building)	4,444 91
Furniture in Cottages	1,446 60
Clothing and Material for Same	3,150 09
Bedding	1,729 18
Groceries	409 83
Fuel	588 09
School Books, etc.	123 54
Furniture in Store Room, etc.	497 67
Hospital Stores	15 28
Stationery	101 62
Farm Implements, Stock, Hay, Oats, etc.	2,077 40
Total	$153,376 34

FINANCIAL.

Reference to the Current Expense exhibit above will show that the cost *per capita* will compare favorably with that of any other institution doing a similar work, and caring as well for its inmates. The reports of fifteen institutions, caring for about the same class of children, show that the cost *per capita* ranges from $123 to $191, averaging about $150, while that of institutions caring for the feeble-minded, blind, and deaf and dumb, ranges from $177 to $274. The cost *per capita* for the year ending September 30, 1875, in this institution, was $159.80, and for the year ending September 30, 1876, was $126.66. The average age of our children is only 9⅓ years; and it might occur to some that such small chidren could be cared for more cheaply than if the average age was several years greater. But the very reverse of this is true. Not only is their labor far less productive, but they require more constant and careful superintendence wherever they may be, and besides they have many more ailments than larger children, requiring much more medical attention. I have not felt able, with the means at my disposal, to hire

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all the help necessary to secure the highest results. It is quite important that an officer should be with the children constantly on the play ground, to settle little difficulties and grievances which occasionally result in serious quarrels, to prevent the older boys from oppressing the smaller ones, and to see that the rules of the institution are obeyed. Prevention is better than cure, and it is better to head off mischief than to punish the mischief-doer after it is committed. I trust that the appropriations for the next year will enable me to employ all the help necessary to care for the children in the best possible manner. During the past two years many small bills for furniture and farm implements, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars, have been paid from current expense funds, because there were no other.

INDENTURING CHILDREN.

One hundred and sixty-six children have been indentured, of which number, 49 have been returned; but there are quite a number more out on trial, most of whom, I have no doubt, will please those with whom they are living, and be retained. A competent agent spending a few months in the spring and summer among the farmers would find homes for the children about as fast as they could be fitted for them. I have no trouble whatever in finding homes for the girls; in fact, the demand is greater for them than the supply. In the future, as boys grow up, some agency of this kind through a part of the year will be found necessary, and an appropriation for this work is asked. Many of the children have found first class homes, where they will receive a liberal education, and be well provided for through life. Others, though not adopted, are well treated and will be trained properly and fitted for the duties of life. Mistakes are sometimes made in apprenticing children, and the home does not prove a good one. In such cases our county agents, representing the State Board of Charities, have been very prompt in returning them to the school. This agency system is working well, and is of great assistance to me in finding homes for the children, and looking after them when indentured. Every child, living in counties where the Governor has appointed agents, has been visited by them one or more times during the past year, and full reports have been sent to me concerning their condition and treatment. These reports are filed and an abstract of each of them is appended to the child's history in the "History Book." In some counties no agents have yet been appointed, and this system will need to be supplemented by a traveling agency as recommended above. Only three or four of the children indentured have run away from their homes, and the reports of the county agents show that most of the children are happy and contented, and are doing as well as could be expected.

CLOTHING.

The children are neatly and warmly but plainly clad. Boys above eight years of age will wear, during the coming winter, blue caps, blue cadet coats, and grey pants, all made of the best and heaviest jeans found in the market, which, for the money, gives better satisfaction, all things considered, than any other goods we have tried. The coats are lined in the sleeves, but not in the back. Underneath the coat is worn a heavily padded vest, buttoned up to the chin, and which can be made of any desirable thickness. This is made of denims, or of any other kind of cheap, dark colored cloth, with cotton batting quilted between; strength and warmth only being sought, as the cadet coat buttoned in front entirely conceals it. These vests cost about thirty-five cents,

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are very warm, are much more easily washed than padding attached to the coat, and can be laid aside as the warm weather comes on in the spring, so that the same coat can answer for the entire year except during the very warmest part of the summer. Underneath the coat and vest is worn a gray flannel shirt. The smaller boys will wear, instead of a cadet coat, a blue flannel blouse. The girls wear calico and gingham dresses in summer, and flannel in the winter, with cotton flannel under clothes. They do not dress in uniform. The material is bought at wholesale prices, and a large portion of the clothing for the coming winter has already been prepared.

LIBRARY.

The library contains 544 volumes of choice juvenile books purchased with the appropriation, made for this purpose, by the last Legislature, of which there is a balauce of $41 07 still on hand. The library is opened at one o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, when the cottage managers select books for the children under their care. The whole number of volumes drawn out, last year, was 1,345. Many children, not large enough to read, enjoy the benefits of the library when the cottage managers read to the children under their charge, which they frequently do, selecting some book which all can understand. Among the most attractive books in the library, for the smaller children, are bound volumes of "The Nursery," of which we have a complete set. Nine copies of "The Nursery" have been subscribed for, one for each cottage, to be sent monthly as published. To keep the library in good repair and enable us occasionally to add an attractive volume, will require an appropriation of about $300 00.

THE SCHOOLS.

Upon the whole, our schools are in a satisfactory condition, though many things can be very much improved, and I trust will be during the coming year. The teachers would be very much aided in their work, if outline maps, globes, and other kinds of simple school apparatus could be provided. Five teachers are employed, and I aim, as far as possible, to secure those who have had considerable experience in the best schools of the State. The present standing of the scholars is exhibited in Table VII. During the past year the school has been graded and a course of study has been arranged, which is as complete as most of the children will ever be able to pursue in the short time they are to remain in the institution. As this is designed to be only a temporary home for the children while passing to homes in families, and they are sent out about as fast as they reach the grammar department, our schools will never show any high scholarship.

But, as has been stated in former reports, it can still be said that the average progress made is nearly as rapid as that of our city and village schools. While some very feeble minded children have been sent to us who have little or no capacity for learning, and who should not be here in accordance with the design of the school, the majority have fair abilities, and some have given evidence of real talent in various directions, such as music, drawing, arithmetic and mechanical pursuits, and with continued opportunities for improvement would make a mark in the world. I have not the least doubt that, from the number of those who shall pass through this institution, many will become eminent, in time, in all the various walks of life. Each child attends school from three to four and one-half hours daily, depending upon the age of the

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child—the youngest being confined to the schoolroom only three hours per day.

HEALTH.

Aside from the contagious diseases that prevailed last winter and spring, the health of this institution has been as near perfect during the last year and a half as can ever be hoped for among so large a body of small children, seventy of whom are under eight years of age, and many of them inheriting feeble constitutions. During this period, there have been weeks at a time when there was not an ailment in the institution worthy of notice. And most of the past summer the hospital has been used for cottage purposes. In January and February, scarlatina, whooping cough and measles were imported in the persons or clothing of the children who were coming in rapidly from the counties, and with no hospital facilities at our command,—the one in use now not being then completed,—it was found impossible to prevent the spread of the contagions, which resulted in sixteen deaths.

Two children brought in during the winter died with chronic diseases dating back for years, and one died with fever in August. Had it not been for the chronic and contagious diseases, brought into the institution last winter, I should have been obliged to record only one death during the past year. I refer to the report of Dr. S. S. Cutter, the attending physician, for a more complete statement of the state of health in the institution.

The experience of the past winter shows the necessity for a quarantine where new children shall be detained until it has been demonstrated that they have not been exposed to any infectious dssease. A small building, not far from the grounds, could be erected or purchased, which could be occupied by one of the employés and his wife, who could care for each child as it came in for a few weeks. Greater care should also be exercised by the superintendents of the poor in selecting vigorous and healthy children who have not recently had or been exposed to infectious diseases. It does not seem to be fully understood yet that this institution is not an *infirmary* or *almshouse* but a *school* where only those can be lawfully admitted, "who are in suitable *condition of body* and *mind* to *receive instruction*, who are neglected and dependent." Children have been brought to the school, however, with sore eyes, weak lungs, chronic urinary difficulties, or, with tumors on their bodies requiring immediate surgical treatment. Many of the children are found to have scrofula, also, which lays the foundation for other ailments, and requires the attention of a physician very frequently. Such are evidently in poor condition to receive instruction, and do not come within the scope of the designs of *this* institution, however much they may be objects of charity, for it is evident that in a few years, if this class were freely admitted, these cottages would become filled with diseased and feeble-minded children, who would become fixtures and shut out hundreds of bright and healthy ones, capable of doing great good or harm in the world, and for whom homes can be found as fast as they have been properly trained and fitted for them. Thus the character of this institution would be changed from that of a *training school* to that of an *infirmary* and *almshouse*. I would suggest that a law be passed requiring that children be examined by a competent physician of the county from whence they come, before being sent to this institution, and that the order of the Judge of Probate be accompanied by a sworn certificate, from the examining physician, that the child is in good physital condition, and has not, to the best of his knowledge, had or been exposed

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to any contagious diseases within a period which, in his opinion, would make it unsafe to send a child to this school.

SANITARY CONDITION.

In establishing a new institution time is required to perfect all of its various parts. Things are often unthought of or overlooked in the planning that after experience shows to be very important. While it is believed that the sanitary condition of this institution will compare favorably with that of any other, it is not in all respects beyond improvement, and it is hoped that the means will be afforded by the Legislature, next winter, to complete all improvements in this direction. Some sanitary improvements which have been made during the past two years, may be mentioned. The two large privies originaly placed on the north side of the main building, in close proximity to the school rooms and kitchen have been removed, and the vaults filled with earth. The privies north of the cottages have been changed to dry earth closets. The buildings located on a clay hill, during the past winter and spring, became thoroughly saturated with water, owing to the powerful and unusual rains which prevailed. In consequence the basements of all of the buildings were quite damp, and, in some, water stood to a considerable depth. It was deemed absolutely necessary therefore, to underdrain the ground, in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, which has been done in a very thorough manner, by digging trenches from four to five feet deep around the buildings, having a good fall, and laying drain tile at the bottom and over these placing cobble stones, hay and earth. A portion of these drains connect directly with the main sewer, and help to cleanse it. The water that may gather on the surface, after a heavy shower, or in the winter season, when the ground is frozen, can be conducted into this drain through iron grates and tile placed perpendicularly in the ground reaching to the cobble stone. It is found now that, after the heaviest rains, all the water settles away in a few minutes. The play grounds are still undrained, but should be forthwith, as well as some portions of the lawn where water stands.

The cesspools that at first, answered the purpose very well, in time failed to absorb the large quantity of water daily poured into them, and overflowed. It was found necessary to dig new ones, which answered the purpose temporarily only. In the meantime arrangements were perfected with the Hon. Harvey Haynes, who owned a farm adjacent to the State property, whereby the State was allowed to run a sewer through a portion of his farm and discharge the sewerage of the institution into a ravine that passes through it. Work was commenced on this sewer early in July, and the whole job was completed in about one month. The total length of the sewer from the main building to the point of discharge is 134 rods. It is constructed of twelve inch socket tile, manufactured at Jackson, Michigan, which are laid at an average depth of about four feet in the ground. The entire cost of the work, including right of way, was $1,670.63.

In constructing the new cottages, particular attention was paid to ventilation and each has eight ventilating flues. Pure air is introduced from without, which is made to pass under the heating apparatus, and is warmed before being conducted into the several rooms. The old cottages are not as well ventilated, having only four ventilating flues in each, and until recently had no means for the ingress of air. Lately however, holes have been made through the walls, and wooden conducting pipes bring the pure air under the floor to the bottom of the radiators of the children's sitting-room, which are surround-

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ed by a jacket of galvanized iron fastened firmly to the floor and open at the top, so that the air enters the room thoroughly warmed. There seems to be no practicable way, at present, for introducing pure air into the dormitories of the old cottages except by lowering the windows. I would recommend as a sanitary measure that these cottages be somewhat enlarged by an addition on the north end of 10x16 feet. This would not only enlarge the dormitories materially, which are too small, but furnish on the lower story some much needed room for storing pails, coal-hods, maps, brooms, and clothing, while in the basement could be placed a coil of pipe connecting with pure air from outside, which, having been warmed, could easily be conducted into the dormitories. This addition could be built at a cost of about $350 for each cottage, and would add withal, very much to the appearance of the buildings. The ventilation of the school rooms has been improved by building wooden flues reaching to the roof, which are warmed by coils of steam pipe to increase the draught. Pure air has been lately introduced into some of the school-rooms through pipes opening under the bottom of the radiators in a manner similar to that described above, in connection with the cottages. Further improvements in this direction are desirable.

One of the greatest wants of the institution, in a sanitary point of view, is a plain building where the children can play under shelter in stormy and cold weather. As it now is, during a large part of the spring and winter months, as well as on rainy days in the summer, the children, particularly the smaller ones, are confined to the cottages and school rooms without being able to exercise in the open air.

LABOR.

Each child old enough to perform labor, is required to work about three hours per day, as an important part of its education. From fifteen to eighteen are employed in making beds, sweeping and scrubbing the cottages. About the same number are employed on the farm, in caring for the animals, milking, working in the garden, hauling wood, etc. The dining-room and kitchen employ twenty-five children. Quite a number work in the bakery, laundry, engine and sewing rooms, while twelve are learning the shoe-making business.

Being at a loss to employ a large number of children too small to engage in the above occupations, and yet old enough to do something, I purchased some yarn, and several hundred knitting needles, and now have a large force of boys and girls busily engaged in knitting suspenders, garters, mittens, and stockings. I have no doubt that next year they will knit all of their mittens and socks.

THE SHOE SHOP

has more than met my expectations. It is not only a great convenience, but has afforded a profit of about three hundred dollars over the cost of running it. During the past year the boys have mended 864 pairs of shoes, besides making 248 pairs of new ones. Hereafter we shall be able to make shoes faster than we need them, and may, possibly, make shoes for the market.

In the

SEWING ROOM

a large amount of work has been done, as the tables will show, but it has generally been found cheaper to get the sewing, except what the children can do, done outside the institution.

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THE FARM

has yielded a fine harvest of everything except potatoes, which, owing to the dry weather of July and August, proved almost a failure. The hay crop was very heavy. The same may be said of the turnip and berry crops.

We should have pasturage for twenty-five cows. For want of it, we are obliged to drive the few cows we have about one and one-half miles to a hired pasture, which is not only quite a care, but the long drive morning and evening in the hot season is bad for the cows.

There are not fruit trees enough to supply the school with all the fruit necessary for health. Our farm yielded 90 barrels of apples, but we can use 400 barrels readily. This is notoriously one of the best points for apples and pears in the State, and fruit culture would not only furnish pleasant occupation for the boys, but it could be made a source of profit, also, as has been demonstrated at the Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio. Fifty apple trees and sixty cherry trees were planted last spring, but a much larger number should be planted next spring. More land is needed, not merely for the purpose of raising fruit, grass, and potatoes, but to afford *scope* for the *operations* of such an institution as this. Our buildings, on the north and east sides, crowd too closely on the boundaries of our neighbors for comfort and peace. The 41 acres of land now owned by the institution was purchased with money given by the citizens of Coldwater, who also gave $17,000 more, in cash, over and above the cost of farm. The State can well afford to spend a portion of this in furnishing a complete outfit, so far as land is concerned.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATIONS.

All of the holidays have been celebrated in an appropriate manner by dinners, illuminations, addresses, music, processions, fireworks and presents, the aim being not only to afford the children pleasure but to bring them in sympathy with all the institutions of the country. At various times, through the year, parties have been made for the children in the cottages or parlors of the main building. On such occasions, the officers and teachers have usually all been present to assist in the entertainment, which usually consists of plays, tableaux, music and simple refreshments. These entertainments are looked forward to by the children with great pleasure, are much enjoyed, and exert a refining and elevating influence upon them. In August, the whole school were invited to picnic with the Presbyterian Sunday school of Coldwater, and spent the day very pleasantly in Seely's Park. The officers of the Agricultural Society have always very kindly presented the school with complimentary tickets to the County fairs, and many kind attentions have been paid the children on such occasions by those having charge of booths, swings, etc. Every child was furnished with candies, lemonade, rides in the swings and tickets to the side shows. In August, a company of cadets was organized, consisting of about sixty boys who have been regularly drilled twice, every week, by Mr. Thomas Rhodes, foreman of the shoe-shop, and Mr. D. G. Blackman, the clerk, both of whom served in the army. Upton's tactics are used, and the boys are furnished with wooden guns. A drum corps has also been organized, and the boys have learned to fife and drum. The snare drum is loaned to the company, and the bass drum was presented by one of the officers of the institution. The progress made by this company is quite remarkable. On the invitation of the officers of the Agricultural Society, they paraded twice on the fair grounds and the precision of their drill was highly and enthusiastically complimented

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by old army officers, as well as by officers of the Coldwater Light Guards, who inspected them. Their uniform is the same as that which will be worn by the entire school hereafter, namely, blue caps, blue cadet coats and gray pants. Another company numbering seventy, comprising boys about ten years of age, has just been formed. These companies elect their own officers, who are now able to command them on parade, and to form and take the company to and fro from church on Sabbaths, in an orderly manner. I find that this organization not only furnishes the children with amusement, but the drill is a good educator, teaching self government, promptness, implicit obedience, order, precision, etc. The discipline will be of great assistance in governing the school, and the drill thoroughly taught to hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of boys in coming years will never be forgotten and may eventually be of great service to the State. Just here it may be said that the children march to and from their meals to the sound of the fife and drum and that in all the schools the children are required to keep step in moving to and from recitations.

While all these things furnish *occasional* recreations, there is a great lack of *every day* amusements. The majority of the children are under the age of ten, too young to work much, and many of them too young to study. This is the play age, just as natural to these poor children as to the children of the rich. They actually have *nothing* to play with that is suitable, and most of the mischief done on the premises is done by these lively little fellows in the laudable pursuit of pleasure, and for play. They say to their cottage managers: "Auntie, we darstn't do this, and we darstn't do that, now tell us what we *darst* do." It is really a great puzzle to tell them what they may "darst" do, and not lose all our wheelbarrows, carts, rakes and hoes. A dozen or two of croquet sets, a few dozen strong carts, wagons, wheelbarrows and sleds, an abundance of kite and stilt timber, a large and plain gymnasium, and a few simple carpenter's tools, with which ingenious boys could make things for their companions, would solve this problem, promote the health and happiness of the children, make them contented, aid in their reformation and education, relieve the officers, and head off what little mischief is done. I firmly believe that this is as necessary a provision for the highest interests of the School as clothing, food, or books. I hope that an appropriation for this especial purpose will be made, or that the appropriation for current expenses will be so liberal, that I shall be able to procure some of these things.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

On pleasant Sabbath mornings the larger children attend some one of the churches in Coldwater. The remainder of the school meet in the chapel, where they spend an hour or more in singing, and listening to remarks, or reading of moral and religious stories, by the one conducting the exercise, which is usually one of the teachers. This exercise, though simple, is sometimes made quite interesting and instructive, helps to mark the day, and when well conducted is much enjoyed by the children. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, a very interesting Sabbath School is conducted largely by the assistance of ladies and gentlemen from Coldwater, many of whom have seldom failed to be present since the institution opened. The children form in their several schoolrooms and march in by schools quietly and orderly, under the supervision of their teachers. At the close of the school they march out, keeping step to a Sunday School marching song, which they sing. The national series of Sunday School lesson papers is used, which are studied during the week under the supervision of the

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cottage managers. Few Sunday Schools in the land learn their lessons as thoroughly, or answer as promptly the questions which are asked. Two non-sectarian papers are distributed in the cottages, one of which is a temperance paper. The words of the songs are all committed during the week. On Friday afternoons the whole school assembles in the chapel to learn the tune set to the words that have been already taught. In consequence of having the tunes and words thoroughly committed their singing, on all public occasions, is unusually spirited. At the table, grace is said consisting of the following selections from the Psalms: "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, who giveth food to all flesh; who remembereth us in our low estate. Oh, give thanks unto the God of heaven, for He is good: for His mercy endureth forever."

In each cottage, every evening, before retiring, a portion of scriptures is read or repeated, and the Lord's Prayer repeated in concert.

DISCIPLINE.

How to control and discipline these children so that they shall grow up to be respectable men and women, is the most important consideration that can engage the attention of any one who is called to conduct this kind of work. In general, it may be said that we aim to make the government paternal, to surround each child that comes here with the atmosphere of a well regulated home, to use all those influences that are calculated to awaken the affections, form the conscience, stimulate self respect, and lead the child to aim for a higher life. Among such influences may be counted wholesome food, pure air, clean beds, pleasant surroundings, music, books, Sunday School instruction, cultivated teachers and matrons, military drills, good schools and regular hours for labor. As a further aid, merit-marks are given. Out of the whole number of marks for the entire month, ninety per cent. of merit-marks places the name of the child on the Roll of Honor. Three months on the Roll of Honor entitles the child to a rosette, and if the rosette is retained three months, this is then taken away and a star substituted. A week of perfect deportment cancels a demerit mark, and a lost star can be redeemed in three months. The great majority of the children can be controlled by these gentle measures, but not all, and punishments of various kinds are found absolutely necessary in some cases. But it is believed that punishments of whatever kind should be so administered that the child shall feel that they are just, impartial, and spring from a loving and not vindictive spirit, and that his highest good and that of his fellows is sought. When so administered, punishments often "work out the peaceable fruits of righteousness" and true repentance. I believe that it will always hold true, however, that the "minimum of punishment is the maximum of excellence," and that punishment of *itself* is not *reformatory*. The cutting down of the rank weeds which surround the tender plant in the garden, though necessary, does not develop it into the beautiful flower. It is the rain and warm sunshine that causes growth; and so, while the restraining influences of punishments are found necessary with a certain class, it will be the atmosphere of love and kindness with which they are surrounded that will develop them into good men and women, if they ever are.

MORAL CONDITION.

Since the grand aim of this institution is not simply to feed and clothe these children, but to give the right direction to their lives, it is proper to inquire into the success we are having in this respect.

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While a large portion of the children sent to this school are of respectable parentage, another portion have a bad heredity, and not only inherit but have been trained to practice the vices of their parents. It can be truthfully said, however, that even such children usually show a marked improvement in a few months, and soon give up most of their bad habits, such as profanity, vulgarity, fighting, drinking, smoking, and chewing. There are other habits, such as lying and thieving, more difficult to cure.

A few cases will illustrate the moral *status* of a considerable portion of these children when they entered the school, and what has been done for some of them.

Last spring one of the county agents, appointed by Governor Bagley, representing the State Board of Charities, wrote as follows: "We have a little girl here about eleven years of age that is just as surely on the road to ruin as possible. Her father and mother are living, but very poor,—the mother washing and ironing away from home a great deal, the father working in the woods half of the time. She has become unmanageable, so far as her parents are concerned. We have made an earnest effort to retain her in the public schools, but the home influence is such as to preclude doing her much good. She has contracted the habit of petty thieving, and her ruin is as positive in the near future as can be. The mother is of questionable morality, and an aunt living in the same house is the mother of two illegitimate children. You can easily see where these influences must end eventually. Will you in the interests of humanity undertake this task? Please let me know how to proceed to bring this commitment about." The girl was soon after sent, and the gentleman wrote me at the same time: "If, for any reason, Mary should prove incorrigible, may I ask it as a personal favor that you will let me know before you send her to the House of Correction? I promised to ask this of you for her mother's sake." When admitted, it was found that she would swear, and that her language and manners were coarse and vulgar, and that prompt obedience could not be reckoned among her virtues. But underneath a tender heart was discovered. In a few months, under the influence of gentle, but firm treatment, her whole deportment changed, and she became quite an attractive girl. A few days ago this same agent found her a home in his county, and a letter received from him on her return, contains this clause: "Mary is quite a lady. It is really remarkable how much change was effected in the short time you had her to deal with."

An orphan boy, fourteen years of age, of good parentage and fine natural abilities, but who had, since his parents' death, been thrown among evil associates and acquired bad habits, came to the school last autumn. These habits were soon laid aside, and he made rapid progress in everything he undertook. In the spring he was indentured to a wealthy gentleman who has no children, and who is rearing him as an own son, and giving him a fine business education. The gentleman writes of him: "C. E. has so far proven himself a *very* good boy—better than anticipated; is very studious, a great reader at home, of good habits and language, makes friends, and is much thought of by all our friends, and by his teachers and classmates."

A Detroit street boy, fourteen years of age, whose father had been in the House of Correction fifteen times, and his mother nine times, and whose habits were of the lowest kind, entered the school soon after it opened. This boy is now the most advanced scholar in the school, is polite towards his teachers, and obedient, and promises to become a fine man.

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Several large girls are now doing finely in families, who for a long time after entering the school, seemed entirely hopeless. And numbers of boys, entirely unmanageble at home, by their parents, are now moving smoothly along in the school, obedient, industrious, and studious. Two boys who eighteen months ago possessed such unnatural appetites as to *crave garbage,* and would fish bread out of the swill barrel and eat it, and whose other habits corresponded, have been cured of this and many other bad habits, and one of them has brightened up wonderfully of late, is a very good boy, a great reader and fair scholar, and has been for some time in the grammar department.

Fifteen months ago a physician living in the interior of the State wrote to Governor Bagley about a little girl in his town, whom he described as follows: "She is entirely unmanageable by her parents, leaving home for several days and nights together, getting on the cars and going off to Detroit, Ohio and other places. She steals everything she can. Her father gets drunk and abuses her while intoxicated. The mother curses and whips her. Two of her mother's brothers are in State prison; one for life, for murder, and the other for some other crime. It may be said in her favor, that she is bright and healthy." Governor Bagley urged that the experiment be tried with her, using the following words: "I do not think that the State School should be kept for good little children only, who have got their Sunday School lessons already learned; but it should be a place for those whose faces are beginning to turn the wrong way. I do not know that I would take a girl who had already become a hardened criminal, but I *would,* most certainly, take children of ten or eleven years, even if they had sinned." The girl was soon after received, improved very rapidly, and, last spring, was placed in a family, well fitted to guide and discipline her, and who knew her full history. The following letters convey the latest information I have from her:

"DEAR SIR:—After having waited long for Nettie to write you, I take this occasion to let you know how she is doing. Nettie is doing finely and the prospects are for her to make a fine and useful woman. We like her very much, and she insists on being called Miss Nettie S——. She attends Sunday School, and seems much interested in it. As Nettie is writing the important part, she will doubtless inform you of all things of which you wish to know. Please excuse this long delay. I should have written before, but Nettie undertook it and failed. Respectfully yours, D. A. S."

"DEAR MR. ALDEN:—I like my place very well so far. I think Mr. S—— is a very kind, nice man, and Mrs. S—— is a very nice lady. She is very good to me. I shall not ask for a better home. And I have A little new Centennial brother here, he is only three weeks old; he will be A month old next Wednesday. I go to Sunday School Most every Sunday. I have a nice little room all to myself. I would like to hear from Mrs. Glynn. Tell me how the girls are getting along. Direct your letter to Miss Nettie T. S.

Yours truly, Good by."

Last November, there appeared one morning, in the Grand Haven *Herald,* the following slip: "On Tuesday morning, John Larkins found, back of the engine house, curled up in a hogshead, a boy nine years old who had lain there all night, and when found was partly covered with snow and benumbed with cold. His mother lives with Harry Elliott, a negro of some seventy years of age, who abuses him so that he did not dare to go home. Who wants a smart boy to do chores? Inquire of Supervisor Brower." A gentleman of that city

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enclosed the slip in a letter to Governor Bagley, writing him as follows: "The poor boy referred to in the slip is the unfortunate son of drunken parents, and appears to inherit a love for drink. Every cent he can earn goes for cigars, tobacco and whisky, although he is not more than nine years old. His father is dead, and his mother is so degraded as to cohabit with an old, drunken negro. Please inform me if he is not a proper subject for the State School? If he is not cared for now he will certainly become an inmate of the penitentiary before long, as he has nothing but a life of crime before him, to which he is goaded on by poverty and the example of his unnatural protectors." This letter the Governor forwarded me with the following comments: "I should like our School to tackle the within mentioned case. I should like to see what we could do with and for this boy. One thing is certain, unless some one gets hold of him, he will be in the State Prison before long." To-day there are few brighter, more obedient, or hopeful children in this institution than the above-mentioned boy. Space forbids me to speak in detail of these, and many other interesting cases illustrating the moral condition of many of the children when they are received into the School, and the success of this institution in improving that condition. I am confident that it is doing a work, for a certain class of these children, that no private family can or will do. This is evident from the fact that many children, who had been indentured by the Superintendents of the County Poor, repeatedly, before they were brought here, and who had exhausted the patience of the families taking them, come readily under the rules of this institution and cause us very little trouble, whilst others who do very well here, become so ungovernable when placed in families as to compel their return to the School for further discipline. One girl who behaves tolerably well when in the School, we have placed in seven different families, and she is still on our hands. The fact is that there is only now and then a family possessing the tact and patience to get along with many of these children, till after they have gone through with a long course of training and discipline, and some of their *physical* as well as moral ailments have been corrected. But, whilst the great majority of the children sent to this School improve rapidly, and will, doubtless, in time become honest, law-abiding citizens, capable of self-support, though not perhaps *ideal* men and women, there will be a residduum with whom we can apparently do nothing, and they still continue in their evil ways. Out of 412 who have been received into the School, there are some ten or fifteen, less than four per cent. of the whole, of whom we have little hope; at least it does not seem probable that we can reach them during the short time they are to remain here.

Time and long years of restraint and education may yet save them; but to all appearances they are beyond the influences of this school, and prove a constant disturbing element, and are, we fear, doing the other children more harm than will balance the good we are doing them. They are children of bad heredity; two of them are known to have had insane parents, and they, evidently, are diseased physically, mentally, and morally. They seem to have no will power whatever, and yield to the slightest temptations. I think that the good of the innocent and more hopeful children demands that there should be some door of relief, since we have no facilities in an institution of this character for watching them constantly, or separating them from others. Since it would be utter folly to place such children in families, as they would either run away from their homes, and soon be arrested for crime, or so conduct themselves as soon to be brought back to the school worse than ever, I would suggest that

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the act establishing this school be so amended that, whenever the agent for this county, representing the State Board of Charities, the officers of this school and the Board of Control agree that the child is incorrigible and the highest interests of this institution require it, it may be sent to the Reform School without going before the courts. If this outlet was provided there would not be so much risk in taking children, even if their habits were bad, and many an one could be saved from the taint of crime attached to the inmates of a penal institution.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The barn is entirely too small and a large, commodious one is greatly needed. Nearly all of the hay is stacked out doors for want of room, and there is no shelter for the farm implements and wagons. Temporary sheds have been erected for sheltering the cows. About six tons of oat straw are needed annually for children's beds, which should be kept dry and sweet, but we have no place to store it, and I am obliged to purchase it in small quantities as needed, which is often a very great inconvenience.

As much of the painting has not been retouched since the institution opened, a large quantity of this kind of work must be done during the next two years if the buildings are kept in good repair. It would be economy also, in the end, to paint the walls of the dining-room, the boys' sitting-rooms in the cottages, and the walls of the hospital, so that they can be washed several times during the year.

A cellar for storing vegetables is very much needed, as we have only one small room under the main building for this purpose, which is entirely too small and too warm to preserve them, and is so situated that any unpleasant odor arising from the vegetables pervades the building.

A sidewalk, consisting of two planks, connecting with the city sidewalk about one-third of a mile distant, would be a great convenience, and may be regarded as a necessity, almost.

The tanks for holding water, now located in the upper story of the main building, are too small for the present wants of the institution. Unless steam is kept up night and day and the pump is started every hour or two they become empty, and all night long, in the summer season, there is no supply of water after nine o'clock in the evening for bathing purposes, water closets, or for extinguishing fires. A permanent water tower, with tanks capable of holding at least 500 barrels of water, should be constructed. The boilers are not large enough to do the work now required of them. Three of the cottages and the hospital are heated by temporary furnaces, which are inconvenient to care for, and a source of danger on account of fires. One more large boiler would, probably, be sufficient for present needs. The danger of explosions and fires makes it very desirable that the boilers, now located under the dining-room in the main building, should be removed to a point at some little distance from the buildings, situated so low that the condensed steam can return to the boilers, which it cannot now do. As now located, it is very inconvenient to supply the furnaces with fuel, which must be carried for some distance by hand.

Again, there are few facilities for extinguishing fires, and as the roofs of the kitchen, dining-room and cottages are covered with pine shingles, there will always be danger from this source. A spark from a chimney during a dry time might kindle a fire that would sweep through all the cottages. There is also some danger from mischievous boys. One, now here, set fire to a lumber

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yard previous to coming to the institution. Since the state carries no insurance on its property, ordinary business prudence would suggest that provision should be made at once for guarding against this danger.

I would suggest that a three-inch iron pipe be run in front of the cottages, and a branch from that to the main building,—all to be connected with the tanks and force pumps, wherever they may be located,—and that hydrants be connected with this pipe at suitable distances. Then, with a few hundred feet of 2½ hose, in sections of 50 feet, we should be very well prepared for extinguishing any ordinary fire. Our company of cadets could be drilled to handle the apparatus. The cost would probably not equal that of a very moderate insurance on the buildings and furniture, for one year.

To employ the boys successfully on the farm, more farming implements are needed and one or two more horses. During the past two years we have been obliged to borrow many tools; and what we have purchased have been paid for from current expense funds. Hand and horse lawn mowers are needed. Other improvements and wants have been spoken of elsewhere.

Whether or not it shall be advisible to ask for appropriations to erect two or three more cottages, when so many other things seem to be absolutely necessary, you, gentlemen, must determine. Our beds are all filled and about one hundred more poor children are knocking loudly at our doors for admittance. It is very hard to reject many of these applications, and the State must eventually suffer loss if they are not soon cared for.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878.

Current Expense for 255 children	$66,000 00
Building Engine House, Water Tanks and Tower, Fire Apparatus, Bathing Tank, 1 new Boiler, and removing Boilers	8,000 00
Barn, Sheds, etc.	1,200 00
Furniture	1,500 00
Addition to Old Cottages	2,000 00
Trees, Fence, and Under Draining and Grading	1,000 00
Painting, Repairs, etc.	2,500 00
Horse, Carriage, and Robes	500 00
Cows, and other Live Stock	500 00
Steam Heating Apparatus for one School Room and New Cottages (now supplied with stoves)	400 00
Library	300 00
Farm Implements and Lawn Mowers	200 00
Expense of Agent finding Homes for Children	1,000 00
Deficit in Construction Account	5,000 00
	$90,100 00

ECONOMIC FEATURES.

The expense of maintaining so many children is necessarily large, and must be something of a burden to taxpayers. But these children must be maintained somewhere; if not here, then in the county houses, or, after a little, in the penal institutions of the State. Now, it can be shown that it will be cheaper to maintain them, in the end, in an institution of this character. Even the first cost of keeping a child in this School, with all its superior advantages, is found to be but a little, if any, greater per week than the average cost through-

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out the State of an inmate of the poor-house, whilst the number of weeks support a child will receive here will, in all probability, be much less than if it had remained in the poor-house, since homes can be found for State School children so much faster. Three children, with an aggregate residence of 29 years in one of the poor-houses, were brought to this institution last winter, and in less than three months one of them was adopted by a gentleman in easy circumstances, who is rearing the child as his own. Homes will soon be found, I have no doubt, for the others. Facts in abundance show that people will take children from this institution more readily than from the county houses, or from their own homes. Out of 412 children sent here, 117 had been indentured previous to October first, while a number more are out on trial, with a reasonable prospect of being retained. That is, nearly one-third of the entire number have found homes without any special effort, in a little more than two years.

That it is not cheaper to prevent crime than to attempt to cure it—that it would be cheaper for the State to allow these children to shift for themselves for a few years and then arrest, convict, and maintain them in penal institutions, no well-informed person will assert. It is stated that in 1871* "the State of New York had 3,000 convicts in the State Prisons, 2,500 in the six county penitentiaries, and in the county and police jails, nearly 70,000 persons imprisoned. The cost of arresting, convicting and keeping these had become very burdensome. Even the three State Prisons have long ceased to pay expenses, and cost the State nearly $500,000 yearly."† Mr. R. L. Dugdale, of the New York Prison Association, estimates that one family in a certain county in New York has cost the State in various ways, including assistance, expense of convictions, maintenance in prisons, loss of property by fire and robbery, etc., more than $100,000 during the past seventy-five years, and it is his firm conviction, and that of others who have looked carefully into the history of this family, that most of this crime, misery and expense could have been saved by a reasonable care and training of the children of this family in each generation.

Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol, England, whose long connection with the certified and industrial schools of that country has given her a world wide reputation, speaking of these schools and reformatories, says:

"Great opposition was at first made to the scheme on account of the expense. It was thought we ought not to expend so much money on them, but we proved that it was cheaper to reform these children, than to let them go on year after year, and eventually become unreformed convicts,—either to be transported, or sent to a life prison. We can now say that, though twenty years ago there was in England a criminal class of children, in the country, little boys who were imprisoned over and over again, these do not exist. After about twenty years working of these institutions, the Secretary of State was able to say, at the Prison Congress of 1872, that crime had diminished in our country, and that he believed a great deal of this was due to the reformatory treatment of children, prison discipline, and juvenile reformatories." And I may add that recent police reports from New York city show a large decrease of crime and pauperism, especially among children, and this satisfactory result is believed to be due to the influence of Sunday School missions and preventive and reformatory institutions, which have been established in various parts of the city, and which have completely revolutionized some of the worst quarters of New York.

* See "Prison Discipline and Penal Legislation," published by the Robertson Association, p. 54.
† The past year they cost $828,000 over and above earnings.

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With such facts in view, can it be for a moment doubted that it will be far cheaper, in the end, to fit these neglected children to gain an honest livelihood, in the "struggle for existence," than to suffer them to grow up in ignorance and idleness, undisciplined, ready to prey upon society, or to fill our poor-houses with permanent paupers? The debt to society must be paid in some way, either now, or, by and by, with a high rate of interest compounded.

THANKS

are due the editors of the "Lansing Republican," "Coldwater Republican," "Health Reformer," "The Signs of the Times," and "Deaf-Mute Mirror," for copies of their papers. Also to Harvey J. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Chas. H. Burr, of Coldwater, Gov. Bagley, Rev. C. Stebbins, Doeltz & Co., and Gray & Fox, of Detroit, for boxes of oranges, candies, pictures, toys and cash, for Christmas presents. Also to the ladies of the Presbyterian church of Coldwater for ice cream furnished the entire school at our picnic. I am under continued obligations to the ladies and gentlemen of Coldwater who have rendered such valuable assistance, every Sunday, since the institution opened, in our Sabbath School, and to the clergy of Coldwater for various services. I would not forget the numerous kindnesses received from the officers of the Agricultural society, and the politeness of the Coldwater Cornet Band, who have furnished music for the institution on several occasions without charge.

CONCLUSION.

The impression deepens on my mind, the more I see of this work, that its success depends, largely, upon the personal qualifications of the teachers and cottage managers, who come in daily and hourly contact with the children, and that these qualifications should be of the highest order. Beautiful grounds, fine buildings, pleasant rooms, good food, comfortable clothing, and pure air, all have an important place in their development, but they alone cannot do it. The inspiration upward must come from those who guide and instruct them. I believe it to be very important, also, that all the domestics and laborers employed about the premises should be in accord with the spirit and aims of the institution, even though higher salaries must be paid. While some improvement can perhaps be made in this direction, as a whole, I have associated with me an earnest corps of efficient workers, who are laboring not for salary alone, but to improve those who are under their care.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the support and encouragement you have given me, I am,

Yours respectfully,
LYMAN P. ALDEN,
Superintendent.

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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the Michigan State Public School:

I have the honor to report, as physician to this institution, that, during the past year, owing to causes which are herein set forth, there has been a large amount of sickness among the children.

During the months of October, November, and December, 1875, the amount of sickness was not large,—no more than would be reasonably expected among congregated children of the age of those admitted to this school, collected, as these have been, from various points in the State, and not having, generally, the best antecedents for good health and strong constitutions.

During the months above mentioned, we had cases of croup, erysipelas, rheumatism, remittent fevers, and more or less minor ailments, such as young children are subject to, but not in large numbers.

On the first day of January, 1876, appeared the first case of scarlet fever, and up to June 12th there had been forty cases. Early in January last, the whooping-cough was brought into the school by two children, who were admitted about that time, and up to the first of June there had been about 100 cases. The records do not give the exact number.

About the middle of February, 1876, the measles was brought into the school by the admission of a child who had been exposed to the contagion of that disease, and from that time to the first of June, there had been 118 cases. By the middle of June last, all these three diseases disappeared, and since that time there has been no contagious disorder in the institution.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and measles were prevailing in the school together, and *many of the children had whooping-cough and measles at the same time; and some had one or both immediately following, or in connection with the scarlet fever.*

The coincidence of whooping-cough and measles is quite infrequent, and is considered by all medical men, I believe, as *necessarily very serious and fatal in its results under the most favorable circumstances;* and the connection of scarlet fever with them, *greatly increases the danger.*

It was impossible to prevent the communication of these contagious disorders by isolation, on account of the limited hospital accommodations at the time. Four small rooms over the kitchen, in the main building, were all the hospital accommodations we had then; and all the cottages were filled with children. Since that time the new hospital has greatly increased the facilities for the care of the sick, and made isolation in the treatment of contagious diseases more practicable.

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As the inevitable consequence of the combination and large prevalence of these three contagious diseases, we had in connection with, or immediately following them, a large number (about fifty) cases of very severe bronchial pneumonia, that in some cases terminated fatally.

Since the first of July last there have been about twenty cases of intermittent and remittent fevers, generally mild.

There have also occurred some cases of croup, bronchitis, a few cases of diarrhea, rheumatism, diseases of eyes, and more or less minor ailments.

There has been one case of fracture of the collar-bone, and one case of fracture of both bones of the forearm. Vaccination and revaccination have been attended to at different periods, and the intention has been to carefully protect the children in this way, as fast as admitted, from the contagion of small pox.

I take great pleasure in saying that, in my opinion, the location of the institution is very favorable for the healthfulness of its inmates, and that its present sanitary condition is very good in all respects, and will compare favorably with the best public institutions in the country.

I would respectfully suggest that the Board of Control should recommend to the Legislature that the law establishing the State Public School be so amended as to require greater care in the admission of children, so that they should be subject to a careful medical examination in the counties from which they are sent; and that all physicians making such examinations should subscribe a certificate, under oath, that each child so examined has not been recently exposed to, or now has, any contagious disease; and that he, or she, is of sound body and mind. And I would further suggest, that in order to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the School, a cottage should be erected on the grounds at a considerable distance from the main buildings and other cottages for the purpose of detaining children, when first admitted, a sufficient length of time to pass over the period of incubation of all contagious diseases.

S. S. CUTTER, M. D.

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SPECIMENS OF LETTERS FROM CHILDREN AND GUARDIANS.

FROM A BOY TO HIS TEACHER.

MY FRIEND, MISS IRISH:—I have got here all safe, and had a very nice time on the cars. I am well and hope you are the same. I like it here very much, and Mr. and Mrs. B—— are very kind to me. I have just come home from church. We had a very nice meeting. Tell Mr. Alden I am well and like it here very much. To-day I have found eight eggs, and left two in the nest, and that makes it six eggs. How is Mrs. Mansell and Clinton Edwards? Tell them I am well and hope they are the same. Tell them that it is a splendid place here. Tell Clinton I wish he was here. Tell the boys in your school-room that I am well and hope they are the same. Tell them to be good boys, so as to get a place like I have got. I was to school a Friday, and had a nice time with the boys. Mr. B—— has got a little colt, and when I go across his pasture he tags me just as a calf would his mother. Mr. B. has got nearly 100 sheep, thirty lambs, and he has got one sheep that, when it was young, its mother would not own it, so Mr. B—— fed it on cow's milk, and he is there pet sheep. His name is Lillie, and he has got a horse of the same name. Tell Mr. Alden I am glad he sent for me to come into the office and see Mr. B——. Yesterday I cracked some nuts and ate them. I wish you was here to help me eat them. Tell Clinton and James Kerr to study hard and learn fast, for I am going to do the same. Mr. B—— has got four cows, two oxen, four steers, two old horses, a three-year-old and a two-year-old colt. They have got a cat thirteen years old. They have a large orchard, and I have all the apples I can eat. And he has a new barn. Day before yesterday when I went after the cows, I got them up to the barn, and the four steers run in the other lot, and I went after them and drove them up. But they ran to the woods. I chased after them for half an hour, and after a while I got them to the barn yard and had lots of fun. Write as soon as you get this. Good bye. M. A. W. T.

FROM A GIRL.

MR. ALDEN:—I promised to write you and let you know how I like it at Mr. W.'s. I like it very much here, it is a pleasant place. I think I shall stay. Please excuse bad writing.

Respectfully yours, F. E. H.

FROM A GIRL.

DEAR SIR:—I will send you a few lines. Please tell me of my brothers Eddie, Willie, and Johnnie. Are they still there and if they are well or if they

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have secured good homes. I have a pleasant home. Mrs. and Mr. G—— are very kind to me. It is warm and pleasant and we are all very busy it being harvest time. Hoping you are well and wishing you would write to me I am yours LIZZIE G.

I am very well. Do you know if Mother is well?

FROM A GIRL.

MR. AULLDAN:—I take my pen in hand to let you know how I am well and I hope you are All well you wanted me to tell you how I liked my new home After I got here I like it very much

tell the children I have a good place. Write soon. Mary gave me one of the nicest little birds you ever seen I would like to see you all.

P. E.

FROM A BOY.

DEAR SIR:—I am enjoying good health ever since I came here. I like it here very much. I have everything I want to eat, peaches, pears, grapes apples plums and muskmelons we have about 2,000 peach trees and the same number of apple trees and plum trees, 200 grape vines and all the musk melons I can eat, and 117 bee hives as full of bees as it can hold I was 13 the first day of this month the college will commence the 14th of this month we have 3 horses Yours truly J. A. B——.

FROM A BOY.

MR. ALDEN:—I received your letters and was very glad to hear from you. I went to the County fair the first 2 days and had a good time I saw a couple of boys that used to live about half a mile from here, I went and stayed all night with them. Mr. B—— gave me 5 cents the first day of the fair and 21 the next I have cut and husked corn some this fall. I dragged in nearly all of Mr. B——'s wheat. Mr. B——'s son had charge of Floral Hall. Mr. B—— took a one year old colt to the fair and got a premium on her she is a very big colt of her age one of the boys thought it was a trotting horse. When I go to school I study Geography No 6 Davies practical Arithmetic and the United States History Grammar and Spelling books. I have been to 3 Republican meetings in this town they were very nice. I went to the forth of July at S. J—— and Mr. B—— gave me 15 cents and bought me a flag and a new hat. Mr. B—— takes the Harper's Weekly Commercial Advertiser Detroit Post Boston Weekly Globe and the Republican papers. Corn is not so very good this year. He only got 13 bushels of potatoes from a quarter of an acre. That funeral came off to-day with a very large attendance at 10 o'clock. Well as I cannot think more I must close.

FROM A BOY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.

MR. ALDEN—DEAR SIR:—I received your kind letter yesterday, for which please accept thanks. I am well aware that I ought to have written to you before, but my school occupied my time the first three weeks I was here. Perhaps you would like to know what my studies and standing are. They are Practical Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading, and Spelling. My average was 95, which my teacher pronounced very, very good. We have a beautiful brick school house, situated on high ground, not far from the river. It is

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four stories high, surrounded by a fine grove and pleasant grounds, with a good Principal and pleasant teachers.

I will now speak of my home. I wish that every boy was so fortunate as I am. I am trying to be worthy of my good position. I am called at about 6 to do my chores, namely, to milk one cow, and feed the pig, and get the fruit and vegetables for dinner, etc., etc. Immediately after breakfast I go into Mrs. ——'s room and get my orders for market, shopping, etc., then visit the ice house for ice, and, if needed, do a little hoeing in the garden. After this I am at liberty to amuse myself as I please, which I do by playing at the mill or stables, or rowing on the river, or playing a game of ball on the square. Then after tea, driving Mrs. —— out in the phaeton for an hour or two. I also occasionally go to a social or a weekly prayer meeting. I have not been absent a Sunday from church or Sunday School, and I like our minister very much indeed. I have plenty of good books to read. I have now a membership in the Ladies' Library, which contains over 700 volumes. I have had to letters from M. T. He tells me Miss Irish has left the school. If you see her please give my love to her, and Mrs. Mansell and the rest. Mr. and Mrs. —— would be glad to see you at their house. They are as kind to me as they could be to an own son. Please write again. Yours affectionately, C. E. D.

LETTERS PROM GUARDIANS.

August 26th, 1876.

"Ida is in good health—seems satisfied with her home, and we are quite pleased with her so far. Does as well as we can expect, considering. Hope time may make some changes.'

August 24th, 1876.

"I am well pleased with the boy Samuel so far, and I think I always shall be."

August 24, 1876.

"Charley has been sick nearly half of the time he has been with us. But at present his health is good. He has been at school through the summer, when able to attend. He is very contented, and we think a great deal of him."

August 19th, 1876.

"Your postal at hand. I know I should have sent the report sooner, but have put it off, as I have often thought I should be obliged to return him. He does pretty well when I am around, but when I am away from the store my workman, and the druggist who occupies one side of the store, complain that they cannot do anything with him—that he will do as he pleases. And when at the house, if I am not there, he is quite independent. He does a thing very quick; seems to delight to see how *quick* he can do a thing, rather than how *well* he can do it."

August 8th, 1876.

"I would state with regard to the child in our charge, that her health is and

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has been uniformly good, is comfortably clothed, and will commence attending school one week from Monday next."

September 11th, 1876.

"The child is in good health and spirits. Mr. B—— [the State Agent for that county] has been here and expressed himself satisfied that she was in good condition. She is contented and wishes to be remembered to all inquiring friends."

August 22d, 1876.

"Rosa is in good health. She is contented and happy. Does not wish to return to her friends or the State School."

September 18th, 1876.

"James is very happy, very busy and somewhat useful in his new home. We are all getting fond of him. He tells us that he writes to his mother sometimes and receives letters from her. While we would not keep a child in any bonds but those of mutual affection and interest, we would not like to be intruded on or have our relations rudely disturbed. James recites daily in geography and will take up other branches of study."

August 30th, 1876.

"Louisa is with my wife at Central City, Nebraska. She is well and fat and very contented. She enjoyed her trip out here very much and is well pleased here. She thinks it pleasanter here than in Michigan. She is about four inches taller than when she came to us, but is thinner. We are well pleased with her. She calls us papa and mamma. She is now reading in the Fourth Reader and studies Arithmetic and Grammar. We are instructing her in writing, and I hope at a not distant date she will be able to make her own report."

(The above mentioned girl was sent to us from a poor-house, last February, where she was born and had been living for nine years.)

August 19th, 1876.

"Willie has enjoyed extremely good health since he has been with me—has not been sick a single day. When he came I was afraid from his appearance that he might not be healthy. He has been a very good boy, is learning to do a good many things, and tries to make himself useful. He seems to be well contented, and enjoys himself very much. I shall put him in school at the commencement of next term and keep him in for six months, hoping that he will advance rapidly, as he seems to like to study and read. He attends the Congregational Church and S. School regularly, and has the good will of his teachers.

August 26th, 1876.

Mary is strong, healthy, and lazy, and as important a person as you often meet. She weighs nearly 150 pounds. For a while after we got her she tried to do as well as she could, but she knew but little about housekeeping, and was very hard to learn, but I thought in time I could learn her. I have learned her so she can do well if she is a mind, but the trouble is she is not inclined to do so. I tried last spring to have Mr. W. take her back, but he kept saying he did not have time. But something must be done. I cannot stand it. She is so saucy, and lazy, and ugly, and quarrelsome, and causes me so much trouble.

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I want you to write soon and let me know what to do with her. I think she needs all the discipline you have got there.

September 16th, 1876.

I have had Charles N. almost one year. I have tried to teach him to work to the best of my ability, and I have found it of no use. I cannot learn him anything but to eat and sit down, and if you do not disturb him he is all right. But if you try to have him do anything you have got to urge and threaten him to get him to do anything, and if anything goes wrong, he will not try again, and I am getting tired of it. If I raise a boy I want one that has got some life in him. I have tried the bud on him three times, twice quite severely, and it done no good but a few minutes. I have sent him to school about five months, and but little progress I can see. I would like to exchange him for one who does not eat so much. Charlie does eat too much. It makes him stupid, and it's a hard matter to stint a child when victuals taste so good. If you will let me have another one, let me know about his disposition and his size. I will do the fare thing with one.

September 24th, 1876.

I wish to have you take the boy back. My reasons for asking the favor are these: In the first place my father and mother live with me, and being old people, he will not mind them at all, he having one of the worst tempers I ever saw, and it causes a great deal of trouble in my family. If you cannot take him back, but will allow me to place him in a family, I will find him a good place.

FROM A GERMAN.

August 28th, 1876.

"Jerome has not been sick a day since he came here. In fact, he answers just to the questions, he would not like to go back. He told Dr. M. the other day that he thought all the world of his Dutch friends. I told him that when he was twenty years old that I would adopt his brother coming next to him, which he liked very much."

August 11th, 1876.

"The child in my care is in good health, doing well, and is going to school. He improves very fast in his books this summer. He said he was all right and happy."

August 21st, 1876.

"The child is in good health, strong and active. She has been going to school this summer, learns well. She is of very good and mild disposition. She is contented and much attached to the family."

July 31st, 1876.

"Harvey has been a very good boy so far, and says he likes his home. He will go to see the institution and friends before a great while."

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RECENT LETTERS

FROM SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR AND OTHERS, ILLUSTRATING THE CHARACTER OF THE APPLICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

A large number of these and similar applications must be declined for want of room. There is a pressing demand for accommodations for from sixty to ninety more children:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have just had my heart stirred within me by learning of a little colored boy of this place. His mother is gone from home and I cannot learn the reason, but the boy's father, as I am informed, turns this little fellow out of doors nights, and he for want of a better place sleeps at the depot, or is taken to the jail to stay until morning. W. is from eight to ten years of age, I should think, and is naturally well disposed, and if he had opportunities would learn readily. When I told him of your school he said he would be glad to go there. Are you so full you cannot take him?" * * *

"DEAR SIR:—Can you receive two children from this county next week? The one is a girl of thirteen and the other a boy of ten years. They are, perhaps, above mediocrity in intellect." * * *

"DEAR SIR:—Can you allow us to send you a bright little girl, nine years of age, that is now in the poor-house?"

"DEAR SIR:—I have two children, a boy and a girl, which I wish to send to the State Public School. Will you inform me by return mail if you have room for *them*, and there are more here that ought to be sent, and how many more (than the two) can be received?" * * *

"DEAR SIR:—There are in my immediate vicinity, two children, a boy of twelve years and a girl of fourteen years, whose father is a scape-grace who ran away last spring, and the mother is a prostitute, contaminated with about all the evils that infest society. As the father has not returned and the mother is running at large, the two children sought protection with their aunt, and it is by her request that I address you." * * *

"DEAR SIR:—Can we send two children to the school? Please answer as soon as convenient."

"DEAR SIR —We have quite a number of applications for the admission of children to your School, among them one by Mrs. —— for her son aged eleven years, a bright, healthy boy, for whose admission there seems to be a pressing necessity, as the mother is poor, necessitated to go out to work by the day, and she seems unable to properly control and provide for her son. I am satisfied that the future welfare of the boy depends largely upon his admission to the School. If you can admit one or more from this county please advise." * * *

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"DEAR SIR—I have just learned of another poor waif, neglected and dependent, who needs the benefit of your institution. Unlike the one whom I brought to you, this one is bright, attractive and promising, having an unusual desire to learn, and free from any of the vices as far as I know. It is a girl thirteen years old. Her parents have separated, and she is thrown upon the world. Her father is a worthless brute, I should judge, and utterly unworthy of having the control of such a girl, even if he would provide for her. If there is a vacancy from this county, I should be very glad to secure a place with you for her." * * *

"DEAR SIR:—I have just been to Judge H—— with the two children I wrote you about. He told me to write to you to see if you could make room there for these children. I fear the boy is going to ruin here, there are so many to lead him away. I want to save him if it is possible, and I know I can with your help, so please do make a little corner and let me know soon." * * *

"DEAR SIR:—We have two dependent children in the county house and one outside the house, supported by the county, and would be pleased to send them to your School if you could make room for them. They are smart little boys, about six and seven years old. We don't like the influences that surround them." * * *

"DEAR SIR;—I was called to Grand Ledge last week to investigate the case of a boy under twelve years of age charged with assault and battery. I find the boy (said to be illegitimate) lives with his parents—mother and stepfather. Is said to be disobedient and vicious, at least the parents appear to exercise very little control over him, will not attend school and is reputed to be thievish, in short, is a sort of outcast, receiving no sympathy anywhere. Would it accord with the spirit of the law establishing the State Public School to take such a child? It seems to me that the boy ought to be saved, and I think can be by judicious management. Can such a boy be sent to the State School? Please advise me in the matter. I think many a poor child is more sinned against than sins." * * *

"DEAR SIR:—We have a bright boy about 12 years of age, who has just lost an excellent mother, and has no one of proper character to look after him. We would like to get him into the School, if possible. Can I send him? He is now cared for by one of our first citizens, who is awaiting an answer to this. * * *"

"DEAR SIR:—Are there any vacancies in the school? I have three or four neglected ones that I should be glad to get in. Please advise me by return mail. In fact there are six in this county whom it would be a mercy to send to your care. Very Respectfully,

——— ———."

"DEAR SIR:—Is there any chance to get one or two boys in the State School at present? How young do you admit them? Please inform me at your earliest convenience and oblige.

——— ———,
Superintendent of the Poor."

"DEAR SIR:—Can you make room for another little boy? Another little sinner is thrown upon our hands. I have not as yet learned much of his history. He is without parents, and has lived here and there until no one *can boss him.* He is smart, it is said. He has most likely learned all the deviltries, and is a great liar withal.

Can you take him, is the question?

——— ———.
Superintendent of the Poor."

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

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APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS

OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR APPRENTICING CHILDREN.

1. It shall be the special duty of the Agent of the State Public School to procure good homes for children in families, but not to leave the Institution for that purpose except as directed by the Board. No child shall be allowed to be taken from the School into any family except on the written contract required by law.

2. Applicants for children shall apply in writing, and shall be recommended by the agent provided by Act No. 171 of the laws of 1873, when there shall be any in the county where the applicant resides, and if not, then by any county officer, or at least by two respectable citizens of that county. No child shall be placed in any family unless as herein provided. All such recommendations shall be filed with the contract, if any is made, in the office of the Superintendent.

3. The following is suggested as a form of application:

To the Board of Control of the State Public School:

I hereby make application to have —— ——, an inmate of your Institution, and one of your wards, indentured to me during minority, pursuant to the law governing said School. I am a resident of ———, in the county of———, and my post office address is ———, *Mich.* My occupation is ———. My home consists of ——.
My family consists of ————————————————————————————————.

The district school-house is ——— mile from my residence.

Dated ——— ——, 18—.

[Signature of Applicant.] ——— ———.

I hereby certify that I have made investigation, and that I advise granting the above application, for the reason that the family of the applicant is a good one in which to bring up the said child, and that I believe the said applicant will faithfully execute such contract of apprenticeship as he will make.

Dated ——— ——, 18—.

(Signed) ——— ———.

Agent in the County of ——— of the Board of Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.

[*Or signed by others, as required.*]

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4. The following is the form of contract now used:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This agreement between the Board of Control of the State Public School, by authority of an act entitled "An act to establish a State Public School for dependent and neglected children," approved April 17th, 1871, and the other acts amendatory thereto, of the first part, and —— ——, of the town of ———, in said State, witnesseth that it is mutually hereby agreed between said parties by these presents as follows:

That said Board hereby places —— ——, an inmate of said Institution, in the family of said —— —— until the —— day of ——— 18—, when the child will be ——— years of age, reserving the right to cancel this agreement and return said child to this Institution, whenever, in the opinion of this Board, the conditions of this contract are not faithfully executed, or when otherwise the interest of the child requires it.

That said —— —— takes the child and agrees to keep him until said —— day of ——— 18—, treating him (except as to inheritance and property) as his own child, kindly and parentally as a member of the family. That he will provide him with sufficient and suitable apparel, both for working days and for attending public worship, and with suitable food, and all other necessaries, in health and in sickness. That he will teach him the business of ———, and the branches usually taught in the common schools, and will have him attend the district school where he resides, at least three months in each year. That if the child remains with him until the expiration of said time he will pay him then the sum of ——— dollars and two good suits of clothes. That whenever requested by the Superintendent of this Institution, he will report in writing to him such facts in regard to the child as he shall request, and that he will furnish the child with materials and opportunity to correspond with said Superintendent.

In witness whereof, the said Board of Control, by the Agent of this institution, hereby sets its name and seal this —— day of —— 18—.

[Signed,] ————————————, [L.S.]
Agent of the State Public School.

[Signed,] ————————————, [L.S.]

5. That the Agent of the State Public School shall visit, or cause to be visited, each child apprenticed, once in each year. That where there shall be such a County Agent as provided by act 171 of the laws of 1873, such Agent shall be requested to make such visit. The person visiting shall make a careful examination into the condition of the child, and in each case a report in writing shall be made on blanks to be provided, which shall be substantially as follows:

(*Forms.*)

1. What is the child's physical condition?
2. How many months has the child attended school?
3. What studies have been pursued?
4. What progress is made in school?
5. Does the child attend church and Sabbath-school, and how often?
6. Is the child obedient?
7. Is the child industrious?

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8. Is the child accustomed to hear and use profane language?
9. Are the child's associates good?
10. How are the child's evenings spent?
11. What is the child's occupation, and is it suitable?
12. What has been the child's general treatment?
13. Does the child sleep alone?
14. Is the bed suitable?
15. Is the child's clothing suitable and proper?
16. Does the child take its meals with the family?
17. Is the food suitable and proper?
18. Are ardent spirits used in the family?
19. Does the head of the family complain of the child's conduct, or the child of its treatment?
20. Are there any other children in the family? If so, give sex and age of each.

6. That the Agent of this school may, in his discretion, require a similar report on said blanks, once in each year, from the person to whom said child is indentured six months from the time of the State Agent's report.

7. That when on such examination it shall be found by either of said agents that the interest of the child requires it, said child shall be removed from the person to whom he is indentured, and in case the removal is necessary by reason of fault on the part of the child, he shall be retained in this institution at least three months before placing him in another family.

ADMITTING CHILDREN.

The following is suggested as a form of application as required by Sec. 21, Act No. 58 of 1875:

(*Form.*)

To the Judge of Probate of the County of ——— *ss.:*

The undersigned, Superintendents of the Poor of said county, hereby apply to said court, and request an examination of the dependency of ---------- a child under sixteen years of age, on the public for support, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 144 of the laws of 1873, with a view to have said child admitted into the State Public School at Coldwater. That in the opinion of the undersigned the said child is dependent on the public for support, and that he has no parents against whom his support can be enforced as provided in chapter 49 of the Compiled Laws of 1871.

(Signed,) ----------

---

2. That hereafter, on all such examinations, the Judges of Probate shall be requested to ascertain and report on the following inquiries in addition to what is now required by law:

INQUIRIES IN REGARD TO THE PARENTS.

1. What education have they?
2. What is their pecuniary condition?
3. Are they paupers or not?
4. Intemperate or not?
5. Have either Epilepsy, Insanity, or any other disease disabling from labor?

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6. Criminals or not? Under sentence where, and how long?
7. How many children have they living, and have they deserted any?
8. Are the parents living together; abandoned each other or divorced?
9. Native or foreign birth, and which?

AS TO THE CHILD.

1. Was he reared in the family?
2. Was he reared in the school?
3. Was he reared in the city or country?
4. Was he reared in the practice of religious observances?
5. What are the child's associates at home and in the neighborhood?
6. Has the child committed any offense against the law, and if so, what offense and how punished?
7. What is the child's physical condition?
8. What is the child's mental condition?
9. What is the child's moral condition?

PART OF THE ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

AN ACT to establish a State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children, approved April 17th, 1871, as amended by the Act approved April 24th, 1873, and by Act No. 58 of 1875.

SECTION 11. There shall be received as pupils in such school those children that are over four and under sixteen years of age, that are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction, who are neglected and dependent, especially those who are now maintained in the county poor-houses, those who have been deserted by their parents, or are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime. The said Board of Control shall have power to receive any child under the age of four years or over sixteen years of age, and may reject any between the ages of five and sixteen years of age, whom they may for any cause deem improper inmates of such school. No pupil shall be retained in said school after arriving at the age of sixteen years, unless by consent of said Board of Control.

SEC. 12. The children in such school shall be maintained and educated in the branches usually taught in common schools, and shall have proper physical and moral training.

SEC. 13. It is declared to be the object of this act to provide for such children only temporary homes until homes can be procured for them in families. It shall be the duty of such Board of Control to use all diligence to provide suitable places in good families for all such pupils as have received an elementary education; and any other other pupils may be placed in good families on condition that their education shall be provided for in the public schools of the town or city where they may reside. That said Board of Control are hereby made the legal guardians of all the children who may become inmates of said school, with authority to bind out any child to a pursuit or trade during minority, under a contract insuring the child kind and proper treatment and a fair elementary education.

SEC. 14. That whenever there shall be sufficient room for the reception of the class of children described in this act, in such State Public School, no such children shall hereafter be maintained in county poor-houses. That in receiving such children into such school, preference shall be given first to dependent and indigent orphans or half-orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of this State.

SEC. 15. As soon as the State Public School buildings are ready for the admission of inmates, and thereafter semi-annually, and whenever inquired of by the Superintendents of the Poor, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board of Control, to notify the Superintendents of the Poor of each county, how many children of the county notified can be received in said school. That the admission for dependent children in said school shall be, as near as practical, divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of dependent children in each. That it shall be the duty of the Superintendents of the Poor of each county to forward to said school any dependent and neglected children that are entitled by this act to admission thereto in the manner herein provided. All expenses attending the forwarding of such children and of the examination herein provided for, and of returning to the counties

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where they belong children not entitled to admission, shall be defrayed by the county to which they belong, by the county treasurer, out of the funds appropriated to the support of the poor belonging to such county, after being allowed and certified by the County Superintendents.

SEC. 16. Before the Superintendents of the Poor shall send any child to said School, they shall cause him to be brought before the Judge of Probate in the county where the child belongs, for examination by the Judge of Probate as to his alleged dependence; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendents of the Poor of each county, in the case of children in the poor-houses, or other children which shall be found in a state of want or suffering, or being abandoned or improperly exposed, or children in an orphan asylum where the officers thereof desire to surrender them to the care of the State, whenever there shall be a vacancy for their county in said School, to bring such children before the said Judge of Probate for said examination; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said Judge of Probate to investigate the facts in each case and ascertain whether such children are dependent; their ages, names, and residence of parents, and in what county, poor-house, or orphan asylum they have been kept, if any, and for how long a time; and said Judge of Probate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and may in his discretion request the attendance of the Prosecuting Attorney on such examinations, and, if so requested, it shall be the duty of such Prosecuting Attorney to attend in behalf of the county. The parents or any friend may appear in behalf of any child, and in his discretion the said Judge of Probate may request any Supervisor of any town or ward to appear in behalf of any child; and if, on such examination, the said Judge of Probate shall find that any child is dependent and neglected, he shall enter such finding by a proper order in the Journal of the Probate Court in his office, and shall deliver to the Superintendent of the Poor procuring such examination, a certified copy of such order, which shall contain, besides said findings, a statement of the facts so far as ascertained, as to the age of the child, names and residence of parents, the name of county poor-house or orphan asylum where the child has been maintained, and the length of time of such maintenance; and in the case of the examination of two or more children at the same time, only one order need be made; and ssid certified copy of said order shall be delivered, with the child, at said School, to the Superintendent thereof.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of said Board of Control to provide and always keep open for inspection of all persons desiring to examine it, a book in which shall be registered the names and ages of the children received in said School, and the residence of parents as near as can be ascertained, in which book shall be recorded the date when the child is received and when the child left the School, and whether the child was apprenticed, placed in a family, or otherwise, and if placed in a family, the, name, residence, and occupation of head of such family, and if apprenticed, to whom.

SEC. 18. The Board of Control is authorized to designate some officer, teacher, or other employé connected with said School to act as the agent thereof, and who shall act in that capacity during the pleasure of said Board of Control, and shall be known as the agent of the State Public School; and his duties as such agent shall be prescribed by said Board, and shall include the visiting as often and at such times as said Board of Control shall determine, any and all children placed in charge of any person by said Board of Control, to inquire into the condition of such children and make such investigation as may be necessary in relation thereto, and report the same to said Board of Control; to investigate all applications to take such children, by adoption or otherwise, to such suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, or otherwise take and keep any children sent to said School; and to enter into a contract in writing in behalf and under the instructions of said Board of Control, with the persons taking such child; and all such contracts shall contain a clause reserving to said Board of Control the right to withdraw the child from any person having him when in the opinion of the Board the welfare of the child requires it. The said agent, while acting as such, shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses by the Treasurer of said Board of Control, after being allowed and certified by said Board of Control.

PART OF ACT 58, LAWS OF 1875.

SEC. 21. That whenever the Superintendents of the Poor of any county shall bring any child before the Judge of Probate for examination as to his alleged dependence, as provided in section sixteen of this act, they shall present to said Judge an application in writing, which shall be filed in his office, for such examination, which shall be signed by at least two of said Superintendents, in which they shall certify that in their opinion the child named is dependent on the public for support, and that he has no parents against whom his support can be enforced, as provided in chapter forty-nine of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

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SEC. 22. The [that] said Board of Control is hereby authorized to consent to the adoption of any child who has or shall become an inmate of said institution, by any person, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for changing the names of minor adopted children and other persons," approved February two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that on such adoption and proceedings had under such act, whereby the child takes the name and becomes the heir of the person so adopting him or her, then said Board of Control shall cease to be the guardian of said child.

ESTABLISHING A STATE AGENCY.--PART OF ACT 171 OF THE LAWS OF 1873, AS AMENDED BY ACT 37, OF 1875.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the Governor may appoint in each county of this State, an agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor. Before entering upon the duties of his office, and within thirty days after receiving notice of his appointment, said agent shall take and file with the county clerk of the county for which he is appointed, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this State, and upon such qualification it shall be the duty of the county clerk to immediately transmit notice thereof to the Circuit Judge, the Probate Judge, each Justice of the Peace, and all other magistrates of the county having competent jurisdiction for the trial of juvenile offenders. Said agent shall receive as compensation for his time and services, his actual expenses necessarily incurred while engaged in the performance of his duties under this act, on being fully stated in account and verified by the affidavit of the agent, together with the sum of three dollars in full for his services in each case investigated and reported upon as hereinafter prescribed, when approved by the Governor, shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the sum so allowed for the services of such agent in any county except the county of Wayne, shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and that in the county of Wayne the sum so allowed for such services shall not in any one year exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Said agent shall, as often as once in each year, visit all children, resident in the county for which he is appointed, who shall have been indentured or placed in charge of any person therein by any State Board or officer of the State, and shall inquire into the management, condition and treatment of such children, and for that purpose may have private interviews with such children at any time; and if it shall come to the knowledge of such agent that any child thus placed in charge of any person as aforesaid, is neglected, abused, or improperly treated by the person having such child in charge, or that the person holding the child is unfit to have the care thereof, he shall report the fact to the Board or officers of the institution by which such child was indentured, and such Board or officers shall cancel the contract and cause the child to be returned to the institution from whence he or she was taken, or indentured to some other person, or to be discharged, in the discretion of the Board of officers. In all contracts or indentures for binding out children from any State institution, the officers making the same shall expressly reserve the right to cancel the contract whenever in their judgment the interests of the child are not properly cared for.

SEC. 4. No child shall be indentured, adopted, or taken during minority, by any person not of kin thereto, from a State institution until notice of an application therefor has been given to the agent aforesaid residing in the county from which such application is made, and until his report in writing, made after an investigation into the propriety thereof, has been made and filed with the officers of such institution. And all applications for the release or discharge of any children so indentured or placed in charge of persons in such county, shall be given to said agent for his report in like manner.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said agents in their respective counties, to seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate, and maintain children arrested for offenses, committed to any State institution, or abandoned and neglected children in charge of any State institution or officers, and to give notice thereof to the Boards or officers having authority to dispose of such children. And said agents shall from time to time make report of their doings under this section to the Board of which they are the agents.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Reform School, and the principal officer of any State institution for the care or reformation of juvenile offen-

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ders now or hereafter to be established, upon the discharge of any boy or girl received therein, forthwith to notify the agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions residing in the county from which such child was sent, of such discharge; and if the boy or girl so discharged shall return to such county the agent shall, as far as possible, assist him or her in procuring suitable employment and a good home free from immoral and evil influences. Said agent shall also keep a brief history of each child within his county discharged as aforesaid, in a manner and form to be prescribed by the Board of which he is agent, and report the same from time to time to said Board as it may require, to the end that the effect of the treatment and discipline of the several institutions of the State for the care and reformation of juvenile delinquents upon their discharge therefrom may be better known and understood.

3. The following is suggested as the form of order and certificate to be used by Judge of Probate:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF..... }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of....., holden at the Probate Office at the.....of.....in said county, on the.....day of.....in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.....

Present, Hon.....
Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF.....dependent and neglected children.....Esq.....Esq., and.....Esq., ...Superintendent of the Poor of said county, having brought before me the above named child.....and having made an application in writing, filed in my office, for examination as to.....alleged dependence; and upon hearing the testimony of.....witness....., produced for that purpose in accordance with provisions of *section sixteen*, as added *to chapter one hundred and forty* of the Compiled Laws of 1871, entitled "State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children," by act number *one hundred and forty-four* of the Session Laws of 1873; and upon investigation of the facts, it satisfactorily appearing to me that said child....belong to said County of.....and that.....he.....dependent and neglected, and as such.....entitled to admission to the "State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children," at Coldwater, under the chapter and act hereinbefore mentioned.

And upon said examination I do further find, so far as I can ascertain the facts, that said.....was of the age of.....years on the .....day of.....187....; that the name of the father of said child is .....; that he resides at.....in the County of....., in the State of.....; that the name of the mother of said child is.....; that she resides at....., in the county of....., in the State of....., and that said child has been maintained at [1] .....; for the period of.....years and.....months last passed. And further, that said [2] .....

☞ NOTE 1.—State whether in County Poor House, Asylum, home, or elsewhere.
☞ NOTE 2.—Continue same account for each child and sign at the end of the last statement.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF ..... }

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order and findings by me made in the above entitled matter, and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my official signature, and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of said county, at the.....of..... in said county, on this.....day of..... in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.....

.....
Judge of Probate of said County.

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FOURTH ANNUAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

REPORTS OF SHERIFFS

RELATING TO THE

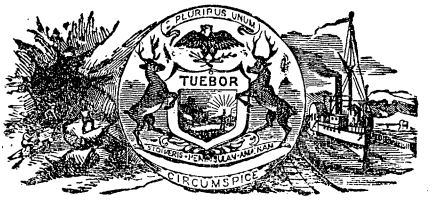
JAILS

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.



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ABSTRACT.

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AND

SCHEDULES A AND B,

WITH COMMENTS.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
LANSING, MICH., *October 1, 1877.*

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR,—In compliance with law, we have the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Annual Abstract of the reports of the Sheriffs, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

For this Abstract reports have been received from every county in the State. Most of them, doubtless, are substantially accurate, but a close examination reveals certain discrepancies in the details that would not be likely to occur were the jail records fully and accurately kept, and the work of transferring the information from the records to the blanks performed by competent clerical help. The attention of the Sheriffs has been repeatedly called by comments following the tables in these Abstracts, and by circular and manuscript letters, to a certain class of errors occurring in the reports each year, but to little effect. In a very few instances there is reason to believe that the statements are at best only approximations, and in one instance it is so clear that the Sheriff "forced his balances" that we should be tempted to publish his name in connection with the fact, were it not that he is no longer in office.

The present reports show sixty-two county jails in the State. In 1875 there were sixty-three reported, Mason county then reporting a jail which is now said to be a city lock-up.

The total number of prisoners received in all the jails is stated at 7,040, 6,506, or 92.41 per cent of whom were males, and 534, or 7.59 per cent females. There were 431 males, and 57 females committed to the jails who were under 18 years of age. The total number of males committed to the jails was 40 less, and of females 92 more than the number reported in 1875. The total increase of commitments is 50, there being two whose sex was not reported in 1875. The average number in the jails during the year was 211.30, against 217.61 in 1875, and the average duration of imprisonment was 10.63 days, against 11.78 days in 1875.

The total number of prisoners received in all the jails was 53-100 of one per cent of the total population in 1874; the male prisoners 93-100 of one per cent of the male population, and the female prisoners 8-100 of one per cent of the female population. The first and third per cents are each a hundredth greater, and the second is a hundredth less than in 1875.

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Exhibit B shows that in 51 counties the proportion of prisoners to population was less, and in only 14 greater, than the proportion for the State. The aggregate number of prisoners committed to the jails in the 51 counties was 24 hundredths of one per cent of the aggregate population of the same counties, and the aggregate number committed in the 14 counties was 1.11 per cent of the population of the same counties. Five of the 14 counties are traversed by the Michigan Central railroad. If we examine the counties in the south four tiers we find that in the second from the south line of the State, or in the counties on the line of the above named railroad, the per cent of prisoners to population is greatest, and in the fourth tier, or in the counties on the direct line from Port Huron to Grand Haven, the proportion is next greatest, but only about one-half the proportion in the second tier. This was also the case as shown by the abstract for 1875. In 1876 the number of prisoners received in the jails in the first or southern tier of counties was 35-100 of one per cent of the population, in the second tier, 96-100 of one per cent, in the third, 19-100 of one per cent, and in the fourth, 49-100 of one per cent. In 1875 the proportion in the first tier was 28-100 of one per cent, in the second, 99-100 of one per cent, in the third, 27-100 of one per cent, and in the fourth, 40-100 of one per cent.

In 1876 Van Buren, and in 1875 Calhoun and Van Buren, were the only counties in the second tier in which the per cent of prisoners to population was less than the per cent for the State.

In seven counties the number of prisoners committed to the jails exceeds one per cent of the population. These counties are Bay, Kalamazoo, Chippewa, Jackson, Midland, Kent and Wayne. Three of these counties are on the line of the Central railroad, one borders on Lakes Huron and Superior and the river St. Mary, and one on Saginaw Bay. Kent contains a large city and is traversed by important lines of railway, and the report from Midland doubtless includes prisoners confined under the village ordinances of Midland city.

It is noticeable that while Bay county, with a population in 1874 of nearly 25,000, and containing a city of nearly 14,000, committed 2.48 per cent of her inhabitants to jail during the year, the adjoining county of Saginaw, with a population of more than 48,000, of whom more than 27,000 were congregated in the two cities of Saginaw and East Saginaw, the proportion committed was 47-100 of one per cent. So great a difference in counties where the incitements to crime are apparently so nearly alike excites a suspicion of inaccuracy in the reports, but the proportions being about the same as in 1875 is evidence in favor of their accuracy.

The number of prisoners committed for high crimes was 1,682, and the number for minor offenses, 5,159. The number of witnesses received in the jails was 36; debtors, 81; insane persons, 71; and of idiotic persons, 5. The number committed for high crimes was 23.89 per cent, and for minor offenses, 73.28 per cent of the whole number committed to the jails, and the witnesses, debtors, and insane and idiotic persons together were less than 3 per cent of the whole number committed. Compared with 1875, the number committed for high crimes is 2 per cent more, and the number for minor offenses 2.59 per cent less. Of the number committed for high crimes, 1,619, or 96.25 per cent were males; 63, or 3.75 per cent, females; and 87, or 5.17 per cent, under 18 years of age: and of the number for minor offenses, 4,699, or 91.12 per cent were males; 458, or 8.88 per cent females; and 323, or 6.26 per cent were

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under 18 years of age. The proportion of males committed for high crimes is 1.54 per cent greater, and for minor offenses 2.47 per cent less than in 1875.

Of the whole number of prisoners confined in the jails, 358, or 4.91 per cent were convicted and sent to the State Prison; 749, or 10.28 per cent to the House of Correction; and 66, or 91-100 of one per cent to the State Reform School. The proportion sent to the State Prison is 27-100 of one per cent less, to the House of Correction 1.78 per cent more, and to the State Reform School 18-100 of one per cent more, than in 1875. The number sent to State Prison was 21.28 per cent of the total number committed to the jails for high crimes. There were 47 escapes during the year against 50 in 1875, and 298 prisoners remaining in the jails at the close of the year, against 250 at the close of 1875.

The birthplaces of prisoners received in the jails, exclusive of blacks, mulattoes, and Indians, were as follows: Males—United States, 2,865; British America, 348; England, 271; Ireland, 771; Scotland, 61; Germany, 277; Holland, 85; Norway and Sweden, 22; France, 11; Miscellaneous, 10; and unknown, 183: Females—United States, 219; British America, 39; England, 12; Ireland, 57; Scotland, 5; Germany, 16; Holland, 2; Sweden, 1; and France, 4. The number of male blacks committed to the jails, 112,—female, 10; male mulattoes, 27, female, 3; male Indians, 14. Birthplaces and color not reported—males, 1,449, females, 166.

The sheriffs of only 27 counties report the parent-nativity of white prisoners born in the United States. The whole number of white prisoners received in the jails of these counties, exclusive of those whose birthplaces are not reported, was 3,494. Of these, 2,151, or 61.56 per cent were born in the United States, leaving 1,343, or 38.44 per cent who were foreign-born. The parents of 939, or 43.65 per cent of the native white prisoners were both foreign-born, 94 of them had foreign-born fathers and native mothers, and 78 foreign mothers and native fathers. Adding the three classes together we have a total of 1,111, or 51.65 per cent of the native-born white prisoners whose parents were one or both foreign-born. If from the whole number of white prisoners committed to the jails in these counties we deduct those who were foreign-born, and also those whose parents were one or both foreign-born, there remains 1,040, or 29.77 per cent of the whole number of white prisoners committed to the jails, who are of less than one-half foreign blood.

The proportion of native-born white prisoners whose parents were one or both foreign-born, is for the 27 counties 6.28 per cent greater than the proportion in 30 counties in 1875. Assuming, as in 1875, that the proportion shown in the reports received is about the true proportion for the entire State, and comparing with the census returns of 1870, we find that in 1876 the parents of more than 50 per cent of the native-born white prisoners committed to the jails were one or both foreign-born, while in 1870 the parents of only 24.03 per cent of our entire native-born population were one or both foreign-born.

Of the whole number of prisoners received in the jails 541, or 7.68 per cent, could not read, and 758, or 10.77 per cent, could not write.

The total cost of maintaining the jails was $71,542.35,—$13,540.47 less than the cost in 1875. The traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking prisoners to the jails are estimated at $33,405, against $35,216.31 in 1875. The cost of arresting and detaining prisoners amounts to $104,947.35, which is $15,351.78 less than the cost in 1875. Presque Isle county reports $14 received from the avails of the labor of prisoners,—the only county that reports any receipts from this source.

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The whole number of prisoners reported confined in the jails under city and village ordinances is 1,614, and the amount the sheriffs report as having received for boarding such prisoners is $2,883.78. The number of city prisoners confined in 1875 was reported at 1,902, and the amount received for boarding them, $1,709.17,—being a decrease both in number of prisoners and in expenditures.

Very respectfully,
Yours, always,
E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

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TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Statements concerning the Inmates of the Jails, for the years 1876 and 1875.

	1876.	1875.
Number in the jails at the beginning of the year	244	266
Number received during the year	7,040	6,990
Total number in the jails within the year	7,284	7,256
Average number in the jails during the year	211.30	217.61
Average duration of imprisonment in days	10.63	11.78
Whole number of males received during the year	6,506	6,546
Number of males under 18 years of age	431	347
Whole number of females received during the year	534	442
Number of females under 18 years of age	57	48
Per cent of males to total number of both sexes	92.41	93.67
Per cent of females to total number of both sexes	7.59	6.33
Per cent of total number of prisoners received to total population in 1874	.53	.52
Per cent of male prisoners to total male population in 1874	.93	.94
Per cent of female prisoners to total female population in 1874	.08	.07
Total number charged with high crimes	1,682	1,530
Number of males charged with high crimes	1,619	1,449
Number of females charged with high crimes	63	81
Number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes	87	91
Per cent of males charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	96.25	94.71
Per cent of females charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	3.75	5.29
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	5.17	5.95
Total number charged with minor offenses	*5,159	5,303
Number of males charged with minor offenses	4,699	4,963
Number of females charged with minor offenses	458	340
Number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses	323	313
Per cent of males charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	91.12	93.59
Per cent of females charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	8.88	6.41
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	6.26	5.90
Number of witnesses	36	45
Number of debtors	81	65

*Sex of two not stated.

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EXHIBIT A—CONTINUED.

	1876.	1875.
Number of insane persons	71	66
Number of idiotic persons	5	3
Per cent of the total number charged with high crimes to the whole number committed to the jails	23.89	21.89
Per cent of the total number charged with minor offenses to the whole number committed to the jails	73.28	75.87
Number sent to state prison	358	376
Number sent to house of correction	749	617
Number sent to state reform school	66	53
Per cent of number sent to state prison to the whole number confined in the jails	4.91	5.18
Per cent of number sent to house of correction to the whole number confined in the jails	10.28	8.50
Per cent of number sent to state reform school to the whole number confined in the jails	.91	.73
Number escaped	47	50
Number remaining in the jails at the close of the year	298	250
BIRTHPLACES OF MALE PRISONERS.		
United States	2,865	2,456
British America	348	510
England	271	263
Ireland	771	877
Scotland	61	91
Germany	277	328
Holland	85	94
Norway and Sweden	22	75
France	11	22
Miscellaneous	10	38
Unknown	183	1,623
Blacks	112	131
Mulattoes	27	23
Indians	14	15
Birthplace and color not reported	1,449	----------
BIRTHPLACES OF FEMALE PRISONERS.		
United States	219	163
British America	39	39
England	12	10
Ireland	57	47
Scotland	5	4
Germany	16	13
Holland	2	6
Sweden	1	----------
France	4	----------
Miscellaneous	----------	2
Unknown	----------	143
Blacks	10	8
Mulattoes	3	2
Indians	----------	5
Birthplace and color not reported	166	----------
Birthplace and sex not reported	----------	2
Foreign-born fathers and mothers	939	556
Foreign-born fathers and native mothers	94	89
Foreign-born mothers and native fathers	78	55
Number who could not read	541	612

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EXHIBIT A—CONTINUED.

	1876.	1875.
Per cent of the number who could not read to the whole number received in the jails	7.68	8.76
Number who could not write	758	811
Per cent of the number who could not write to the whole number received in the jails	10.77	11.60
Paid to sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners	$59,527 46	$66,494 67
Paid for repairs of the jails	3,266 18	7,939 37
Paid for furniture	885 86	1,111 02
Paid for all other necessary supplies	7,812 35	8,733 76
Total cost of maintaining the jails	$71,542 35	$85,082 82
Cost per week for board and keeping of each prisoner in the jails	$5 42	$5 54
Average cost of each prisoner confined in the jails	8 17	11 73
Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking prisoners to the jails	$33,405 00	$35,216 31
Total expense of arresting and detaining prisoners	104,947 35	120,299 13
Number of prisoners confined in the jails under city and village ordinances	1,614	1,902
Amount received by sheriffs for boarding city and village prisoners	$2,883 78	$1,709 17

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EXHIBIT B.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Population, and the Total of Each Sex, as shown by the Census of Michigan for 1874; the Total Number of Prisoners, and the Number of Each Sex received in the Jails during the year ending September 30, 1876, with the Per Cent of the Totals of Prisoners to corresponding Totals of Population.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1874.			Prisoners Received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1876.			Per Cent of the Totals of Prisoners to Corresponding Totals of Population.		
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
State	1,334,031	697,184	636,847	7,040	6,506	534	.53	.93	.08
Alcona	1,214	688	526	1	1		.08	.15	
Allegan	32,381	16,976	15,405	44	40	4	.14	.24	.03
Alpena	4,807	2,808	1,999	17	12	5	.35	.43	.25
Antrim	3,240	1,816	1,424	9	9		.28	.50	
Baraga				1	1				
Barry	22,051	11,588	10,463	59	58	1	.27	.50	.01
Bay	24,832	13,657	11,175	615	562	53	2.48	4.12	.47
Benzie	2,663	1,422	1,241	5	5		.19	.35	
Berrien	35,029	17,942	17,087	76	73	3	.22	.41	.02
Branch	25,726	13,041	12,685	59	55	4	.23	.42	.03
Calhoun	35,655	18,156	17,499	196	188	8	.55	1.04	.05
Cass	20,525	10,592	9,933	59	57	2	.29	.54	.02
Charlevoix	2,360	1,280	1,080						
Cheboygan	3,070	1,706	1,364	14	14		.46	.82	
Chippewa	2,170	1,222	948	32	30	2	1.47	2.45	.21
Clare	1,354	745	609	1	1		.07	.13	
Clinton	23,661	12,162	11,499	26	24	2	.11	.20	.02
Delta	4,741	2,882	1,859	12	11	1	.25	.38	.05
Eaton	26,907	13,875	13,032	85	81	4	.32	.58	.03
Emmet	1,272	669	603	2	2		.16	.30	
Genesee	34,568	17,536	17,032	129	123	6	.37	.70	.04
Gladwin									
Grand Traverse	5,349	2,801	2,548	2	2		.04	.07	
Gratiot	13,886	7,304	6,582	12	11	1	.09	.15	.02
Hillsdale	31,566	15,971	15,595	193	182	11	.61	1.14	.07
Houghton	19,030	11,013	8,017	42	33	9	.22	.30	.11
Huron	11,964	6,614	5,350	9	8	1	.08	.12	.02
Ingham	29,193	15,204	13,989	47	43	4	.16	.28	.03
Ionia	28,376	14,788	13,588	119	114	5	.42	.77	.04
Iosco	4,782	2,859	1,923	16	15	1	.33	.52	.05
Isabella	6,059	3,273	2,786	19	19		.31	.58	
Isle Royal									
Jackson	37,988	19,853	18,135	531	477	54	1.40	2.40	.30
Kalamazoo	32,284	16,583	15,701	580	562	18	1.71	3.39	.11
Kalkaska	1,259	692	567	2	2		.16	.29	
Kent	62,671	32,576	30,095	759	670	89	1.21	2.06	.30
Keweenaw	5,415	3,237	2,178	3	2	1	.06	.06	.05
Lake	1,813	1,015	798	17	17		.94	1.67	
Lapeer	25,140	13,095	12,045	110	105	5	.44	.80	.04
Leelanaw	5,031	2,692	2,339	2	2		.04	.07	
Lenawee	46,084	23,256	22,828	228	214	14	.49	.92	.06
Livingston	20,329	10,569	9,760	67	65	2	.33	.62	.02
Mackinac	1,496	765	731						

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EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION IN 1874.			PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1876.			PER CENT OF THE TOTALS OF PRISONERS TO CORRESPONDING TOTALS OF POPULATION.		
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Macomb	28,305	14,367	13,938	25	24	1	.09	.17	.01
Manistee	8,471	4,792	3,679	33	33	....	.39	.69	....
Manitou	657	364	293	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marquette	21,946	12,893	9,053	52	43	9	.24	.33	.10
Mason	5,361	2,971	2,390	27	25	2	.50	.84	.08
Mecosta	9,132	4,874	4,258	68	64	4	.74	1.31	.09
Menominee	3,490	2,213	1,277	30	25	5	.86	1.13	.39
Midland	5,306	2,925	2,381	73	72	1	1.38	2.46	.04
Missaukee	606	395	211	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe	30,111	15,302	14,809	73	69	4	.24	.45	.03
Montcalm	20,815	11,311	9,504	32	30	2	.15	.27	.02
Muskegon	19,375	10,761	8,614	55	52	3	.28	.48	.03
Newaygo	8,758	4,879	3,879	10	10	....	.11	.20	....
Oakland	38,082	19,446	18,636	66	64	2	.17	.33	.01
Oceana	8,360	4,581	3,779	12	12	....	.14	.26	....
Ogemaw	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Ontonagon	2,406	1,276	1,130	1	1	....	.04	.08	....
Osceola	6,216	3,491	2,725	34	33	1	.55	.95	.04
Otsego	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	29,929	15,789	14,140	82	77	5	.27	.49	.04
Presque Isle	1,615	851	764	6	6	....	.37	.71	....
Roscommon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saginaw	48,409	25,968	22,441	229	212	17	.47	.82	.08
Sanilac	16,292	8,652	7,640	16	15	1	.10	.17	.01
Schoolcraft	1,290	824	466	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shiawassee	21,773	11,265	10,508	25	25	....	.11	.22	....
St. Clair	40,688	21,181	19,507	47	46	1	.12	.22	.01
St. Joseph	25,906	13,267	12,639	49	47	2	.19	.35	.02
Tuscola	16,998	8,950	8,048	21	21	....	.12	.23	....
Van Buren	29,156	15,062	14,094	42	42	....	.14	.28	....
Washtenaw	38,723	19,553	19,170	248	239	9	.64	1.22	.05
Wayne	144,903	72,306	72,597	1,467	1,312	155	1.01	1.81	.21
Wexford	3,011	1,752	1,259	14	14	....	.46	.80	....

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TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Number of Prisoners in the Jails September 30, 1875, and on October 1, 1875; the Number Received, and the Total Number and Average Number in the Jails during the year; the Average Duration of Imprisonment, in Days; the Whole Number, and the Number under Eighteen Years of Age, of each Sex, and the Per Cent of each Sex to the Whole Number of both Sexes Received, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1875.	No. in the Jails at the beginning of the Year.	No. received during the Year.	Total No. in the Jails within the Year.	Av. No. in the Jails during the Year.	Av. Duration of Imprisonment, in days.	Males Rec'd During the Year.		Females Rec'd During Year.		Per Cent of Each Sex to Total No. Rec'd of Both Sexes.	
							Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE	250	244	7,040	7,284	*a*211.30	*a* 10.63	6,506	431	534	57	92.41	7.59
Alcona [1]	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	------	----	----	100.	------
Allegan	3	3	44	47	2.46	19.17	40	6	4	----	90.91	9.09
Alpena	2	2	17	19	1.87	36.	12	2	5	----	70.59	29.41
Antrim	1	1	9	10	.21	7.70	9	1	----	----	100.	------
Baraga	------	------	1	1	.06	21.	1	------	----	----	100.	------
Barry	6	6	59	65	1.75	10.88	58	------	1	----	98.31	1.69
Bay	9	9	615	624	18.33	10.75	562	140	53	20	91.38	8.62
Benzie	------	------	5	5	.33	24.	5	------	----	----	100.	------
Berrien	11	11	76	87	8.11	34.14	73	19	3	----	96.05	3.95
Branch	------	------	59	59	2.81	17.41	55	10	4	2	93.22	6.78
Calhoun	14	14	196	210	6.58	11.48	188	5	8	----	95.92	4.08
Cass	------	------	59	59	2.24	13.90	57	3	2	1	96.61	3.39
Charlevoix [2]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Cheboygan	------	------	14	14	.26	6.79	14	------	----	----	100.	------
Chippewa	2	2	32	34	1.90	20.50	30	2	2	----	93.75	6.25
Clare [1]	------	------	1	1	.08	30.	1	1	----	----	100.	------
Clinton	1	1	26	27	1.39	18.78	24	3	2	----	92.31	7.69
Delta	------	------	12	12	.61	18.75	11	3	1	----	91.67	8.33
Eaton	1	1	85	86	2.63	11.17	81	6	4	3	95.29	4.71
Emmet	------	------	2	2	.02	4.	2	1	----	----	100.	------
Genesee	7	7	129	136	5.42	14.58	123	9	6	----	95.35	4.65
Gladwin [3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Grand Traverse	------	------	2	2	.03	6.	2	------	----	----	100.	------
Gratiot [1]	1	1	12	13	1.48	41.69	11	------	1	----	91.67	8.33
Hillsdale	3	3	193	196	3.88	7.24	182	9	11	2	94.30	5.70
Houghton	3	3	42	45	4.22	34.36	33	2	9	----	78.57	21.43
Huron	1	1	9	10	.88	32.10	8	------	1	----	88.89	11.11
Ingham	8	8	47	55	2.17	14.45	43	4	4	2	91.49	8.51
Ionia	3	3	119	122	2.38	7.14	114	10	5	----	95.80	4.20
Iosco	------	------	16	16	2.61	59.71	15	------	1	----	93.75	6.25
Isabella	------	------	19	19	.71	13.74	19	2	----	----	100.	------
Isle Royal [3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Jackson	26	26	531	557	14.54	9.55	477	7	54	----	89.83	10.17
Kalamazoo	11	11	580	591	9.51	5.89	562	40	18	10	96.90	3.10
Kalkaska	------	------	2	2	.05	9.	2	------	----	----	100.	------
Kent	24	24	759	783	18.68	8.73	670	39	89	9	88.27	11.73
Keweenaw	------	1	3	4	.10	9.	2	------	1	----	66.67	33.33

[1] No jail.
[2] No prisoners.
[3] No jail or prisoners.
a Exclusive of Alcona and Newaygo, for which the whole number of days prisoners were confined in the jails was not reported.

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TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1875.	No. in the Jails at the beginning of the Year.	No. received during the Year.	Total No. in the Jails within the Year.	Av. No. in the Jails during the Year.	Av. Duration of Imprisonment, in days.	Males Rec'd During the Year.		Females Rec'd During Year.		Per Cent of Each Sex to Total No. Rec'd of Both Sexes.	
							Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age.	Whole No.	No. under 18 years of age	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lake [1]	------	------	17	17	.25	5.41	17	------	----	----	100.	------
Lapeer	5	6	110	116	2.60	8.20	105	5	5	----	95.45	4.55
Leelanaw	------	------	2	2	.21	33.	2	------	----	----	100.	------
Lenawee	9	9	228	237	7.42	11.46	214	16	14	4	93.86	6.14
Livingston	2	2	67	69	2.18	11.58	65	5	2	----	97.01	2.99
Mackinac [2]	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Macomb	------	------	25	25	1.45	21.28	24	------	1	----	96.	4.
Manistee	1	------	33	33	.66	7.27	33	------	----	----	100.	------
Manitou [3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Marquette	3	3	52	55	3.95	26.25	43	4	9	----	82.69	17.31
Mason [1]	1	------	27	27	.65.	8.85	25	3	2	----	92.59	7.41
Mecosta	5	5	68	73	2.52	12.63	64	2	4	----	94.12	5.88
Menominee	------	------	30	30	1.49	18.20	25	2	5	----	83.33	16.67
Midland	1	1	73	74	1.35	6.68	72	2	1	----	98.63	1.37
Missaukee [3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Monroe	4	4	73	77	4.28	20.34	69	9	4	2	94.52	5.48
Montcalm	3	3	32	35	2.02	21.14	30	4	2	----	93.75	6.25
Muskegon	------	------	55	55	3.39	22.58	52	1	3	----	94.55	5.45
Newaygo	------	------	10	10	------	------	10	------	----	----	100.	------
Oakland	6	6	66	72	3.35	17.04	64	2	2	----	96.97	3.03
Oceana	3	1	12	13	1.00	28.23	12	2	----	----	100.	------
Ogemaw [1]	------	------	2	2	.86	158.	2	------	----	----	100.	------
Ontonagon	------	------	1	1	.05	20.	1	------	----	----	100.	------
Osceola	1	1	34	35	1.22	12.80	33	------	1	1	97.06	2.94
Otsego [1]	------	------	1	1	.11	41.	1	------	----	----	100.	------
Ottawa	5	5	82	87	2.97	12.51	77	3	5	----	93.90	6.10
Presque Isle	------	------	6	6	.07	4.	6	------	----	----	100.	------
Roscommon [3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Saginaw	26	26	229	255	13.25	19.01	212	10	17	1	92.58	7.42
Sanilac	------	------	16	16	1.30	29.69	15	4	1	----	93.75	6.25
Schoolcraft [3]	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------	------
Shiawassee	1	1	25	26	1.70	23.88	25	2	----	----	100.	------
St. Clair	4	4	47	51	2.98	21.37	46	4	1	----	97.87	2.13
St. Joseph	2	2	49	51	4.02	28.82	47	6	2	----	95.92	4.08
Tuscola [1]	------	------	21	21	2.75	47.95	21	3	----	----	100.	------
Van Buren	4	3	42	45	2.43	19.80	42	8	----	----	100.	------
Washtenaw	4	4	248	252	4.31	6.25	239	10	9	----	96.37	3.63
Wayne	19	19	1,467	1,486	15.25	3.76	1,312	------	155	----	89.43	10.57
Wexford	1	1	14	15	.94	23.	14	------	----	----	100.	------

[1] No jail.
[2] No prisoners.
[3] No jail or prisoners.

Reports received from every county in the State show the whole number of county jails to be sixty-two. The jails in Clinton and Huron are rented buildings; that of the latter county situated at Port Austin, sixteen miles from the county seat. In Clinton county a new jail has been erected, which at the time the report was made was nearly completed. The sheriff of Newaygo writes that the jail in that county was condemned some years ago, and is now only used as a lock-up, and that the county confines her prisoners in the Kent county jail. The remaining 14 counties, designated by foot-notes, have no jails. In six of them, and in Mackinac that has a jail, no prisoners were de-

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tained during the year. Missaukee was erecting a jail at the time the report was made, and in Manitou the contract for building one had been let. Alcona and Ogemaw use the Iosco county jail, and Clare continues to use the Midland, Gratiot the Saginaw, Lake the Osceola, and Otsego and Tuscola the Bay county jail.

A comparison by county of the third column in Table I. with the corresponding column in the previous Abstract, shows that in 37 counties there were 844 more, and in 29 counties 794 less prisoners committed to the jails than in 1875, and that in the counties of Otsego, Saginaw and Van Buren the same number was committed each year. The difference in some counties was very great. In Jackson there were 96 less committed than in 1875; in Kent, 252 more; Lapeer, 96 less; Macomb, 53 less; Manistee, 83 less; Marquette, 61 less; Mecosta, 34 more, or just double the number in 1875; in Oakland, 163 less; St. Joseph, 34 more, or more than three times as many; Tuscola, 14 more, or just three times as many, and in Washtenaw, 65 less. The report from Washtenaw in 1875 included prisoners confined for violation of city ordinances of Ann Arbor. No statement is made whether or not such are included in the present Abstract. That so many less are reported committed to the Oakland jail than in 1875 is particularly noticeable because the report for 1875 was for only nine months, or from January 1 of that year.

The Sheriff of Midland county writes that there is "no city lock-up here; all charged to county," which indicates that the prisoners confined for violation of the village ordinances, are included in his report. There is no reason to suppose that they are included in the report from any other county.

The attention of the sheriffs has been repeatedly called to the fact, both in these abstracts and by circular letter, that the prisoners in the jails at the close of any year are the same prisoners who are in the jails at the beginning of the next year, that is to say, if the reports are correct, the numbers shown in columns 1 and 2 of the foregoing table will be alike for each county; yet the sheriffs of Keweenaw, Lapeer, Mackinac, Manistee, Mason, Oceana and Van Buren report the number of prisoners in their jails at the beginning of the year 1876 different from the number reported in their jails at the close of 1875. As the number of sheriffs who made this mistake in 1876 was only half the number who made it in 1875, and as the number in that year was less than in 1874, there is reason to hope for accuracy at no distant day.

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TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Whole Number of Prisoners received in the Jails; the Total Number, the Number of each Sex, and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age charged with High Crimes; the Per Cent of Each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age to the Total Number charged with High Crimes; the Total Number, the Number of Each Sex, and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age charged with Minor Offenses; the Per Cent of Each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age to the Total Number charged with Minor Offenses; the Number of Witnesses, Debtors, and Insane and Idiotic Persons confined in the Jails; and the Per Cent of the Total Number charged with High Crimes and Minor Offenses, respectively, to the Whole Number received in the Jails, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole Number received in the Jails during the year.	Number Charged with High Crimes.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with High Crimes to the Total No. Charged with High Crimes.			Number Charged with Minor Offenses.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with Minor Offenses, to the Total No. Charged with Minor Offenses.			Number of Witnesses.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Insane Persons.	Number of Idiotic Persons.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with High Crimes to the Whole Number Received in the Jails.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses to the Whole Number Received in the Jails.
		Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
STATE	7,040	1,682	1,619	63	87	96.25	3.75	5.17	*a* 5,159	4,699	458	323	91.12	8.88	6.26	36	81	71	5	23.89	73.28
Alcona	1	1	1	..	..	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	100.	.....
Allegan	44	23	20	3	6	86.96	13.04	30.	20	19	1	....	95..	5.	.....	..	....	1	..	52.27	45.45
Alpena	17	5	5	..	2	100.	.....	40.	12	7	5	7	58.33	41.67	58.33	..	....	..	..	29.41	70.59
Antrim	9	1	1	..	..	100.	.....	.....	8	8	....	1	100.	.....	12.50	..	....	..	..	11.11	88.89
Baraga	1	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	100.
Barry	59	16	16	..	..	100.	.....	.....	36	35	1	....	97.22	2.78	.....	2	3	2	..	27.12	61.02
Bay	615	99	98	1	10	98.99	1.01	10.10	512	460	52	150	89.84	10.16	29.30	*b*4	*c* 5	*d*3	*e*3	16.10	83.25
Benzie	5	4	4	..	..	100.	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	80.	20.

a Sex of two not stated.
b Arrested for murder,—probably included in the number charged with high crimes.
c Four of these were arrested for assault and battery,—probably included in minor offenses.
d Two of these charged with drunkenness,—probably included in minor offenses.
e Includes one arrested for being disorderly,—probably included in minor offenses.

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TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number received in the Jails during the year.	Number Charged with High Crimes.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with High Crimes to the Total No. Charged with High Crimes.			Number Charged with Minor Offenses.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with Minor Offenses, to the Total No. Charged with Minor Offenses.			Number of Witnesses.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Insane Persons.	Number of Idiotic Persons.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with High Crimes to the Whole Number Received in the Jails.	Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses to the Whole Number Received in the Jails.
		Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Total Number.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	No. under 18 Years of Age.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Berrien	76	34	34	..	7	100.	.....	20.59	42	39	3	12	92.86	7.14	28.57	..	....	..	..	44.74	55.26
Branch	59	9	8	1	..	88.89	11.11	.....	49	46	3	12	93.88	6.12	24.49	..	....	1	..	15.25	83.05
Calhoun	196	30	30	..	..	100.	.....	.....	166	158	8	5	95.18	4.82	3.01	..	....	..	..	15.31	84.69
Cass	59	26	25	1	2	96.15	3.85	7.69	32	31	1	2	96.88	3.13	6.25	..	....	..	..	44.07	54.24
Cheboygan	14	7	7	..	..	100.	.....	.....	7	7	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	50.	50.
Chippewa	*a* 32	5	4	1	..	80.	20.	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	15.63	.....
Clare	1	1	1	..	..	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	100.	.....
Clinton	26	20	20	..	2	100.	.....	10.	5	3	2	1	60.	40.	20.	..	....	1	..	76.92	19.23
Delta	12	6	6	..	2	100.	.....	33.33	6	5	1	1	83.33	16.67	16.67	..	....	..	..	50.	50.
Eaton	85	19	19	..	2	100.	.....	10.53	66	62	4	7	93.94	6.06	10.61	..	....	..	..	22.35	77.65
Emmet	2	2	2	..	1	100.	.....	50.	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	100.	.....
Genesee	129	49	49	..	5	100.	.....	10.20	72	66	6	3	91.67	8.33	4.17	4	1	3	..	37.98	55.74
Gr'd Traverse	2	1	1	..	..	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	1	..	50.	.....
Gratiot	12	9	8	1	..	88.89	11.11	.....	2	2	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	1	..	..	75.	16.67
Hillsdale	193	34	32	2	4	94.12	5.88	11.76	159	150	9	4	94.34	5.66	2.52	..	3	1	..	17.62	82.38
Houghton	42	9	9	..	1	100.	.....	11.11	*b* 18	11	5	1	68.75	31.25	5.55	2	3	9	1	21.43	42.86
Huron	9	2	1	1	..	50.	50.	.....	5	5	....	....	100.	.....	.....	1	1	..	..	22.22	55.56
Ingham	47	27	23	4	3	85.19	14.81	11.11	13	13	....	3	100.	.....	23.08	..	4	3	..	57.45	27.66
Ionia	119	11	10	1	..	90.91	9.09	.....	107	104	3	....	97.20	2.80	.....	..	....	*c*3	..	9.24	89.92
Iosco	16	7	6	1	..	85.71	14.29	.....	7	7	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	1	1	..	43.75	43.75
Isabella	19	12	12	..	1	100.	.....	8.33	6	6	....	1	100.	.....	16.67	..	....	1	..	63.16	31.58
Jackson	531	29	29	..	..	100.	.....	.....	502	448	54	7	89.24	10.76	1.39	..	....	..	..	5.46	94.54

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Kalamazoo	580	10	10	..	..	100.	.....	.....	570	552	18	10	96.84	3.16	1.75	..	....	..	..	1.72	98.28
Kalkaska	2	2	2	..	..	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	100.	.....
Kent	759	150	144	6	5	96.	4.	3.33	578	495	83	24	85.64	14.36	4.15	12	6	13	..	19.76	76.15
Keweenaw	3	2	1	1	..	50.	50.	.....	1	1	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	66.67	33.33
Lake	17	11	11	..	..	100.	.....	.....	6	6	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	64.71	35.29
Lapeer	110	56	54	2	3	96.43	3.57	5.36	54	51	3	2	94.44	5.56	3.70	..	....	..	..	50.91	49.09
Leelanaw	2	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	2	2	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	100.
Lenawee	228	55	50	5	6	90.91	9.09	10.91	163	154	9	14	94.48	5.52	8.59	..	7	3	..	24.12	71.49
Livingston	67	19	17	2	2	89.47	10.53	10.53	46	46	....	1	100.	.....	2.17	..	....	2	..	28.36	68.66
Macomb	25	16	16	..	..	100.	.....	.....	9	8	1	....	88.89	11.11	.....	..	....	..	..	64.	36.
Manistee	33	23	23	..	..	100.	.....	.....	10	10	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	69.70	30.30
Marquette	52	10	9	1	..	90.	10.	.....	37	33	4	4	89.19	10.81	10.81	..	....	5	..	19.23	71.15
Mason	27	9	9	..	..	100.	.....	.....	17	15	2	3	88.24	11.76	17.65	..	1	..	..	33.33	62.96
Mecosta	68	6	6	..	1	100.	.....	16.67	61	57	4	1	93.44	6.56	1.64	1	....	..	..	8.82	89.71
Menominee	30	1	1	..	1	100.	.....	100.	27	22	5	2	81.48	18.52	7.41	..	....	2	..	3.33	90.
Midland	73	5	5	..	..	100.	.....	.....	68	67	1	2	98.53	1.47	2.94	..	....	..	..	6.85	93.15
Monroe	73	52	51	1	5	98.08	1.92	9.61	19	16	3	5	84.21	15.79	26.32	1	....	1	..	71.23	26.03
Montcalm	32	6	6	..	..	100.	.....	.....	26	24	2	4	92.31	7.69	15.38	..	....	..	..	18.75	81.25
Muskegon	55	36	36	..	..	100.	.....	.....	19	16	3	1	84.21	15.79	5.26	..	....	..	..	65.45	34.55
Newaygo	10	2	2	..	..	100.	.....	.....	8	8	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	20.	80.
Oakland	66	15	14	1	..	93.33	6.67	.....	49	48	1	....	97.96	2.04	.....	..	....	2	..	22.73	74.24
Oceana	12	2	2	..	..	100.	.....	.....	10	10	....	2	100.	.....	20.	..	....	..	..	16.67	83.33
Ogemaw	2	2	2	..	..	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	100.	.....
Ontonagon	1	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	100.
Osceola	34	2	2	..	..	100.	.....	.....	31	30	1	1	96.77	3.23	3.23	d1	....	1	..	5.88	91.18
Otsego	1	1	1	..	..	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	100.	.....
Ottawa	82	39	37	2	2	94.87	5.13	5.13	41	39	2	1	95.12	4.88	2.44	..	....	2	..	47.56	50.
Presque Isle	e 6	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	6	6	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	1	1	.....	100.
Saginaw	229	189	180	9	8	95.24	4.76	4.23	33	27	6	3	81.82	18.18	9.09	3	3	1	..	82.53	14.41
Sanilac	16	6	5	1	..	83.33	16.67	.....	10	10	....	4	100.	.....	40.	..	....	..	..	37.50	62.50
Shiawassee	25	7	7	..	..	100.	.....	.....	15	15	....	2	100.	.....	13.33	..	1	2	..	28.	60.
St. Clair	47	21	21	..	..	100.	.....	.....	26	25	1	4	96.15	3.85	15.38	..	....	..	..	44.68	55.32
St. Joseph	49	20	20	..	..	100.	.....	.....	29	27	2	....	93.10	6.90	.....	..	....	..	..	40.82	59.18
Tuscola	21	6	6	..	..	100.	.....	.....	15	15	....	3	100.	.....	20.	..	....	..	..	28.57	71.43
Van Buren	42	18	18	..	1	100.	.....	5.56	21	21	....	7	100.	.....	33.33	..	....	3	..	42.86	50.
Washtenaw	248	20	20	..	4	100.	.....	20.	228	219	9	6	96.05	3.95	2.63	..	....	c2	..	8.06	91.94
Wayne	1,467	355	340	15	..	95.77	4.23	.....	1,065	925	140	....	86.85	13.15	.....	5	41	1	..	24.20	72.60
Wexford	14	10	10	..	1	100.	.....	10.	4	4	....	....	100.	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	71.43	28.57

a Causes of commitment of 27 not reported.
b Sex of two not stated.
c Two committed for minor offenses.
d Committed for an offense.
e Two less than the total of columns 2, 9, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

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TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Number of Convicts sentenced to the State Prison as shown in the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1876; the Number of Prisoners convicted and sent to the State Prison, to the House of Correction, and to the State Reform School, as shown by the Sheriffs' Reports to the Secretary of State for the same time; the Per Cent of Sentences to each place of confinement to the Whole Number confined in the Jails; also the Number that have made their Escape, and the Number Remaining in the Jails at the close of the year, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Convicts sentenced to State Prison during the year.*	CONVICTIONS.						Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year.
		Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	Per Cent to the Whole Number Confined in the Jails.				
					State Prison.	House of Correction.	State Reform School.		
STATE	a 364	358	749	66	4.91	10.28	.91	47	298
Allegan	5	6	1	.....	12.77	2.13	.....	3	.....
Alpena	1	1	4	.....	5.26	21.05	.....	1	2
Antrim	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	50.	.....	.....	1
Baraga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Barry	7	6	10	.....	9.23	15.38	.....	.....	2
Bay	10	9	66	4	1.44	10.58	.64	.....	13
Benzie	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20.	.....	.....	2
Berrien	8	10	3	.....	11.49	3.45	.....	.....	17
Branch	6	5	20	3	8.47	33.90	5.08	.....	4
Calhoun	15	15	39	5	7.14	18.57	2.38	.....	6
Cass	8	7	8	1	11.86	13.56	1.69	1	4
Cheboygan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Chippewa	1	1	.....	.....	2.94	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton	3	2	5	.....	7.41	18.52	.....	1	.....
Delta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Eaton	7	7	2	1	8.14	2.33	1.16	.....	1
Emmet	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50.	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	9	7	29	1	5.15	21.32	.74	4	4
Grand Traverse	1	1	.....	.....	50.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gratiot	.....	4	2	.....	30.77	15.38	.....	.....	4
Hillsdale	7	7	20	4	3.57	10.20	2.04	.....	14
Houghton	1	1	4	.....	2.22	8.89	.....	1	4
Huron	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10.	.....	.....	1
Ingham	3	3	15	.....	5.45	27.27	.....	.....	1
Ionia	7	7	35	2	5.74	28.69	1.64	.....	3
Iosco	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	25.	.....	.....	1
Isabella	1	1	.....	.....	5.26	.....	.....	3	3
Jackson	23	23	53	7	4.13	9.52	1.26	3	16
Kalamazoo	9	10	42	2	1.69	7.11	.34	.....	12
Kalkaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Kent	33	40	37	7	5.11	4.73	.89	.....	25
Lake	1	1	.....	.....	5.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	4	4	11	1	3.45	9.48	.86	1	4

*From the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1876.
a Includes 4 sent from the U. S. E. Dist. Court, and 3 from the U. S. W. Dist. Court.

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TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Convicts sentenced to State Prison during the year.*	CONVICTIONS.						Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year.
		Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	PER CENT TO THE WHOLE NUMBER CONFINED IN THE JAILS. State Prison.	House of Correction.	State Reform School.		
Lenawee	12	10	45	2	4.22	18.99	.84	----	14
Livingston	3	2	2	------	2.90	2.90	-------	----	4
Macomb	4	4	3	------	16.	12.	-------	----	----
Manistee	1	1	5	------	3.03	15.15	-------	----	----
Marquette	------	------	3	------	-------	5.45	-------	1	2
Mason	3	3	4	2	11.11	14.81	7.41	2	----
Mecosta	3	3	16	------	4.11	21.92	-------	----	4
Menominee	1	1	------	------	3.33	-------	-------	----	----
Midland	2	2	3	1	2.70	4.05	1.35	----	1
Monroe	9	8	16	1	10.39	20.78	1.30	----	3
Montcalm	8	6	5	------	17.14	14.29	-------	----	1
Muskegon	3	3	5	------	5.45	9.09	-------	----	8
Newaygo	1	1	7	------	10.	70.	-------	----	----
Oakland	13	13	14	------	18.06	19.44	-------	----	4
Oceana	2	2	------	------	15.38	-------	-------	----	----
Osceola	2	2	------	------	5.71	-------	-------	----	1
Otsego	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	----	1
Ottawa	5	6	14	2	6.90	16.09	2.30	----	3
Saginaw	23	12	20	2	4.71	7.84	.78	1	33
Sanilac	3	3	------	2	18.75	-------	12.50	5	----
Shiawassee	2	2	5	1	7.69	19.23	3.85	1	4
St. Clair	9	7	------	1	13.73	-------	1.96	----	3
St. Joseph	9	20	6	3	39.22	11.76	5.88	2	4
Tuscola	2	2	------	------	9.52	-------	-------	1	2
Van Buren	7	5	5	3	11.11	11.11	6.67	----	5
Washtenaw	3	2	15	1	.79	5.95	.40	----	11
Wayne	56	59	138	6	3.97	9.29	.40	1	43
Wexford	1	1	------	1	6.67	-------	6.67	3	----

*From the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1876.

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TABLE IV.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Birthplaces of the Prisoners received in the Jails, exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians; the Number of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians; the Number whose Birthplaces and Color are not reported, and the Whole Number of Prisoners received in the Jails, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Prisoners received in the Jails within the Year.	Birthplaces of Prisoners Received in the Jails, Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.																													
		Males.											Females.											Blacks.		Mulattoes.		Indians.		Birthplaces and Color not reported.	
		United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Norway and Sweden.	France.	Miscellaneous.	Not reported.	United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Sweden.	France.	Not reported.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
STATE	7,040	2,865	348	271	771	61	277	85	*a* 22	11	*b* 10	183	219	39	12	57	5	16	2	1	4	--	112	10	27	3	14	---	1,449	166
Alcona	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Allegan	44	28	5	---	1	1	1	1	1	---	*c* 1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alpena	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*d* 12	5
Antrim	9	2	2	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Baraga	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Barry	59	46	---	4	5	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bay	615	300	---	18	70	3	28	2	---	---	---	*e* 136	20	20	---	10	---	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
Benzie	5	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*f* 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	76	47	3	2	14	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Branch	59	49	---	1	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calhoun	196	133	---	17	18	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cass	59	24	1	---	2	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	---	13	1	---	---	2	---
Cheboygan	14	7	4	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chippewa	*g* 32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	2
Clare	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clinton	26	12	6	2	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Delta	12	7	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eaton	85	55	2	5	10	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Emmet	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Genesee	129	91	---	11	9	6	3	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Grand Traverse	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---

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Gratiot	12	7			1	1	2						1																			
Hillsdale	193	94		10	64	5	3						10			1								6							
Houghton	42	4	1	4	11		6		3		*h* 2		1			3		4		1				2							
Huron	9	2	3	1			1							1																1	
Ingham	47	34	1	2	1	1	3						4											1							
Ionia	119	79	13	1	12	4	5						3		1	1															
Iosco	16	10	4				1						1																		
Isabella	19	12	4																										3		
Jackson	531	205	14	12	211	3	11	9					20	4	6	14	3	2	2					12	3						
Kalamazoo	580	436	10	50	27	3	32						8		1	6		1						4	2						
Kalkaska	2	2																													
Kent	759	354	88	26	87	2	37	44	3	1		*i* 9	70	7		9	1							19	2						
Keweenaw	3				1										1									1							
Lake	17	16	1																												
Lapeer	110	53	26	7	9	1	1		1	2		3	2	1		2										2					
Leelanaw	2				1		1																								
Lenawee	228	170	5	11	8	1	9						14											8		2					
Livingston	67	43		7	9	3	2						2											1							
Macomb	25	4	6	2	2	1	9											1													
Manistee	33											33																			
Marquette	52	7	6	7	13	3	7						3	2		2		2													
Mason	27	5	4		6		6		4				2																		
Mecosta	68	17	7	8	13	3	4	5	5				2			1		1						2							
Menominee	30	12	4	3	1		5						5																		
Midland	73	35	15	5	11	4	1									1								1							
Monroe	73	50	1	*j* 3	4		4			2	*f* 1		1			2								3	1					1	
Montcalm	32	12	4	4	4		6						2																		
Muskegon	55	32	9		3		1		4	1	*k* 2			1	1			1													
Newaygo	10	8	1		1																										
Oakland	66																													64	2
Oceana	12	10			1																					1					
Ogemaw	2				2																										
Ontonagon	1				1																										
Osceola	34	17	6		6		1			1		2	1																		

a Includes 19 born in Sweden and 3 in Norway.
b Includes 1 born in Austria, 5 in Poland, 2 in Russia, 1 in Denmark, and 1 in Switzerland.
c Born in Austria.
d Report says: "United States 4, British America 4, Ireland 5, Scotland 1, Germany 1, and Indian 1," which is 4 more than the whole number of males reported.
e Includes French, Polanders, etc.
f Born in Poland.
g Report says: "Males born in the United States 10, British America 11, England 2, Ireland 6, Scotland 1, Germany 2; females born in the United States 1, British America 2; male Indians 3, female Indians 2," making a total of 40.
h Born in Russia.
i "Other nations."
j Includes 1 born in Wales.
k Born in Switzerland 1, and in Denmark 1.

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TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Prisoners received in the Jails within the Year.	Birthplaces of Prisoners Received in the Jails, Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.																								Blacks.		Mulattoes.		Indians.		Birthplaces and Color not reported.	
		Males.												Females.																			
		United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Norway and Sweden.	France.	Miscellaneous.	Not reported.	United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	Sweden.	France.	Not reported.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Otsego	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ottawa	82	22	---	2	29	---	7	10	1	3	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Presque Isle	6	1	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saginaw	229	95	50	15	23	3	20	1	---	---	---	---	8	2	1	1	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Sanilac	16	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	[a] 2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shiawassee	25	12	---	1	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
St. Clair	47	14	14	1	12	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph	49	29	---	5	5	---	4	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuscola	[b] 21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21
Van Buren	42	29	---	5	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	1	---	---	---
Washtenaw	248	109	20	15	44	5	26	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	1	4	1	---	---	---	1
Wayne	1,467	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,312	155
Wexford	14	7	2	2	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[a] Born in Poland.
[b] Report says: "Born in the United States 11, British America 10; male mulatto 1,"—a total of 22.

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TABLE V.

Showing, for the State and Counties, so far as reported, the Parent-nativity of White Prisoners born in the United States who were received in the Jails during the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	White Prisoners Born in the United States.			
	Total Number.	Nativity of Parents.		
		Both Foreign.	Foreign Fathers and Native Mothers.	Foreign Mothers and Native Fathers.
STATE	2,151	939	94	78
Barry	47	4	------	----
Calhoun	141	8	10	2
Cass	25	6	------	----
Clare	1	1	------	----
Clinton	13	5	1	----
Delta	8	2	------	----
Genesee	97	54	------	----
Hillsdale	104	25	20	15
Houghton	5	4	------	----
Ionia	82	20	------	----
Iosco	11	9	2	----
Isabella	12	12	------	----
Jackson	225	54	20	14
Kalamazoo	444	205	12	42
Kent	424	370	------	----
Lapeer	55	12	3	2
Lenawee	184	41	12	----
Macomb	4	------	4	----
Marquette	10	3	------	----
Menominee	17	6	------	----
Monroe	51	15	------	----
Muskegon	32	6	3	3
Newaygo	8	6	2	----
Oceana	10	3	------	----
Osceola	18	17	------	----
Sanilac	11	9	2	----
Washtenaw	112	42	3	----

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TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the number of Prisoners received in the Jails who could not read, and the number who could not write, and the per cent of each to the whole number received in the Jails, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	COULD NOT READ.		COULD NOT WRITE.	
	Number.	Per cent to the whole number received in the Jails.	Number.	Per cent to the whole number received in the Jails.
STATE	541	7.68	758	10.77
Allegan	2	4.55	3	6.82
Alpena	4	23.53	4	23.53
Antrim	5	55.56	6	66.67
Baraga	1	100.	1	100.
Barry	5	8.47	6	10.17
Berrien	7	9.21	9	11.84
Branch	3	5.08	4	6.78
Calhoun	25	12.76	40	20.41
Cass	----	------	5	8.47
Cheboygan	2	14.29	2	14.29
Chippewa	11	34.38	24	75.
Clinton	11	42.31	11	42.31
Delta	2	16.67	2	16.67
Eaton	3	3.53	5	5.88
Genesee	7	5.43	8	6.20
Gratiot	----	------	2	16.67
Hillsdale	10	5.18	10	5.18
Houghton	14	33.33	15	35.71
Huron	----	------	1	11.11
Ingham	5	10.64	7	14.89
Ionia	15	12.61	15	12.61
Isabella	6	31.58	6	31.58
Jackson	69	12.99	176	33.15
Kalamazoo	80	13.79	90	15.52
Kent	77	10.14	77	10.14
Lapeer	6	5.45	12	10.91
Lenawee	36	15.79	46	20.18
Livingston	3	4.48	10	14.93
Macomb	13	52.	13	52.
Marquette	11	21.15	11	21.15
Mecosta	8	11.76	11	16.18
Midland	10	13.70	15	20.55
Monroe	16	21.92	19	26.03
Montcalm	2	6.25	4	12.50
Oceana	2	16.67	2	16.67
Osceola	3	8.82	3	8.82
Ottawa	11	13.41	11	13.41
Saginaw	3	1.31	6	2.62
Sanilac	1	6.25	3	18.75
Shiawassee	2	8.	2	8.
St. Clair	12	25.53	12	25.53
St. Joseph	1	2.04	5	10.20
Van Buren	----	------	1	2.38
Washtenaw	37	14.92	43	17.34

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TABLE VII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Amounts paid by the Counties to the Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners; the Amounts paid for Repairs of the Jails, for Furniture, and for all other Necessary Supplies; the Total Cost of Maintaining each Jail; the Cost per Week of Board and Keeping of each Prisoner, and the Average Cost of each Prisoner confined in the Jails, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner in the Jails.	Average Cost of each Prisoner Confined in the Jails.
	Paid to Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Repairs of the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.		
STATE	$59,527 46	$3,266 18	$885 86	$7,812 35	$71,542 35	$5 42	$8 17
Allegan	$1,031 63	$15 00	------	$50 00	$1,096 63	$7 94	$21 95
Alpena	500 07	5 00	5 00	90 00	600 07	5 14	26 32
Antrim	44 95	5 00	11 75	17 00	78 70	4 12	4 50
Baraga	21 50	------	------	------	21 50	6 89	21 50
Barry	441 77	18 91	3 51	467 65	931 84	4 85	6 80
Bay	5,870 00	400 00	85 00	------	6,355 00	6 16	9 41
Benzie	165 00	6 00	2 25	11 00	184 25	9 62	33 00
Berrien	1,837 38	50 00	------	12 00	1,899 38	4 36	21 12
Branch	568 38	------	------	------	568 38	3 89	9 63
Calhoun	1,485 00	15 00	10 00	50 00	1,560 00	4 34	7 07
Cass	754 69	11 00	7 50	87 70	860 89	6 48	12 79
Charlevoix	------	------	------	------	50 50	------	------
Cheboygan	78 00	40 00	4 00	2 00	124 00	5 77	5 57
Chippewa	522 75	18 00	------	40 00	580 75	5 29	15 38
Clare	100 00	------	------	------	100 00	24 04	100 00
Clinton	640 00	5 00	18 00	40 00	703 00	8 85	23 70
Delta	273 75	4 00	10 00	30 00	317 75	8 63	22 81
Eaton	777 42	64 22	26 76	124 17	992 57	5 68	9 04
Emmet	12 00	------	------	------	12 00	11 54	6 00
Genesee	*a* 1,434 90	------	------	173 35	1,608 25	5 09	10 55
Grand Traverse	48 62	------	------	10 00	58 62	31 17	24 31
Gratiot	416 50	------	------	20 00	436 50	5 41	32 04
Hillsdale	1,111 68	100 00	115 00	289 61	1,616 29	5 51	5 67
Houghton	1,156 00	100 00	------	*b* 825 00	2,081 00	5 27	25 69
Huron	210 74	24 70	4 50	16 50	256 44	4 61	21 07
Ingham	795 00	23 00	------	105 25	923 25	7 05	14 45
Ionia	795 54	------	------	150 00	945 54	6 43	6 52
Iosco	724 50	------	100 00	60 00	884 50	5 34	45 28
Isabella	256 12	49 60	7 00	27 00	339 72	6 94	13 48
Jackson	2,453 60	600 00	50 00	1,850 00	4,953 60	3 25	4 41
Kalamazoo	2,205 12	299 57	22 00	27 00	2,553 69	4 46	3 73
Kalkaska	19 00	------	70 00	------	89 00	7 31	9 50
Kent	3,498 99	75 00	------	300 00	3,873 99	3 60	4 47
Keweenaw	45 00	12 37	------	6 80	64 17	8 65	11 25
Lake	77 66	------	------	------	77 66	5 97	4 57
Lapeer	1,078 25	25 00	5 00	125 00	1,233 25	7 98	9 30
Leelanaw	134 52	------	------	14 00	148 52	12 32	67 26
Lenawee	2,462 53	5 00	10 00	10 00	*c* 2,487 53	6 38	10 39

a In addition, $1,716.93 was paid by county for keeping city prisoners.
b Includes $750 for "help."
c Sheriff reports in a note $1,487.57 justices' charges in criminal matters.

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TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner in the Jails.	Average Cost of each Prisoner Confined in the Jails.
	Paid to Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Repairs of the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.		
Livingston	$709 62	$31 00	$10 00	$5 00	$755 62	$6 26	$10 28
Mackinac	.....	7 50	.....	1 98	9 48	.....	.....
Macomb	418 50	.....	.....	262 80	681 30	5 55	16 74
Manistee	264 00	.....	10 37	.....	274 37	7 69	8 00
Marquette	938 65	78 35	65 00	636 92	1,718 92	4 57	17 06
Mason	180 00	.....	.....	.....	180 00	5 33	6 67
Mecosta	720 75	9 20	18 75	85 00	833 70	5 50	9 87
Menominee	322 81	.....	30 00	169 62	522 43	4 17	10 76
Midland	645 80	2 25	.....	24 00	672 05	9 20	8 73
Monroe	1,200 00	25 00	10 00	50 00	1,285 00	5 39	15 58
Montcalm	772 18	18 00	22 00	16 00	828 18	7 35	22 06
Muskegon	868 95	.....	.....	50 00	918 95	4 93	15 80
Newaygo	150 00	3 75	.....	.....	153 75	.....	15 00
Oakland	1,058 52	40 00	.....	.....	1,098 52	6 08	14 70
Oceana	200 85	207 00	30	.....	408 15	3 86	15 45
Ogemaw	246 98	.....	10 00	46 50	303 48	5 52	123 49
Ontonagon	14 00	5 00	.....	.....	19 00	5 38	14 00
Osceola	409 84	5 00	.....	.....	414 84	6 46	11 71
Ottawa	705 25	35 75	.....	136 50	877 50	4 57	8 11
Presque Isle	24 00	19 40	9 00	77 25	129 65	6 59	4 00
Saginaw	3,779 86	25 00	.....	200 00	4,004 86	5 49	14 82
Sanilac	275 26	40 98	.....	25 00	341 24	4 07	17 20
Shiawassee	600 00	.....	.....	25 00	625 00	6 79	23 08
St. Clair	738 48	.....	.....	.....	738 48	4 77	14 48
St. Joseph	610 00	90 00	33 17	733 00	1,466 17	2 92	11 96
Tuscola	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	4 20	28 57
Van Buren	605 70	.....	.....	10 00	615 70	4 79	13 46
Washtenaw	1,500 00	30 00	50 00	125 00	1,705 00	6 69	5 95
Wayne	6,684 00	533 88	50 00	100 00	7,367 88	8 43	4 50
Wexford	234 90	87 75	.....	1 75	324 40	4 81	15 66

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TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails, the Amount of Traveling and other Expenses incurred in arresting prisoners and taking them to the Jails, and the Total Amount expended in arresting and detaining Prisoners, during the year ending September 30, 1876.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails.	TOTALS.
STATE	$71,542 35	$33,405 00	$104,947 35
Allegan	$1,096 63	----------	$1,096 63
Alpena	600 07	$100 00	700 07
Antrim	78 70	215 29	293 99
Baraga	21 50	32 00	53 50
Barry	931 84	756 37	1,688 21
Bay	6,355 00	300 00	6,655 00
Benzie	184 25	45 00	229 25
Berrien	1,899 38	----------	1,899 38
Branch	568 38	450 00	1,018 38
Calhoun	1,560 00	3,200 00	4,760 00
Cass	860 89	467 40	1,328 29
Charlevoix	50 50	----------	50 50
Cheboygan	124 00	5 00	129 00
Chippewa	580 75	22 00	602 75
Clare	100 00	75 00	175 00
Clinton	703 00	300 00	1,003 00
Delta	317 75	25 50	343 25
Eaton	992 57	1,350 00	2,342 57
Emmet	12 00	8 00	20 00
Genesee	1,608 25	404 30	2,012 55
Grand Traverse	58 62	35 00	93 62
Gratiot	436 50	----------	436 50
Hillsdale	1,616 29	2,500 00	4,116 29
Houghton	2,081 00	500 00	2,581 00
Huron	256 44	116 72	373 16
Ingham	923 25	----------	923 25
Ionia	945 54	800 00	1,745 54
Iosco	884 50	250 00	1,134 50
Isabella	339 72	150 00	489 72
Jackson	4,953 60	300 00	5,253 60
Kalamazoo	2,553 69	911 00	3,464 69
Kalkaska	89 00	190 75	279 75
Kent	3,873 99	3,800 75	7,674 74
Keweenaw	64 17	34 28	98 45
Lake	77 66	231 80	309 46
Lapeer	1,233 25	500 00	1,733 25
Leelanaw	148 52	30 00	178 52
Lenawee	2,487 53	4,309 08	6,796 61
Livingston	755 62	718 69	1,474 31
Mackinac	9 48	----------	9 48
Macomb	681 30	200 00	881 30
Manistee	274 37	----------	274 37

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TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails.	TOTALS.
Marquette	$1,718 92	$136 00	$1,854 92
Mason	180 00	----------	180 00
Mecosta	833 70	500 00	1,333 70
Menominee	522 43	247 11	769 54
Midland	672 05	150 00	822 05
Monroe	1,285 00	400 00	1,685 00
Montcalm	828 18	400 00	1,228 18
Muskegon	918 95	738 59	1,657 54
Newaygo	153 75	350 00	503 75
Oakland	1,098 52	407 20	1,505 72
Oceana	408 15	100 00	508 15
Ogemaw	303 48	120 49	423 97
Ontonagon	19 00	----------	19 00
Osceola	414 84	300 00	714 84
Otsego	----------	50 00	50 00
Ottawa	877 50	680 00	1,557 50
Presque Isle	129 65	14 00	143 65
Saginaw	4,004 86	----------	4,004 86
Sanilac	341 24	52 00	393 24
Shiawassee	625 00	150 00	775 00
St. Clair	738 48	----------	738 48
St. Joseph	1,466 17	314 08	1,780 25
Tuscola	600 00	600 00	1,200 00
Van Buren	615 70	200 00	815 70
Washtenaw	1,705 00	4,000 00	5,705 00
Wayne	7,367 88	----------	7,367 88
Wexford	324 40	161 60	486 00

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TABLE IX.

Showing, for the Counties reporting, the number of Prisoners confined in the Jails under City and Village Ordinances, and the Amounts received by the Sheriffs from Cities and Villages for boarding and keeping such Prisoners, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876.

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners.	Am't Rec'd by Sheriffs for boarding Prisoners.
TOTALS	1,614	$2,883 78
Barry	43	*a*
Genesee	*b* 396	*c* $1,780 95
Houghton	*d* 16	*e*
Isabella	4	*a*
Lapeer	*f* 79	100 00
Mackinac	*a*	3 56
Macomb	*d* 36	*g* 80 61
Mecosta	182	*h* 200 00
Midland	*i*	*i*
Monroe	47	84 05
Muskegon	*j* 176	25 24
Oakland	330	*a*
Saginaw	305	609 37

a Not reported.
b Including stragglers.
c $64.02 from city, and $1,716.93 from county.
d All males.
e Nothing.
f Received in the jail for vagrancy and drunkenness.
g Paid by county.
h Balance paid by prisoners as costs.
i Report says: "No city lock-up here—all charged to county."
j 155 males and 21 females.

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SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the condition of the Jails in the several counties, with miscellaneous remarks relating to them and their inmates, as made by the Sheriffs.

Alcona.—No jail.

Allegan.—The size of the jail is 40x50 feet, built of brick and wood. It is warmed by a common stove, and ventilated by raising windows. Sewerage very bad; four cells, 8x11 ft., made of iron bars. No special provisions for female or boy prisoners, or for insane or idiotic persons.

Alpena.—Jail is 15x45 feet, built of wood and iron, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by a wooden flue; no sewerage. There are five cells 5x10 ft. made of wood and iron; two rooms up stairs 15x22 ft. for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No special provisions (more than above named) for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is old; very cold and unsafe. It is not fit for use.

Antrim.—Dimensions of jail, 23x10 ft.; built of wood, warmed by stoves, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage; three cells 6x7 feet made of 3-inch oak plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. No bedsteads,—prisoners lie on mattresses on the floor.

Baraga.—Jail is 12x18 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by *cracks;* two cells 6x10 feet made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Barry.—General condition good for an old jail.

Bay.—The jail is 35x47 feet, built of brick and iron, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated through windows and lattice doors. Sewerage good. There are twenty-four cells, 5x8 feet and 8 feet high, all made of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Benzie.—Jail is 16x18 feet, built of hemlock timber, warmed by a stove in the hall, and ventilated by a window. No sewerage. There are two cells, 8x12 feet, made of hemlock plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail was made of green lumber, and it has since shrunk so that the mice and chipmunks can pass in and out at will.

The treasury is in such a bankrupt state, owing to the county-seat war, that the board of supervisors have, in order to curtail expenses, taken away the Sheriff's salary, and cannot conscientiously appropriate anything to make the jail convenient and comfortable.

Berrien.—Jail is built of brick, stone, and iron, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by dome over the cells. Condition of sewerage, good. There are twenty-four cells: sixteen 8x4 feet, and eight are about 8x6 feet. Sixteen cells are made of iron and stone, and 8 of iron, stone, and wood. The upper cells, 8 in number, are for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. There is no special provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Branch.—Jail is 26 2-12x33 4-12 feet, built of brick and wrought iron, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by tubes from the back of each cell to chimney. There is a closet in each cell, with pipes from each to main sewer, properly trapped. Eight cells, 8x6 feet and 8 feet high, built of wrought iron ¼ inch thick. Two cells in second story of main building over dining-room for special accommodation of female and boy prisoners; no special provision for insane and idiotic persons. Jail was built one year ago.

Calhoun.—The jail is 30x30 feet, built of brick, wood, and iron, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by raising the windows. Condition of sewerage, poor. Six cells, 8x9 feet, made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idotic persons.

The jail is very poor,—not a fit place to confine prisoners in. We are very much in need of a new one.

Cass.—Jail is 28x40 feet, including dwelling for Sheriff. It is built of brick and wood, warmed by a furnace, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. There are four cells, 8x10 feet, made of wood, with iron doors. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is the most inconvenient and poorly built of any in this State, so far as my

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experience extends. There will be a strong effort made the coming spring to carry a vote to build a new one.

Charlevoix.—Dimensions of jail, 16x22 feet; built of hemlock plank, heated by a box stove, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. There are two cells, 8x10 feet, made of hemlock plank. No provisions for female and boy prisoners.

The jail is in very good condition for its size; it has been sided up since last report, and newly painted. It is in very good shape to receive prisoners, but none have made application lately.

Cheboygan.—The jail is 20x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by window. Condition of sewerage, bad. Three cells, 10x12 ft., made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners. It is impossible to keep prisoners in the jail; it is old and rotten, badly ventilated, unhealthy, and ought to be torn down.

Chippewa.—Jail is 18x20 feet, built of 12 inch square timber, warmed by a coal stove, ventilated by two windows, and without sewerage. There are three cells 8x6 feet, made of 12 inch square timber. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Clare.—County has no jail, and we use that of Midland county.

Clinton.—Jail is 20x28 feet, built of wood, warmed by a wood stove, and has no ventilation. Condition of sewerage, vault. Five cells 4x7 feet, made of wood and iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The same arrangements have been followed as last year. A private jail is hired by the board of supervisors. I have nothing to do with the board and care of prisoners. A new jail has been erected this season, and is nearly completed.

Delta.—Jail is 25x30 feet, built of 2x8 plank spiked together, warmed by a wood stove, and ventilated by opening windows. There are no sewers,—jail stands on sandy soil, two feet above ground, and buckets are used. There are seven cells 5x7 feet, planked and spiked, and have iron doors. We have one room 10x12 feet, separate from cells, for female and boy prisoners. No provision made for insane and idiotic persons. One main room or hall, 8x15 feet, for use of prisoners; also, four other rooms 10x13 feet, 9 ft. ceiling, in same building, used and occupied by jailer as living rooms.

Eaton.—Jail is 34x35, and sheriff's residence 35x45 feet, built of brick, warmed by furnace, and ventilated by flues in floor connected with chimney. The sewerage is good. There are nine cells, 7x8 and 8x12 feet; six are made of iron and three of brick. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, except the large brick cells well warmed, lighted, and ventilated. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Emmet.—Jail is 16x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by stove, and ventilated by tunnel through the roof. There are four cells 7x9 feet, built of 2-inch plank.

Genesee.—Dimensions of jail, 30x28 feet, built of brick, lined with boiler iron, warmed by stoves, and poorly ventilated by outside windows; sewerage is in very good condition. There are sixteen cells 7x5 feet each, made of boiler iron. No special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gladwin.—There is no jail in this county, and there have been no prisoners since I have been in office.

Grand Traverse.—Jail is 24x30 feet, built of pine timbers, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by transom window. Two cells, 8x12 feet, built of pine timbers. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gratiot.—[No jail.] The prisoners for this county are confined in the Saginaw county jail. The amount paid sheriff for keeping prisoners is figured at 75 cents per day and turnkeys, which is what Gratiot pays to Saginaw county as per contract.

Hillsdale.—Jail is built of stone and warmed by stoves. No sewerage; the slops are received in iron vessels with covers and carried away. Number of cells, eight, size about 4x8 feet, made of iron and stone. Cells in upper part of the jail for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners. Insane and idiotic persons are kept in lower and upper part of the jail. The county, in my opinion, needs a new jail. The jail is kept clean and in as good condition as it well can be.

Houghton.—Dimensions of jail: male department is 22x30 feet, two stories; female department 12x29 feet, one story. It is built of pine wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. The sewerage is poor. Number of cells in male department, 16; in female department, 6; size of cells 4x7 feet, built of 2x6 inch pine plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic

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persons. The general condition of the jail is good except the sewerage, which I have already reported as being poor.

Huron.—The jail is 24x10 feet, built of wood, and warmed by one stove in the hall. No ventilation except by opening the windows. Sewerage bad. There are three cells 7 feet square; two are made of wood and one is iron lined. No special provisions for female or boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is a rented building situated in the village of Port Austin, sixteen miles from the county seat, and is in connection with the house occupied by the Sheriff.

Ingham.—Length of jail, 24 feet 3 inches; height, 14 feet; width, including length of cells, 17 feet 2 inches. The walls are brick with iron lining. The jail is warmed by stove in lower corridor; ventilation poor,—one east and one west window level with upper tier of cells. Condition of sewerage: into the outside vault. Number of cells, nine; size of eight, 7x5 feet, one 7x8 feet; made entirely of iron. Special provisions for female prisoners: large room overhead, well ventilated by three east and three west windows; three cells 9 feet by 5 feet 2 inches on west side; length of room, 18 feet; width, including length of cells, 24 feet. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Ionia.—Jail is 16x30 feet, built of wood, and warmed by stoves; no ventilation except by windows; no sewerage. Four cells, 10x10, made of wood. No different provision for female and boy prisoners, and no provision for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is a very poor wooden structure, built many years ago, and is utterly insecure for the detention of prisoners.

Iosco.—Jail is 30x40 feet, built of wood, iron, and stone, and warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by flues from basement to roof. Sewerage good; five cells,—one 10x23, one 10x14, and three 6x10,—made of wood, iron, and stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The sheriff is paid $700 per annum for services as jailer.

Isabella.—Jail is 20x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by a stove, no ventilation except the gates, and no sewerage; three cells 8x8 feet made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is unsafe, unhealthy, and not fit to be used.

Isle Royal.—There is no jail, no court-house, no church, no school-house, no poor-house,—nothing to make a county of but a party of speculators from Detroit.

Jackson.—The jail is 40x20 feet, two stories high, built of stone, brick, iron, and wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Condition of sewerage, good; fourteen cells, 7x5 feet, made of boiler iron. Special provisions for female and boy prisoners in the second story; none for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalamazoo.—Jail is 60x40 feet, built of iron, brick, and stone, warmed by furnace, and ventilated by lifting up windows. Sewerage is in splendid condition; number of cells, 28, 5x8 feet, made of iron, stone, and brick. Two cells for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners; none for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is in first-rate condition.

Kalkaska.—Jail is 24x30 feet, built of wood and iron, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage good. There are five cells, 7x8 feet, made of wood and iron, and lathed and plastered. There is one cell for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners.

Kent.—Jail is 50x34 feet, built of brick, iron, and wood, warmed by furnace, and ventilated by the Ruttan system. Sewerage is in good condition. There are twenty-six single cells, 5x7 feet, and four cells 7 feet square, all made of iron. Two cells oak lined are for the accommodation of females. No provision for boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons.

Keweenaw.—The jail is built of two-inch plank, is warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage: tin pipe and slop pails. Two cells 4x10 feet made of two-inch plank.

Lake.—County has no jail; we use that of Osceola county.

Lapeer.—Jail department is 32x30 feet, whole building 75x30 feet; built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. Six cells 6x6, made of wood and sheet iron. Special provisions for female and boy prisoners: one room 12x10, with two cells, in the second story of the building occupied by sheriff's family. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Leelanaw.—Jail is 16x24 feet, built of 2x6 joist; warmed by wood stove, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage; two cells 6x6 made of 2x6 joist. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Lenawee.—The jail is 42x32 feet, built of brick, warmed by coal stoves, and ventilated by raising window sash. No sewerage; eight cells 8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. made

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of wood; one attic room for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is old and unhealthy, and a new one is being constructed.

Livingston.—Dimensions of jail 40x80 feet, built of brick and wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. No sewerage; three light cells and four dark ones,—light ones 12x12 feet, dark ones 5x8 feet. The cells are built of wood and sheet iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Mackinac.—The jail is 24x24 feet, built of square timber, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by grates. No sewerage; two cells 12x12 feet made of timber. No special provisions for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Macomb.—Jail is 24x26 feet, built of cut stone, warmed by a wood stove, and ventilated by door-ways. Sewerage is in good condition. There are three cells 5x7 and one 8x12 feet made of cut stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is low, damp, dark, and unhealthy.

Manistee.—The county has voted an appropriation of $35,000 for a new court-house and jail combined. The foundation is commenced, and when the building is completed it will be one of the finest court-houses in the State.

Manitou.—We have no jail at present. The county has let the contract for the erection of a jail and court-house to be built this fall, but not to be completed. The jail will be 18x22 feet, with three cells 5x9 feet.

Marquette.—The jail is 28 feet long, 28 feet 4 inches wide, and about 25 feet high in the clear, built of stone, warmed by three wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. Condition of sewerage, good. Number of cells, six. They are 4 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, and 6 ft. 6 inches long in the clear, made of stone. Cells in the basement of the sheriff's residence are used for female and boy prisoners. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons. The dimensions above given are of the jail proper, where are confined only those awaiting trial at circuit court, or those committed for long terms. The basement of the sheriff's residence, which is built adjoining the jail, contains a number of cells, where are confined those sentenced for a short term, and those awaiting examination.

Mason.—There being no jail, the county uses the city lock-up, and are not put to expense for keeping the same in repairs.

Mecosta.—Jail is 20x30 feet, built of wood, lined with boiler iron. It is warmed by a stove, and ventilated through the wall. Sewerage in good condition. Number of cells, four,—size, 4½x6½ ft., made of wood. A separate room for the accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No special provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Menominee.—The jail is built of stone, iron, and brick; warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by ventilating shafts. Sewerage in good condition. Seven cells, 5 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 7 in., made of stone, with double iron doors to each cell. Corridor is 5 ft. 5 in. by 37 ft. 3 in.; dining-room 11 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft. 8 in.; turnkey's room is 11 by 11½ ft.

Midland.—The jail is built of brick, stone, wood, and iron, warmed by wood-stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in good condition. Six cells, 18x18 ft., made of iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Missaukee.—We have no jail in our county, nor have we had any use for one. The county is however erecting one, which will not be completed before October 10, 1876.

Monroe.—Main jail is 37x39 feet, with privy adjoining 10x10 feet. The jail is built of stone, wood, and iron; is warmed by two stoves and ventilated by means of windows. Sewerage is in very bad condition. There are eight single cells and one double cell; single cells, 5x9 feet; double cell, 10x9 feet, made of four-inch plank. There is a separate apartment with three cells for females; no provision for boys. An apartment with double cell is used for insane and idiotic persons.

The jail is very inconvenient; it is built on the sand with a foundation of from 14 to 18 inches, and every spring it settles very much.

Montcalm.—Jail is 24x30 feet, built of wood, warmed by stove in the hall, and ventilated by windows in the hall. Sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells; two are 6½x9½ ft., two are 7½x8 ft., one 7x10, and one 7x6 ft.; four are made of wood and two of iron. No special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Our jail is in good, healthy condition and quite secure.

Muskegon.—Jail is 80x80 feet, built of stone, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by raising jail windows. Condition of sewerage: cesspool. There are twenty cells, 7x7 feet, made of stone. Separate apartments for females; no special provisions for

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insane and idotic persons. Jail is in good condition, perfectly safe, but needs ventilation.

Newaygo.—Our jail is not kept as a county jail; it was condemned some years ago, and we only use it as a lock-up, but keep all our prisoners in Kent county jail. Jail, or lock-up, is 14x20 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is in poor condition. There are two cells, 7x12 feet, made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Oakland.—Jail is 36x40 feet, built of brick, and warmed by stoves. The ventilation is good. There are nine cells, 4x8 feet, made of brick and iron. Room for females but not for boys; no provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Oceana.—Jail is 20x26 feet, I think; built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated through the windows. No provision for sewerage. There are six cells, 6x8 feet, made of wood, with iron doors. No provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The room over the jail formerly used as a court-room has been finished for a family, and a wicket has been put in the door of the jail so that prisoners may be fed without entering the jail proper.

Ogemaw.—County has no jail, and the two prisoners mentioned in this report were confined in Iosco county jail.

Ontonagon.—Jail is 36x40 feet, built of logs, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by pipes. Sewerage is in good condition. There are two cells, 12x16 feet, made of wood. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Osceola.—The jail is 20x30 feet, with wing 14x16 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage in fair condition. There are three cells, 4x8 feet, made of wood, and a separate cell for female prisoners; but no special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Otsego.—No jail in our county. We have one prisoner now in Bay City jail awaiting trial in January.

Ottawa.—The jail is 40x30 feet, and 18 feet high. It is built of brick and boiler iron, warmed by one stove, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage in good condition. There are six cells,—four 6x8 feet, and two 5x8,—made of boiler iron. Two cells up stairs in sheriff's house for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Presque Isle.—Jail is 40x60 feet, built of stone, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. Sewerage is in bad condition. Five cells about 6x10 feet, made of stone. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. Sheriff and wife reside in the jail. Sheriff's wife has superintendence of female prisoners, and there are large ante-rooms for the accommodation of the prisoners during the day; also separate rooms for female prisoners for day use.

Roscommon.—No jail.

Saginaw.—Dimensions of jail: length 48 feet, width 30 feet, height 24 feet. It is built of brick and iron, warmed by furnaces, and ventilated by windows. Condition of sewerage, good. Number of cells, twenty-six; size 5x8 feet, made of iron. There is a cell in basement for female prisoners, and one in residence part of building for boys. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons. Corridor frames, made of iron grating, surround cells, leaving an outside corridor between said grating and main wall of building. Light, gas; water, Holly pipes.

The list of prisoners sent to house of correction is incomplete, as a large number are sent direct to that institution from the city of East Saginaw, consequently do not appear in this report.

Sanilac.—The jail is 16x24 ft., built of wood on a stone foundation. It is warmed by stoves, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. Number of cells, three,—one 8x8 feet, one 6x8 feet, and one 8x12 feet; the largest made of oak plank and boiler iron, the others of oak plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Jail is an ancient structure built twenty-five years ago.

Schoolcraft.—We have no jail in this county, only a village lock-up, and have had no prisoners in that but such as were in for disturbance, and to await trial before justice of the peace.

Shiawassee.—The jail is 18x40 feet, built of brick, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by doors and windows. No sewerage,—everything carried out in buckets. Five cells: two 10x12, two 4x8, and one 10x20 feet, made of oak plank and sheet iron. One of the cells, 10x12 feet, partitioned off by itself for the special accommodation of female and boy prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

St. Clair.—Size of jail, 18x32 feet, built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated

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by windows. No sewerage; three cells 10x12 feet made of brick and oak plank. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

St. Joseph.—Room below, 16x20; above, 16x30 feet. The jail is built of brick, lined with plank, and warmed by one stove. No ventilation except by window, and no sewerage. There are seven cells,—five are 2x7 feet, the others larger; all made of wood, lined with sheet-iron, and poorly done. No special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The outside brick walls are good. Jail and sheriff's residence all under same roof, but poorly ventilated. We have only called jail doctor five times this year.

Tuscola.—[No jail.] The prisoners for this county are kept in Bay county jail.

Van Buren.—Jail is 30 feet square, two stories high, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. No sewerage. Four cells, 7x9 feet; three made of wood, and one lined with iron. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Washtenaw.—Jail is 40x60 feet, two stories high, built of brick, warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by the windows. Sewerage is in good condition. The cells, twenty-six in number, are 4x7 feet, except in the female department, where they are 7x8 feet, and are made of plank lined with boiler iron, and have iron doors. Upper story for boys and females. No special provision for insane and idiotic persons. The jail has a hall 12 feet wide through the center. The sheriff's family lives in one half of the jail.

Wayne.—Jail is 100x40 feet, built of stone, warmed by steam, and ventilated through the center by ventilator. Condition of sewerage good. Number of cells, one hundred and fourteen; size, 4x7 feet, made of iron and stone. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Wexford.—Clam Lake jail is 18x24 feet. County jail at Sherman, 24x36 feet. Built of wood and iron, warmed by stoves, ventilated by doors and windows. No sewerage. There are six cells in each jail; size, 5x6 feet, made of wood with iron doors. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners.

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SCHEDULE B.

Names of the Sheriffs as signed Officially to their Reports.

Alcona—Joseph Evans.
Allegan—Wm. Hay.
Alpena—T. B. Johnston.
Antrim—Alex. Campbell.
Baraga—A. G. Shields.
Barry—John Q. Cressy.
Bay—M. W. Brock.
Benzie—David M. Fish.
Berrien—Joseph W. Weimer.
Branch—Jason T. Culp.
Calhoun—D. R. Smiley.
Cass—J. Boyd Thomas.
Charlevoix—Alanson G. Aldrich.
Cheboygan—George Paquette.
Chippewa—John Cota.
Clare—William Parish.
Clinton—Galusha Pennell.
Delta—David Oliver.
Eaton—George W. Mead.
Emmet—Liberty J. Ingalls.
Genesee—Eugene Parsell.
Gladwin—James A. Ells.
Grand Traverse—S. K. Wortham.
Gratiot—William H. Pratt.
Hillsdale—Morris Lamb.
Houghton—Bartholomew Shea.
Huron—William H. Merrick.
Ingham—A. R. Burr.
Ionia—William Reynolds.
Iosco—L. B. Smith.
Isabella—T. J. Fordyce.
Isle Royal—Edward Walsh.
Jackson—W. R. Brown.
Kalamazoo—Charles Gibbs.
Kalkaska—Ambrose W. Jones.
Kent—Isaac Haynes.
Keweenaw—Gustave Deimel.
Lake—Isaac Grant.
Lapeer—A. S. Hatch.
Leelanaw—E. F. Dame.
Lenawee—N. B. Eldredge.
Livingston—William Goodrich.
Mackinac—Peter McNally.
Macomb—Winfield S. Hathaway.
Manistee—Peter A. Yoss.
Manitou—Thomas Kirby.
Marquette—Charles Crowley.
Mason—John Crowley.
Mecosta—Joseph T. Escott.
Menominee—John Hanley.
Midland—Charles Oscar.
Missaukee—Thomas T. Caldwell.
Monroe—Lewellyn E. Woodin.
Montcalm—Zenas E. Briggs.
Muskegon—Wm. L. Ryan.
Newaygo—David Collins.
Oakland—Edwin S. Harger.
Oceana—O. K. White.
Ogemaw—William H. Hosier.
Ontonagon—Hugo Friedrich, Under Sherff.
Osceola—M. B. Houghton.
Otsego—C. C. Mitchell.
Ottawa—Arie Woltman.
Presque Isle—Frank Sommer.
Roscommon—Albert A. Denton.
Saginaw—R. W. Andrus, Under Sheriff.
Sanilac—James Minard.
Schoolcraft—Edward Parrette.
Shiawassee—Andrew G. Kelso.
St. Clair—John B. Kendall.
St. Joseph—Daniel H. Hawley.
Tuscola—J. H. Cumings.
Van Buren—John E. Showerman.
Washtenaw—Michael Fleming.
Wayne—J. A. Sexton.
Wexford—J. Shackelton.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

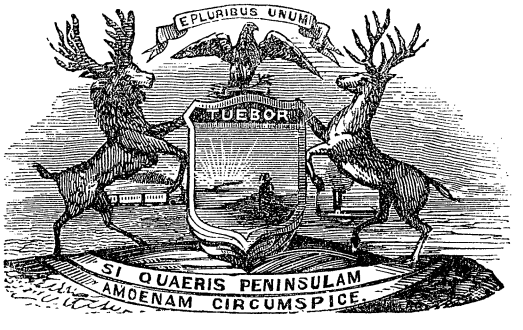
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR

THE YEAR 1876.



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REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, December 31, 1876.

To the Honorable the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of this office, commencing on the first day of January, 1876, and ending this day, including a period of twelve months.

At the January term of the Supreme Court the case of the People *vs.* Walter Clark, which had been argued and submitted at the June term of said Court, was decided. Clark was convicted in the Calhoun Circuit of the crime of seduction. A bill of exceptions was taken and the case brought to the Supreme Court. The information contained three counts. The prosecution on the trial below were permitted to prove three distinct acts of seduction. This was held by the Supreme Court to be error. The defense on the trial below offered evidence to show a conspiracy between complainant, her father and mother to inveigle defendant into a marriage with complainant, and failing in this to prosecute him. This testimony was rejected and the Supreme Court held it should have been admitted. For these and other errors on the trial below the conviction was set aside and a new trial granted.

At the same term the case of William Weaver *vs.* The People was argued, submitted and decided. The plaintiff in error was arrested on the fourth of March, 1874, on complaint of one Ralph Lee, for malicious injury to a building on the 8th day of July, 1874. He plead guilty to said offense in Van Buren Circuit Court. The regular Circuit Judge suspended sentence and released the prisoner on his own recognizance of one hundred dollars to appear at the next October term of said Court. The recognizance was not estreated, and Weaver was allowed to remain at liberty until October term, 1875, when he was called up for sentence by a judge of another circuit sitting temporarily in Van Buren Circuit and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. The court held that the failure to take steps to sentence the prisoner at the October term, 1874, under the circumstances, was a practical abandonment of the prosecution, and raises the presumption that the trial judge so understood it when he released him on his own recognizance in a nominal sum; that to sentence a prisoner to State Prison when the trial judge has distinctly said he ought not to be so sentenced is not supplying his omissions, but is overruling his decisions; that this was inadmissible, and they discharged the prisoner.

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At the same term of said court the case of John D. Wright *vs.* The People was argued, submitted, and decided. The plaintiff in error was, on the fifth day of November, 1874, convicted of an assault with intent to murder one William Wagner in the St. Clair Circuit. When the jury came into court they handed the clerk a paper which was signed by all the jurors, as follows: "We find the prisoner, John D. Wright, guilty of an assault with intent to kill William Wagner, as charged in the information; also that the shooting done by Wright was done under great provocation, and we recommend him to the mercy of the court." Although the usual verdict under the direction of the Circuit Court was entered, yet the Supreme court held that the written finding of the jury must control under the circumstances as to what their real verdict was; that there is no such offense under our statute as an assault with intent to kill; that the written finding could not be construed to be anything more than finding defendant guilty of an assault and battery, and that the sentence was not one authorized by the statute. The judgment was therefore reversed, and the prisoner discharged.

At the same term of the court the case of Joseph A. Kurtz *vs.* The People, error from the Recorder's Court of Detroit, was argued, submitted, and decided. The plaintiff in error was convicted in the Recorder's court of Detroit for keeping open his saloon on Sunday for the sale of intoxicating liquors at retail, and of selling liquors at retail on that day. The act under which the plaintiff in error was convicted was an act entitled, "An act to prevent the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors, wine, and beer to minors and to drunken persons, and to provide a remedy against persons selling liquor to husbands or children in certain cases."—Sess. Laws of 1875, page 283. It was contended by the plaintiff in error that the act above referred to, or so much of it as refers to the closing of saloons, bar-rooms, etc., is in conflict with Sec. 20, Art. four of the Constitution of the State, which provides that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title. It was contended by the plaintiff in error that the title of the act was not broad enough to cover the section above referred to; that the closing of the saloon would prohibit the sale of liquors to others not mentioned in the title of the act, and was therefore void; and that the law so construed would be a law to enforce the proper observance of Sunday, and that no such purpose is disclosed in the title. On the part of the people it was contended that the primary object of the law was to prevent the sale of liquors on Sunday to minors and drunkards; that if the closing of saloons on Sunday had a tendency to lessen the chances for minors and drunkards to get liquor it could be no objection to the law that the effect of the law might be to some extent to enforce an observance of the Sabbath; that drinking men were more likely to congregate on Sunday and drink than on any other day, and that the closing of the saloons on that day would materially lessen their chances to obtain intoxicating liquors. The court held the law to be constitutional, and affirmed the judgment.

At the same term the case of Albert Turner *vs.* The People was argued and submitted, and was decided at the April term, 1876. The plaintiff in error was convicted in the county of Huron of the crime of rape. On arraignment of the prisoner in this case in the court below the respondent moved to quash the information on the grounds, *first*, that he had not been examined nor waived an examination on the specific charge set out in the information; and *second*, that there had been no finding by an examining officer that the offense described had been committed, nor any finding or adjudication that the respondent was guilty

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of such offense. The court held, *first*, that under the statute no record of specific finding one way or the other is required to be kept by the justice or certified to the court, but that if it appears to the examining officer that an offense not cognizable by him has been committed, and there is probable cause to believe the accused guilty, it is his duty to hold him for trial in the Circuit Court; and *second*, that where the complaint concerns an offense not triable by a justice, it is not required to set out in formal and distinct terms the precise criminal act to be inquired into and prosecuted; *third*, that if there had been no preliminary examination then it was not competent to file an information, and that to ascertain whether there had been such examination resort can only be had to the return of the magistrate or the evidence filed in the case. The court held that the prisoner had been examined on the charge, and affirmed the judgment.

At the same term of the court the case of William Campbell *vs.* The People was argued and submitted, but was not decided until the June term of said court. Campbell was convicted of an assault with intent to ravish, upon an information charging him with the crime of rape. One ground of error assigned is that the information does not support the conviction. The court held that under an information charging a specific offense it is competent for the jury to find the respondent guilty of a lesser offense included in it, and that the lesser offense of felonious assault is necessarily included in the offense of rape. Objection was taken in the Supreme Court to the reception in evidence to the return of the justice before whom the prisoner had his preliminary examination. Held, that as no objection was taken in the court below it is too late to assign error now. The judgment was affirmed.

At the April term of said court the case of The People *vs.* Mott was argued, submitted and decided. Mott was convicted in the Lapeer Circuit with having obtained the promissory note of one Robert Smith under false pretenses. It was also charged that the note was obtained for sixty dollars by falsely reading the note thirty dollars to complainant, who could not read. The defendant objected to the second branch of the statute (Compiled Laws, § 7950), which relates to the descriptive obtaining of one's signature to a written instrument because the word falsely is not contained in the description of the offense. The court held that this point was not well taken, because the first branch of the section, which contains the falsity of the fraud, applies to the second. The defendant also contended that the information charged no offense, because the facts set forth showed that he had done nothing to make him liable for forgery. The court held that the statute does not confound this offense with forgery, but only refers to that offense to distinguish the class of instruments in regard to which this offense may be committed. The exceptions were overruled and judgment ordered.

At the same term the case of The Attorney General *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Bay County was argued and decided. In this case a bill was filed to prevent the issue of bonds for a loan of eighteen thousand dollars voted by the Board of Supervisors of Bay county. The resolution provided for raising eighteen thousand dollars for roads and bridges and to be divided amongst the towns (naming them), and provided for the several appropriations to be expended under the supervision of the supervisor of each town. The court held that the county board could have no occasion to raise money for other than its own roads, and must exercise its own judgment in expending it, and that the resolution providing for raising money to be paid over to the towns without any definite

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purpose, and to be expended under the direction of town officers, was a plain violation of law. The decree of the court below was affirmed.

At the same term the case of the Auditor General *vs.* The Pullman Palace Car Company was argued and decided. Proceedings were taken by the Auditor General against the Pullman Palace Car Company for the payment of certain specific taxes. The company appealed from the assessment in the Ingham Circuit Court. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on writ of error. The proceedings were taken under Act No. 57 of the Laws of 1872. The Supreme Court held that the writ of error in this case must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction; that the proceedings under the statute were not intended to be judicial in the proper sense of the term, but that the statute was intended to make the Circuit Court an appellate tax tribunal, and that its conclusions would not be a judgment, but an assessment. Writ dismissed.

At the June term of said court the case of The People *vs.* John Brown was argued and decided. Brown was convicted in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit of the crime of bigamy, and was brought to the Supreme Court on exceptions. Brown is a negro and was previously married to one of his own color, and the woman he last married is white. The plaintiff in error claimed that marriages between white and colored persons being prohibited by our statute, the defendant could not be convicted of bigamy, because the second marriage would have been illegal if the party had not been married before. The court held that the point was not well taken; that it is not essential there should be anything of binding force about the second marriage, because every bigamous marriage is void; that entering into a void marriage while a valid one exists constitutes the offense; that a party could not be released from the violation of one statute because in so doing he violated another. The exceptions were overruled, and judgment ordered on the verdict.

At the same term of the court the case of Rodney Rogers from St. Clair county was argued and decided. Rogers was convicted of the crime of rape upon the person of one Rachael Batton. On her direct examination she stated that she related part of the transaction to Mrs. Welch, at whose house she went immediately after it occurred, and that she afterwards stated the whole of it to Mr. Welch, and went before the justice and stated it. On cross-examination she was asked if she told the whole voluntarily, or whether others came and asked her about it; and also whether she prosecuted the defendant voluntarily, or if she was put up to it by some one else. This was excluded upon objections from the prosecution. The Supreme Court held that the questions should have been permitted, and for that error reversed the judgment and granted a new trial.

At the same term of the court the case of Charles Dalrymple *vs.* The People was argued and decided. Dalrymple was convicted of the crime of larceny in the Circuit Court for the county of Kent, March 5, 1874. Ten days was given him to move for a new trial or file a bill of exceptions. Whether any such motion was ever made or not does not appear; but on the ninth day following the respondent appeared in open court and entered into a recognizance to keep the peace. Two years afterwards he was informed against for larceny again, and without any trial of the latter case the court sentenced him upon the conviction of March, 1874. The Supreme Court held that the Circuit Court had lost jurisdiction of the case, set aside the judgment, and ordered the prisoner discharged.

At the same term of the court the case of George W. Yaner was argued and submitted, but was not decided till the October term.

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At the October term of said court the case of G. W. Yaner was decided. Yanner was informed against in the Circuit Court for the county of Ionia for the crime of murder, and on the trial was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to seven years in State Prison, and the case was taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court. After the filing of the information and before any plea was entered the respondent moved to quash the information for numerous reasons, amongst others, on the ground that the magistrate before whom he was examined refused to decide whether the facts proven on the examination amounted to the crime of murder or manslaughter. The justice certified to the court that he did refuse so to find, holding that that was a fact for the jury to determine. The Supreme Court held that as one offense was bailable and the other not, it was the duty of the magistrate to certify for which of the offenses he held him for trial, and for this reason they reversed the judgment and ordered the prisoner discharged.

At the same term of the court the case of The People *vs.* Marion Jacobs was tried and decided. Jacobs was convicted in the Circuit Court of St. Joseph county for the offense of getting money under false pretenses. The Supreme Court held that some of the charges of the court to the jury were erroneous and set aside the verdict for such errors and ordered a new trial.

At the same term of the court the case of Emery Nye *vs.* The People was argued and decided. Nye was convicted in the Circuit Court for the county of Calhoun of the crime of murder in the first degree. The case was a very lengthy one, containing forty-one assignments of error, being too lengthy to attempt to give any detailed statement of the case in a report like this. The judgment was reversed for some misdirections in the judge's charge and a new trial ordered.

At the same term of the court an order was made requiring the Military Board of the State of Michigan to show cause why they should not audit the claim of Friend Palmer for services in collecting money from the United States furnished by the State of Michigan for the government in equipping troops in said State. The claim had been presented to the Military Board and I appeared for the State and objected to the jurisdiction of that board, claiming that if Palmer had any claim it should be audited by the Board of State Auditors. The Military Board decided they had no jurisdiction, and Palmer applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel them to audit the claim. The Supreme Court sustained my views of the law and refused the mandamus.

The Auditor General applied to the Supreme Court for an order requiring the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel them to spread upon the assessment rolls of their county about thirty-four thousand dollars which it is claimed by the State is due from said county. The pleading had been filed and the case will be ready at the January term of 1877.

I have commenced four suits in the Circuit Court for the county of Ingham, in chancery. One against Edward E. Buckly, Charles F. Ruggles, and Daniel D. Ruggles. One against James Raulins, Charles F. Ruggles, and Daniel D. Ruggles. One against Edward McLaughlin, Charles F. Ruggles, and Daniel D. Ruggles. And one against John M. Dennett, Charles F. Ruggles, and Daniel D. Ruggles. These suits were all brought for the purpose of setting aside and canceling certain certificates of purchase of Agricultural College lands claimed to have been fraudulently obtained. The cases are not yet decided. They will probably go to the Supreme Court.

The People *vs.* Alexander Gibson, Nicholas Coombs, and others, was a suit on

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the bonds of the Treasurer of Keweenaw county. It was tried in said county on the 17th of September last, and the court took the case under advisement. Chandler & Grant of Houghton appeared for the people.

The People *vs.* Seth Reese, Jacob Young, Oscar J. Foot, and C. D. Sheldon. This was a suit upon the bonds of the Treasurer of Houghton county, and was tried Oct. 2, 1876, and judgment rendered in favor of the people for five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-one cents. Chandler & Grant of Houghton appeared for the people. The money has not been paid, and I have directed that execution be issued immediately upon the judgment.

The Merchants' Dispatch Company failed to pay their specific tax or make any return. The Auditor General assessed them and issued his warrant to Sexton, Sheriff of Wayne county, and the company paid the assessment under protest and then sued the sheriff for the money, amounting to about eleven hundred dollars, in the United States Court. The cause is still pending, not having yet been tried. The State agreed with the sheriff to indemnify him, and are defending the suit.

A number of cases have been commenced in different parts of the State, being applications for *quo warranto* informations and other writs conducted by private counsel,—cases in which the State has no direct interest.

There has also been a number of cases commenced in the different courts of the State against the Auditor General and others to restrain the collection of taxes, which cases I have referred to the Prosecuting Attorneys of the different counties.

I now desire to call your attention to some laws which I think should be amended or repealed.

Act No. 168 of the Session Laws of 1873, which provides that any person acquitted of certain crimes because of insanity shall be confined in the insane hospital connected with the State prison at Jackson has been declared by the Supreme court to be unconstitutional, because it provides no way for the release of the prisoner if he regains his reason. This act should be so amended as to conform to the Constitution, or else be repealed. Act No. 57 of the Session Laws of 1872, and Act No. 173 of the Session Laws of 1873, in relation to specific taxes upon transportation companies should be amended. The law provides that if the corporations fail to make a report as required by law, upon which specific tax is due, the Auditor General is to estimate the amount due and issue his warrant therefor, and that the company may appeal to the Circuit Court from said amount. In the Pullman Palace Car Company the Supreme Court decided that the Circuit Court had no authority to enter a judicial judgment; that the proceedings under the statute were evidently not intended to be judicial in the proper sense of that term, but that the statute was evidently designed to make the Circuit Court an appellate tax tribunal and nothing more, and that its conclusions would not be a judgment, but only an assessment; and as the law now stands there are no provisions for collecting that assessment. Act No. 181 of the Session Laws of 1873 in my opinion ought to be repealed. That act provides that the Auditor General shall not cancel the taxes assessed and levied on any lands heretofore granted in aid of the construction of certain railroads in this State, and commonly called railroad lands, and that have been patented to or earned by certain railroad companies commonly called land-grant railroad companies, unless upon the order or decree of the Supreme Court of this State. The question arises under that act whether the Auditor General can charge back to a county taxes which have been declared null and void and decreed to be can-

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celed and set aside by a Circuit Court. If he cannot, then the Auditor General will be under the necessity of appealing all such cases to the Supreme Court to get a decree from that court canceling said taxes (in other words appeal the case to get the decree affirmed instead of reversed), although fully convinced of the correctness of the decision of the Circuit Court. The act is entirely useless and calculated to lead to litigation, and is a discrimination in favor of land-grant companies that ought not to be permitted. There is no reason why the Auditor General may not cancel taxes of this kind the same as any other taxes.

Several amendments should be made to acts No. 228 and 231 of the Session Laws of 1875. The first being an act for the taxation of the business of manufacturing and selling spirituous and intoxicating, malt, brewed or fermented liquors, and the second being an act to prevent the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer, to minors and to drunken persons and to habitual drunkards. Section 12 of Act 228 provides that the assessors shall add to these rolls such persons as are found in the business of manufacturing or selling after the time of the annual assessment and assess them pro rata for the unexpired portion of such year. The law fixes no time for the commencement of the year for this purpose. I have given it as my opinion that for thif purpose the year commences the first Monday of June, that being the time the law says the taxes shall be due and payable; but it would be better to have the time fixed by the law. Section 15 of said act provides that any officer willfully neglecting or refusing to perform his duty under the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offense. And any person liable to pay a tax and neglecting or refusing to pay, etc., shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished, etc. But there is no person or officer whose duty it is to prosecute the officers liable to a penalty or the person guilty of a misdemeanor according to the provisions of this section. There is much complaint from different parts of the State that persons are selling liquors without paying any tax, and unless some measures are taken to enforce the law it will become inoperative for want of enforcement. It was thought at first that if one man paid a tax in a village or city he would see that the others did, but this proves not to be the case. It should therefore be made the special duty of the prosecuting attorney or some other officer to prosecute such persons, and he should be liable to a fine and also removal from office for a neglect of his duty. And it should be the privilege of any citizen of the county to make complaint against him to compel him to perform his duty.

Section 9 of said act provides that upon the receipt of the warrant the sheriff shall proceed immediately to collect the same; but no time is fixed when he shall sell the property or return his execution. I think he should be compelled to return his execution within a given time, so that it might be known whether he was doing his duty or not.

Act No. 231 should be amended, in my opinion, by striking out of section one the words (unless otherwise determined and directed by the board of trustees or common council of the village or city where such saloons, restaurants, bars, bar-rooms are kept); and that said act should further be amended by prohibiting entirely the sale of such liquors on all election days. The same provisions should be made for the enforcement of this law as of Act No. 228. The person from whom liquor is obtained by false pretenses should be compelled to prosecute such person obtaining liquor by false pretenses under penalty of forfeiting his tax paid by him; in other words, be compelled to prosecute or else quit selling. There is a great deal of selling to persons known to be minors or

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drunkards, and some measures should be taken to prevent it. There should be a penalty provided for giving intoxicating liquors to a minor or a person in the habit of getting intoxicated. There is now no penalty for giving liquor to a minor; therefore a person of lawful age may purchase liquor and give it to a minor or one in the habit of getting drunk, so that it is easy for such persons to obtain liquor when they desire it; they furnish money for others to buy with and then give to them. It is true that the bond requires him not to give to a minor, but he can sell to adults and they can give to minors. Some provision should be made to prevent this.

There is also a great deal of liquor sold by druggists and used as a beverage under pretense that it is for medical purposes, when the druggist is fully satisfied it is not designed for medicine at all. I think they should only be permitted to sell liquors on the prescription of a physician or else pay a tax the same as others.

The law in most places has worked well. In some places it has reduced the number of saloons and it has produced considerable of revenue, but unless some more effectual measures are taken to enforce the law it will eventually be disregarded and not enforced.

The abstracts of reports of Prosecuting Attorneys will be published with this report as soon as received.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Attorney General.

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APPENDIX.

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ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

For the year ending December 31, 1876.

ALCONA COUNTY.

R. Z. ROBERTS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	4	One convicted—sentence suspended; 3 satisfaction acknowledged in open court by complainant, and cases *nol. pros'd* by leave of court.
Larceny	1	Bound over on waiver of examination *nol. pros'd* in Circuit Court.
Drunk and disorderly	2	One fined $20 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty—sentence suspended on payment of costs and execution of bonds for good behavior for one year.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Tried; convicted of assault and battery; sentence suspended, and recognized for appearance.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

PHILIP PADGHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 80.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	43	Ten acquitted; 2 fined $20 each and costs; 3 convicted and fined $25 each and costs; 1 fined $50; 1 $35 and costs; 3 settled in open court; 5 convicted and fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $11; 9 fined $5 each and costs; 1 fined $8; 3 fined $1 and costs each; 7 five days in jail; 7 ten days; and 1 fifteen days in jail; 1 Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Drunk and disorderly	3	One fined $5; 1 fined $8; and 1 sentenced to jail 10 days.
Bigamy	1	One year State Prison.
Burglary	5	One State Prison one year; 1 (minor) bound out till 21 years of age; 1 (minor) returned to parents; 2 acquitted.
Larceny	22	Seven acquitted; 2 sent to State Reform School till 21 years of age; 1 twenty days in jail; 2 *nol. pros.* entered; 1 sentenced to 1½ years State Prison; 1 two years State Prison; 1 three years State Prison; 1 one and a half years in State Prison; 2 fined $1 each and costs; 3 fined $5 each and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs.
Murder	1	Acquitted on trial.
Malicious injury to dwelling	2	Bail estreated in each case.
Keeping open saloon	1	Bail estreated.
Violating law for protection of hotel keepers	1	Convicted and sent to jail 10 days.
False pretenses	2	Both acquitted.

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ALPENA COUNTY.

VICTOR C. BURNHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 67.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	34	Convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail, 1; 15 days in jail, 1; 20 days in jail, 1; fined $18, 1; fined $15, 1; fined $10, 5; fined $8, 1; fined $6, 4; fined $5, 8; released under suspended sentence, 2; pending, 2; acquitted, 7. Total, 34.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pending.
Breaking and entering dwelling house in day time	1	*Nolle pros.*
Burning stack of hay	2	Convicted and sentenced to jail for 90 days, 1; convicted and sentenced to jail for 60 days, 1.
Disorderly persons	9	Sent to House of Correction 6 months, 1; surety to keep peace, 3; fined $10, 2; fined $5, 1; sentenced to 5 days in jail, 1; released under suspended sentence, 1.
False pretenses	1	Pending.
Keeping house of ill fame	2	Pending, 2.
Keeping place of business open on the first day of the week	1	Acquitted.
Liquor law, violation thereof	1	Convicted and sentenced to jail for 60 days.
Larceny	11	Two years in State Prison, 1; House of Correction 90 days, 1; in jail 50 days, 1; in jail 30 days, 1; fined $25, 1; fined $10, 1; released on suspended sentence, 2; acquitted, 3. Total, 11.
Rape	1	Acquitted.
Resisting officer	2	Pending.
Surreptitiously removing baggage from an inn	1	*Nolle pros.*

BARAGA COUNTY.

S. L. CHADBOURNE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 2.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Taking illegal fees as a justice of the peace	1	Discharged.
Information in the nature of *quo warranto, ex rel.* pros. att'y, for unlawfully intruding into, etc., the office of com'r of highways	1	Judgment of ouster, with costs.

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BARRY COUNTY.

CHAS. H. BAUER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 118.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	3	Reasons filed for not filing information, and defendants discharged.
Adultery	2	*Nol. pros'd*, and defendants discharged.
Arson	1	Defendant discharged before examination.
Assault and battery	32	One convicted and fined $25; 2 fined $23 and case appealed; 1 fined $10 and costs; 7 fined $5 and costs; 2 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 3 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined the costs; 7 discharged; 4 settled with complainants; 2 acquitted by jury, and 1 killed by the rail cars before trial.
Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder	1	Convicted and awaits sentence, being sentenced for another offense.
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Discharged on examination.
Bastardy	2	One settled with complainant, and 1 was discharged, the complainant having suffered miscarriage.
Burglary	4	Two convicted and sent to State Prison 8 years; 1 sent to Reform School, and 1 discharged.
Disorderly	7	Two convicted and, in default of sureties for good behavior, sent to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 5 months; 1 sentence suspended; 2 furnished sureties for good behavior for 6 months, and 1 was acquitted by jury.
Defrauding hotel keeper	2	Both convicted and sent to the Detroit House of Correction for 60 days.
Disposing of property to defraud dreditors	1	Discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complainant and payment of costs.
Disturbing school district meeting	3	All discharged.
Embezzlement	1	One held on examination and committed to jail to await trial.
False pretenses	7	Six discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complainant and payment of costs; 1 reasons filed in Circuit Court for not filing information and discharged.
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property	2	Both discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complainant and payment of costs.
Keeping saloon open after 11 o'clock at night	1	Acquitted on trial by jury.
Larceny (Grand)	8	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years and 6 months; 2 sent to State Prison 1 year; 3 bound over and are awaiting trial; 2 discharged.
Larceny (Petit)	12	Three convicted and sent to the Detroit House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 70 days; 1 sent to Reform School at Lansing; 1 fined $38 and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs, and appealed, and again convicted and fined $10; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 discharged after one disagreement of jury; and 1 discharged without trial.
Larceny from dwelling	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Larceny from person	1	Bound over on examination and awaits trial.
Malicious injury to building of another	1	Convicted and fined $150.
Malicious injury to personal property	1	Convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Malicious injury to the railing of sidewalk	2	one convicted and fined $2 and costs, and 1 discharged.
Perjury	1	Examination not concluded.
Prison breaking	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year.
Resisting an officer	1	Bound over on examination and awaits trial.
Seduction	2	Both marry complainants respectively, pay costs, and are discharged.
Selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law	1	Discharged.
Spearing fish contrary to law	11	Eleven convicted and fined $1 and costs each.

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BARRY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Threatening	4	One convicted and ordered to furnish sureties for the peace for 1 year in the sum of $200 and pay costs; sureties found and costs paid; 1 ordered to furnish sureties for the peace for 6 months in the sum of $100 and pay costs, and not furnishing the sureties, was sent to the Detroit House of Correction; 2 were discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complainant and payment of costs.
Threatening communications to extort money	1	Discharged before examination on request of complainant, he paying the costs.

BAY COUNTY.

GRÆME M. WILSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 715.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	6	Two discharged on examination; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison for 6 months; 1 to county jail for 60 days; 2 pending.
Aiding person charged with felony to escape	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	226	Seven *nol. pros'd;* 1 *nol. pros'd* on payment of costs; 2 *nol. pros'd* on payment of fine and costs; 8 pending; 8 acquitted; 31 discharged; 17 settled on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complainants and payment of costs; 29 sentence suspended; 16 complainants paid costs; 4 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 fined $4 and costs; 9 fined $5 and costs; 6 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs or 15 days in jail; 3 fined $4 and costs or 12 days in jail; 3 fined $4 and costs or 15 days in jail; 1 fined $4 and costs or 20 days in jail; 6 fined $5 and costs or 5 days in jail; 3 fined $5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 6 fined $15 and costs or 12 days in jail; 1 fined $5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 6 fined $5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $6 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $6 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $10 and costs or 15 days in jail; 3 fined $10 and costs or 25 days in jail; 1 fined $10 and costs or 40 days in jail; 2 fined $12 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $15 and costs or 15 days in jail; 2 fined $15 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $15 and costs or 40 days in jail; 1 fined $20 and costs or 20 days in jail; 3 fined $20 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $20 and costs or 40 days in jail; 3 fined $25 and costs or 3 months in House of Correction; 2 fined $75 and costs or 3 months in House of Correction; 1 fined $30 and costs or 40 days in jail; 1, no fine, 4 days in jail; 1, no fine, 5 days in jail; 1, no fine, 6 days in jail; 9, no fine, 10 days in jail; 1 fifteen days in jail; 3 twenty days in jail; 2 thirty days in jail; 2 forty-five days in jail; 1 sixty days in jail; 3 three months in House of Correction; 1 fined $100 or 3 months in House of Correction; 4 forfeited recognizances.
Assaulting and resisting officer	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months; 1 forfeited recognizances and not found.

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BAY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One convicted of assault and battery and sent 6 months to House of Correction; 1 discharged; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months on conviction for assault and battery.
Assault with intent to rob	3	One discharged; 1 *nol. pros'd;* 1 acquitted.
Attempt to commit larceny	1	One discharged.
Bastardy	1	One *nol. pros'd,* complaining witness not being found.
Burglary, breaking into store in day time, etc.	9	Four discharged; 2 given into custody of parents on recommendation of agent for care of juvenile offenders; 1 pending; 1 acquitted; 1 sent to Reform School until of age.
Bigamy	1	One sent to State Prison for 6 months.
Cruelty to animals	1	One discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting	4	One fined $4 and costs; 2 sentence suspended; 1 discharged.
Drunkenness	130	Thirty-two convicted and sentence suspended; 24 discharged; 30 fined $5 and costs; 10 fined $5 and costs or 5 days in jail; 2 fined $5 and costs or 8 days in jail; 18 fined $10 and costs or 10 days in jail; 6 fined $5 and costs or 12 days in jail; 2 fined $5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 2 fined $5 and costs or 18 days in jail; 3 fined $5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 six days in jail.
Under disorderly act,—including keepers of bawdy houses, vagrants, drunk and disorderly, common prostitutes, jugglers, refusing to support family, etc.	122	Twenty-two discharged; 10 sentence suspended; 4 costs paid by complainants; 4 forfeited recognizances; 7 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $10 and costs or 20 days in jail; 3 fined $10 and costs or 8 days in jail: 3 fined $10 and costs or 15 days in jail; 5 fined $10 and costs or 20 days in jail; 20 bonds required in $100 or 65 days in House of Correction; 3 bonds required in $100 or 90 days in House of Correction; 1 bonds required in $100 or 6 months in House of Correction; 9 bonds required in $200 or 3 months in House of Correction; 2 bonds required in $200 or 4 months in House of Correction; 4 bonds required in $200 or 6 months in House of Correction; 2 bonds required in $300 or 5 months in House of Correction; 2 bonds required in $300 or 4 months in House of Correction; 1 bonds required in $300 or 9 months in House of Correction; 2 bonds required in $400 or 1 year in House of Correction; 3 bonds required in $200 or 3 months in House of Correction; 7 bonds required in $300 or 6 months in House of Correction; 1 bonds required in $500 or 1 year in House of Correction; 1 bonds required in $300 1 year in House of Corection; 1 bonds required in $100 or 4 months in House of Correction.
False pretenses	3	Two discharged; 1 acquitted.
Forgery	3	One discharged; 1 sent to Reform School until of age; pending.
Fraudulent removal of mortgaged goods	3	One discharged; 1 settled and costs paid; 1 pending.
Indecent exposure of person	3	Two sent 3 months to House of Correction; 1 sentence suspended.
Inn keepers' act, violation of	4	One discharged; 1 fined $5 and costs or 60 days in jail; 1 fined $9 and costs or 12 days in jail; 1 fined $5 and costs or 20 days in jail.
Keeping house of ill fame	12	One acquitted; 2 discharged; 1 three months in House of Correction; 2 six months in House of Correction; 2 *nol. pros'd,* complaining witnesses not found; 4 pending.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	3	One discharged; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 costs paid by complainant.
Keeping saloon open at unlawful hours	4	Two fined $25 and costs or 60 days in jail; 1 pending; 1 sentence suspended.

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BAY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny of all grades,—including larceny from the person, larceny from shop, larceny from dwelling house, etc.	131	Six pending; 1 *nol. pros'd;* 1 recognizance forfeited; 31 discharged; 9 costs paid and satisfaction acknowledged; 16 acquitted; 8 sentence suspended; 2 costs paid by complaining witnesses and defendants discharged; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs or 70 days in House of Correction; 1 fined $10 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $15 and costs or 40 days in jail; 1 fined $25 and costs; 3 fined $25 and costs or 65 days in House of Correction; 3 ninety days in House of Correction; 2 sixty-five days in House of Correction; 2 forty days in jail; 2 ten days in jail; 1 fined $6 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $6 and costs or 30 days in jail; 2 twenty days in jail; 3 thirty days in jail; 1 fined $5 or 30 days in jail; 2 sixty days in jail; 9 three months in House of Correction; 1 fined $30 or 3 months in House of Correction; 2 sent to Reform School till of age; 1 one year and 3 months in State Prison; 1 one year in House of Correction; 1 three years and 3 months in State Prison; 1 three years in State Prison; 2 one year in State Prison; 1 two years in State Prison.
Letting house for purposes of prostitution	1	*Nol. pros'd,* witnesses not being found.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	Two discharged, no witnesses appearing.
Malicious injury to street lamps	2	Two sent to jail for 15 days.
Malicious injury to dwelling	2	One *nol. pros'd;* 1 sent to Reform School till of age.
Malicious injury to personal property	5	One fined $5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 sent to House of Correction for 3 months; 1 pending; 2 discharged.
Malicious trespass	2	Two discharged.
Murder	3	(Besides 1 transferred from Huron county, jury disagreed, and *nol. pros.* entered); 1 convicted of murder in second degree and sent to State Prison for 15 years; 2 acquitted.
Perjury	1	One pending.
Prescribing medicine while intoxicated	1	One sent 6 months to House of Correction.
Rape	1	One discharged.
Refusing to register voter	1	One discharged.
Refusing to deliver up official papers	1	*Nol. pros'd.*
Receiving stolen property, etc.	2	One discharged; 1 sent to State Prison for 1 year.
Rescuing distrained cattle	2	Two discharged.
Robbery	3	One discharged; 1 pending; 1 *nol. pros'd.*
Seduction	1	One settled by marriage.
Selling liquor to minors	2	One discharged; 1 fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquors without giving bond	3	One discharged, and 2 appeal pending.
Surety of the peace, default of bond for	1	Sent to county jail for 6 months in default of bond.
Uttering forged order	1	One pending.
Vagrancy (appeal)	1	One *nol. pros'd.*

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BERRIEN COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. BREECE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 130.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	28	One convicted and fined $20 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $15 and costs, appealed to Circuit Court and there convicted and fined $45; 2 convicted and fined $10 each; 1 convicted and fined $50; default; commitment was issued committing to Detroit Work House 90 days, and finally discharged on *habeas corpus* by Judge; 2 convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $10; default; sent to county jail 10 days; 1 fined $10; default; sent to county jail 30 days; 11 acquitted; 3 discharged; 3 discharged with costs on complaining witness; 1 convicted and fined $10 and costs; appealed to Circuit Court and did not appear to prosecute appeal; appeal bond estreated for $200.
Assault	1	One convicted, fined $5 and costs; default; sent to jail 10 days.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	9	One convicted of an assault and fined $45; 1 convicted of an assault and battery, sentence suspended; 2 pending; 5 discharged.
Arson	1	One acquitted.
Adultery	2	One convicted, sentence suspended and motion for new trial pending; 1 *nol. pros.*
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	One discharged; 2 fined $40 each that were tried last year and sentence pending at time of last report.
Attempt to commit adultery	1	*Nol. pros.*
Bastardy	4	One ran away, bond of $300 forfeited and amount paid to County Treasurer; 1 discharged; 2 pending.
Bigamy	2	Two discharged.
Burglary	5	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 one year and 9 months; 1 sent to State Prison 1½ years; 2 sent to State Prison 8 months each.
Coroner's inquest	2	Verdict of jury in both cases, murder.
Drunk and disorderly	3	One sentenced to pay fine of $5; default; sent to jail 15 days; 2 fined $5 each and paid.
Embezzlement	1	Third trial; jury disagree; case *nol. pros'd.*
Entering a vessel with intent to commit larceny	1	*Nol. pros.*
Forgery	2	Discharged on examination.
False pretense	4	One convicted and sentence suspended; 2 discharged; 1 pending.
Larceny from store	5	Three convicted and sent to county jail 90 days each; 2 discharged.
Larceny from dwelling house	5	One sent to State's Prison 6 months; 2 sent to county jail 60 days each; 1 discharged; 1 acquitted.
Larceny	27	Two convicted and sent to State Prison 10 months each; 2 sent to county jail 60 days each; 2 sent to county jail 30 days each; 1 fined $25, in default, sent to county jail 60 days; 1 fine $15 and costs, paid; 2 sent to county jail 10 days each; 2 fined $7.50 each and paid; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 ran away, and recognizance estreated for $200; 1 settled by paying complaining witness value of property stolen and costs of prosecution; 8 acquitted; 2 discharged, complaining witness ran away; 1 discharged with costs on complaining witness.
Libel	1	Under bonds at commencement of year; died before trial.
Murder	3	One tried twice; jury disagree first trial, second trial acquit; 1 convicted of manslaughter, fined $175; 1 pending.

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BERRIEN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Marring and defacing dwelling	4	Two convicted and fined $1 each and costs; 2 ran away; bond estreated.
Maliciously tearing down fence	1	Discharged.
Malicious injury to garden and fruit	2	Two convicted, fined $5 each and costs.
Over-driving horses	1	One convicted, sentence suspended.
Perjury	2	One discharged and 1 pending.
Selling intoxicating liquors without paying tax	1	One discharged.
Selling spirituous and intoxicating liquors in violation of section 1, act No. 251, session laws 1875	3	One convicted, fined $25 and costs; 2 discharged.
Resisting officer in executing process	5	One convicted, fined $25 and costs; 4 discharged.
Surety of peace	2	Two put under bonds of $100 for 1 year.

BENZIE COUNTY.

WM. H. FRANCIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	2	One convicted and fined $2 and costs; 1 discontinued.
Attempt to commit burglary	1	Acquitted.
Burning with intent to defraud insurance company	1	Discharged on examination.
Disturbance of religious meeting	2	Acquitted.
Larceny	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 *nolle pros'd.*

BRANCH COUNTY.

FRANK L. SKEELS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 89.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	3	One sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Assault and battery	22	One fined 75c and costs; 1 fined $20; 2 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $9; 1 fined $8; 1 fined $2 and costs; 8 fined $5 and costs; 5 fined $3 and costs.
Assault	2	Sent to Work House 90 days.
Assault with intent to rape	1	Acquitted.
Bastardy	3	Two settled; 1 acquitted.
Burglary	3	One discharged; 2 pending.
Concealed weapons	2	Fined $10 each.
Disorderly and drunk	23	Six sent to Work House 90 days; 5 fined $10 and costs; 3 fined $25 and costs; 4 fined $15 and costs; 5 entered into recognizance for 6 mos.
Forgery	1	Sent to State Prison 2 yrs.
Larceny	21	One sent to State Prison 5 yrs.; 2 sent to State Prison 2 yrs.; 1 sent to State Prison 1½ yrs.; 1 sent to State Prison 6 mos.; 1 fined $25; 1 fined $50; 1 fined $15; 5 fined $10; 6 fined $10 and costs; 7 acquitted.
Perjury	1	Discharged.
Murder	1	Pending.
Nuisance	1	Pending.
Malicious injury	3	One acquitted; 2 convicted.
Liquor law	2	Convicted.

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CALHOUN COUNTY.

FRANK W. CLAPP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 352.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault	2	Two convicted and sent to jail 10 days each.
Assault on an officer while executing a process	1	One convicted and sentenced to the State Prison 5 years, having before served a term of imprisonment.
Assault and battery	77	Four convicted and fined $1 and costs each; 2 fined $2 and costs each; 2 fined $3 and costs each; 1 fined $4 and costs; 4 fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $9, reserved as costs; 2 fined $10 each; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $17; 2 fined $20 and costs; 1 fined $20, and in default sent to jail 65 days; 2 fined $25 and costs each; 1 fined $30; 1 fined $45 and costs; 2 fined $50, reserved as costs; 1 convicted and sentenced 30 days in jail; 3 convicted and sentenced 90 days in House of Correction; 11 convicted and sentence suspended, costs in 4 paid by the defendant; 1 acquitted in justice's court, complainant paid costs; 1 escaped after arrest; 2, sentence suspended by direction of county agent of Board of State Commissioners; 7, complaints withdrawn, complainants paid costs in five; 4 discharged on investigation before trial; 13 discharged in justices' courts on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complainant and payment of costs; 6 pending; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21 years old.
Adultery	4	Three discharged on examination; 1 convicted and fined $200 or 6 months in the State Prison.
Assault with intent to kill	1	One convicted of assault and battery and fined $200 or 1 year in the House of Correction.
Bastardy	3	Three discharged on arranging for support of children.
Burglary	4	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 7 years; 1 convicted and sentenced 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced 1 year; 1 pending.
Cruelty to animals	1	One convicted and sentence suspended on payment of costs.
Conspiracy	1	One pending.
Drunkenness	37	One convicted and fined $3; 13 fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $20 and costs; 2 complaints withdrawn by complainant, costs in 1 paid by the complainant; 2, sentence suspended on conviction; 4 fined $5 and costs each, and in default of payment sent to jail 20 days each; 4 fined $5 and costs each; 4 convicted and sent to jail 10 days each; 2 convicted and sent to jail 15 days each; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 2 sent to jail 30 days each.
Defrauding hotel keepers	7	One convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 2 convicted and sent to jail 20 days each; 2 pending; 1 complainant withdrew complaint and paid costs.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	One convicted and sent to jail 30 days.
Disorderly persons	116	Nineteen convicted and gave bonds for good behavior for 6 months; 12 gave bonds for good behavior for 1 year; 7 gave bonds for good behavior for 5 months; 8 gave bonds for good behavior for 4 months; 6 gave bonds for three months; 11 convicted and sent to the House of Correction 90 days each in default of bonds for good behavior; 12 sent to House of Correction 65 days each; 6 sent to House of Correction 60 days each; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 4 sent to House of Correction 6 months each; 3 sent to House of Correction

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CALHOUN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly Persons.—*Continued.*		1 year each; 1 convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 65 days; 3 discharged on investigation before trial; 11 discharged on condition they leave the county; 3 complainants withdrew complaints and paid costs; 6, sentence suspended, costs in 1 paid by defendant; 2 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21 years old.
Embezzlement	2	One complainant withdrew complaint; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 60 days.
False pretenses	2	Two discharged on examination, complainant paying costs.
Forgery	1	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Illegal sale of liquor	1	One convicted and fined $25.
Larceny	62	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 years; 1 sent 2½ years to House of Correction; 1 sent to House of Correction 70 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 5 convicted and fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 2 fined $15 and costs each; 2 fined $10; 1 fined $20 and costs; 2 fined $25, or in default 60 days to the House of Correction; 1 fined $37, or in default 50 days to jail; 5 discharged on examination, costs in 1 paid by complainant; 6, sentence suspended on giving bonds for good behavior; 4 complainants withdrew complaints and paid costs in 3; 2 *nolle prosequied;* 7 pending; 3, sentence suspended by direction of county agent of State Board of Commissioners, etc.; 2 convicted and sentenced to Reform School 2 years; 2 sent to Reform School until 21 years old; 3 convicted and sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 2 sent to State Prison 1 year each; 3 sent to State Prison 2 years each; 1 convicted on four informations and sentenced as a common thief to 10 years in State Prison.
Larceny from a dwelling house in the night time	1	One convicted and sentened to the State Prison 2½ years.
Larceny from a dwelling house in the day time	2	One convicted in the Circuit Court and sentence suspended on giving bail for good behavior for 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Larceny from a shop in the day time	1	One convicted and sent to the House of Correction for 1 year.
Murder	2	One convicted of murder in the first degree and sent to State Prison for life; 1 convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to State Prison 25 years.
Obtaining liquor by false pretenses	1	One convicted and sentence suspended.
Receiving stolen property	2	Two discharged on examination and costs paid by complainant.
Riot	7	Four convicted and fined $25 each; 3 pending.
Surety of the peace	5	Five convicted and gave bonds to keep the peace for 1 year each.
Secreting property with intent to defraud creditors	3	Three discharged on examination.
Selling unwholesome provisions	1	One pending.
Violating game law	1	One convicted and fined $25.
Willful trespass	3	One convicted and fined $25; 1 acquitted in justice's court; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days.

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CASS COUNTY.

MARSHALL L. HOWELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 113.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	28	Seventeen convicted and fined; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 4 sent to jail; 3 put under bonds; 1 acquitted, and 2 dismissed.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One dismissed; 1 pleaded guilty to assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Arson	1	Dismissed on examination.
Assault with intent to maim	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined $30.
Assault with intent to rape	4	Three dismissed on examination; 1 pending.
Burning mill	1	Acquitted.
Burglary	5	One sent 1 year to State Prison; 1 sent 18 months to State Prison; 2 pending; 1 reasons filed for not filing information.
Conspiracy	3	Pending.
Compounding felony	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Cruelty to animals	1	Acquitted.
Disturbing religious meeting	6	Four convicted and fined; 2 convicted and appealed; appeal pending; both sent to the House of Correction as disorderly persons.
Discharging firearms at a dwelling	2	One dismissed; 1 reasons filed for not filing information.
Disorderly persons	8	One gave bonds for good behavior; 2 discharged; 2 in House of Correction and 2 in jail in default of bonds; 1 escaped.
Enticing female away, etc	1	Married the girl; case dismissed.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1	Pending.
Larceny	28	One State Prison 2 years; 1 State Prison 1 year; 1 State Prison 10 months; 1 Reform School till 21; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 House of Correction 6 months; 6 House of Correction 90 days; 6 fined; 1 *nol. pros.;* 3 acquitted; 2 broke jail; 1 reasons filed; 1 pending; 1 escaped; 2 in jail.
Murder	1	Pending.
Malicious trespass on garden	5	Fined.
Obtaining property by false pretenses	2	Pending.
Obstructing railway	1	*Nol. pros.*
Polygamy	1	Dismissed.
Robbery	1	Three years in State Prison.
Rape	2	One pending; 1 *nol pros.*
Violation fish law	2	Acquitted.
Violation liquor law	5	One convicted and fined; 2 convicted and appealed (pending); 2 dismissed.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

J. MILO EATON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	One fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs, and 1 discharged.
Bestiality	1	Acquitted.
Larceny	2	One *nolle prosequied;* 1 pending.

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CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

GEO. W. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 75.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	30	Fifteen fined costs of suit; 3 fined $10 each and costs; 2 fined $5 each and costs.
Drunk and disorderly	30	Twenty fined costs of suit; 5 fined $5 each and costs; 3 fined $3 each and costs; 2 fined $1 and costs of suit.
Larceny	15	One State Prison 5 years; 4 escaped; 1 fined costs of prosecution; 5 discharged on own recognizance; sickness of Judge and unable to hold fall term of court.

CLARE COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER C. FOUTCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 27.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	11	Ten fined, one $2 and costs, two $3 and costs, three $5 and costs, one $8 and costs, one $10 and costs and one $20 and costs, and one fined $1 and costs; one assault settled and paid costs; one assault and battery, not guilty.
Felonious and malicious injury to building	1	Discharged and arrested again.
For marring and defacing a building	1	Fined $10 and costs, paid.
Illegal voting	1	Not guilty.
Libel	1	Not guilty.
Larceny	5	One discharged; 1 not guilty; 1 fined $10 and costs; 2 sent 60 days to Detroit Work House.
Violating the liquor law	1	Fined $25 and costs, appealed, and was not guilty; discharged.
Perjury	2	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Disturbing the peace	1	Gave security.
Defrauding hotel keeper	1	Settled.
False pretense	1	Settled.

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CLINTON COUNTY.

J. H. FEDEWA, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 69.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	30	One convicted and fined $50; 1 convicted and fined $15 and costs; 5 convicted and fined $10 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $7 and costs; 7 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $3 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $1.90 and costs; 4 convicted and fined $1 and costs; 3 acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced 65 days to Detroit House of Correction; 2 convicted and defendants appealed to Circuit Court.
Assault with intent to kill	2	One *nol. pros.* entered; 1 prosecution pending.
Bastardy	3	Three settled with complaining witnesses.
Disturbing religious meeting	3	Three acquitted.
Disorderly conduct	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 entered into recognizance for good behavior.
Disposing of property under chattel mortgage	1	One *nol. pros.* entered.
Embezzlement	2	One prosecution pending; 1 acquitted.
False pretenses	3	One escaped from jail; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 prosecution pending.
Forgery	1	One prosecution pending.
Intoxication	1	One convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Larceny	12	One convicted and sent 10 days to county jail; 3 convicted and sent 60 days to House of Correction; 1 convicted and fined $2.50; 1 convicted and fined $20; 1 jury disagreed and *nol. pros.* entered; 2 *nol. pros.* entered; 3 acquitted.
Threats of personal violence	1	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 60 days.
Perjury	1	One discharged by examining magistrate.
Obtaining signature to note under false pretenses	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.
Rape	2	Two convicted and sent to State Prison 7 years.
Violation of liquor law	3	One convicted and fined $25 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.

DELTA COUNTY.

EDWARD P. LOTT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 21.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	8	Two fined $5 each or 10 days in jail; 2 fined $1 or 5 days in jail; 1 fined $10 or 15 days in jail; 3 acquitted.
Assault with deadly weapon	1	Still pending.
Larceny	7	One convicted and sent to jail 90 days; 3 pending, and 3 acquitted.
Mayhem	1	*Nolle prosequied.*
Malicious killing a dog	1	*Nolle prosequied.*
Robbery	2	One acquitted; 1 *nolle prosequied.*
Seduction and enticing away female	1	Still pending.

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EATON COUNTY.

FRANK A. HOOKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 158.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Malicious injury to dwelling	1	*Nolle pros.*
Malicious injury to personal	1	Warrant quashed.
False pretenses	8	Three discharged; 2 settled; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros.*; 1 recognized.
Drunkenness	38	Twelve fined $5 and costs; 2 suspended sentence; 15 imprisonment 10 days; 2 imprisonment 12 days; 1 imprisonment 8 days; 1 imprisonment 15 days; 2 imprisonment 65 days; 1 imprisonment 60 days; 1 imprisonment 90 days.
Larceny	29	Two discharged; 8 acquitted; 5 *nolle pros.*; 1, imprisonment 30 days; 2 sixty days; 2 withdrawn; 1 suspended sentence; 1 fined $5.71; 1 fined $9.71; 3 imprisonment 1 year; 3 two years.
Bastardy	2	One withdrawn; 1 recognized for appearance.
Assault and battery	48	Nine *nolle pros.*; 2, suspended sentence; 5 settled; 1 fined $19.58; 1 fined $4; 4 fined $25; 3 fined $40; 1 imprisonment 30 days; 3 fined $10; 3 fined $15; 6 acquitted; 1 fined $6; 3 fined $5; 1 fined $25 and 30 days in jail; 1 fined $7; 1 fined $35; 1 imprisonment 20 days; 1 imprisonment 35 days; 1 imprisonment 60 days.
Surety of the peace	6	Three discharged; 2 recognized; 1 withdrawn
Selling liquor to minors	2	One *nolle pros.*; 1 fined $20 and costs.
Perjury	1	Warrant quashed.
Obstructing highway	1	One discharged.
Riot	7	All discharged.
Assault with intent to kill	1	One discharged.
Indecent exposure	1	Withdrawn.
Forgery	1	Discharged.
Burglary	1	Discharged.
Larceny from dwelling	2	Pending.
Larceny from store	1	One year State Prison.
Embezzlement C. mort. prop	1	Settled.
Assault with intent to rape	2	Escaped.
Obtaining credit at hotel	1	Escaped.
Obstructing railroad	1	Two years.
Unlawfully solemnizing marriage	1	Fined $50.
Bigamy	1	Imprisonment 3 years.

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GENESEE COUNTY.

CHARLES D. LONG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 265.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Discharged.
Adultery	2	One discharged; 1 discontinued.
Arson	10	Three pending in Circuit; 1 discharged; 4 *nol. pros.*; 1 waived examination and sent to jail for want of bail; 1 pleaded guilty and retained as witness.
Assault and battery	70	Twelve settled; 4 acquitted; 5 sent to county jail 10 days each; 4 suspended sentence; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 found guilty and appealed; 3 paid fine; 5 fined $5 and costs each; 5 discharged; 1 quashed by Prosecuting Attorney; 5 discontinued; 3 sent to county jail 30 days each; 2 fined $35 and costs each; 4 fined $15 each; 3 sent to House of Correction 65 days each; 1 fined $40.15 costs and $15 fine; 1 fined $17.37 costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $50 and 5 days in county jail, appealed; 3 sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 2 sent to House of Correction 60 days each; 1 fined $1; 1 sent to county jail 15 days.
Bastardy	4	One discontinued; 1 settled; 2 settled by marriage.
Burglary	6	Three pending; 1 boy under 16 years of age turned over to agent State Commissioners; 2 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 3 years 4 months each.
Bigamy	3	One pending; 1 discontinued; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years.
Disorderly conduct	27	Ten sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 4 sent to House of Correction 65 days each; 1 fined $6 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 sent to county jail 30 days; 1 broke jail; 3 discontinued; 2, sentence suspended; 1 fined $2 and costs; 2 sent to county jail 10 days each; 1 paid fine.
False pretenses	15	Three settled; 1 waived examination; 4 pending; 2 discharged; 2 bound over to Circuit; 1 discontinued; 1 acquitted; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 1 year.
Grand larceny	23	Seven pending; 1 discharged; 1 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 discontinued; 2 pleaded guilty and escaped; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 20 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 10 months; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 18 months; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 pleaded guilty, sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 2 pleaded guilty, sent to House of Correction 3 months each; 1 convicted, sent to Jackson 4 years 9 months; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 4 years 9 months.
Larceny	38	Five discharged; 2 acquitted; 1 fined $25 and costs, appealed; 1 sentence suspended; 4 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 pending; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $8.60; 4 discontinued; 2 sent to House of Correction 65 days each; 5 sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 5 settled; 2 waived examination; 1 sent to county jail 20 days.
Malicious trespass	2	One discharged; 1 discontinued.
Murder	3	Two pending; 1 discharged.
Rape	1	Pending.
Resisting officer	1	Pending.
Seduction	1	Discontinued.
Selling liquor to minors	1	Pending.

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GENESEE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery	6	Two discontinued; 3 pending; 1 suspended sentence.
Personating an officer	1	Discontinued.
Receiving stolen property	1	Pending.
Unlawful riding on freight train	2	One sentence suspended; 2 pleaded guilty, sent to House of Correction 6 months each.
Violating village ordinance	10	Five fined $5 each; 1 discharged; 1 fined $8; 1 fined $1; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 1 *nol. pros.*
Surety of the peace	1	Discharged.
Poisoning cattle	1	Discharged.
Keeping house for resort of boys playing billiards	2	One settled; 1 pending.
Removing baggage from hotel	4	One settled; 1 discontinued; 1 acquitted; 1 guilty and escaped.
Threatening to kill	2	One sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 discontinued.
Threatening to burn buildings	1	Under bonds for good behavior.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
Cruelty to animals	2	One escaped from officer; 1 settled.
Robbery	1	Discharged.
Gaming	1	Discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Twenty-five days in county jail.
Disposing of chattel mortgage property	4	One discontinued; 1 discharged; 1 settled; 1 suspended sentence.
Conspiracy	1	Settled.
Careless use of firearms	2	One fined $5 and costs; 1 discharged.
Vagrants	10	Three to House of Correction 65 days each; 7 to House of Correction 90 days each.
Threats	3	One under bonds; 1 acquitted; 1 guilty, appealed.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

L. H. GAGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 7.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	1	Convicted and fined $5.
Injury to property	1	Settled.
Adultery	1	Pending.
Larceny	3	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; and 1 case pending.
Selling liquor without having filed bonds	1	Convicted and fined $25 and costs.

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GRATIOT COUNTY.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 23.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	14	Three discharged or acquitted; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $8 and costs; 6 fined $5 and costs; 1 six months House Correction; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $5 and case appealed.
Arson	6	One acquitted; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 held for examination, unfinished; 3 discharged.
Burglary	1	Discharged, *non compos mentis.*
Disorderly	1	Sent to House of Correction 3 months.
False pretenses	2	One unfinished; 1 dismissed on respondent's paying costs.
Forgery	2	One unfinished; 1 discharged.
Larceny	5	One bound over for trial, unfinished; 2 acquitted; 1, House Correction 60 days; 1 discharged; 1 escaped.
Attempt to commit rape	1	Escaped.
Uncoupling cars	1	Discharged.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

EDWIN J. MARCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 141.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	41	Two convicted and fined $50 each; 1 fined $25; 7 fined 10 each; 8 fined $5 each; 2 fined $3 each; 2 fined $2; 2 fined $1 each; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 3 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 5 acquitted; 3 discontinued; 2 settled under statute, and 2 convicted and sentence suspended by Circuit Judge.
Abduction of child	1	One convicted, sentence suspended.
Adultery	1	One bound over to Circuit Court, still pending.
Arson	2	Two convicted, sentenced 10 years each to State Prison.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	One bound over to Circuit Court, still pending.
Bastardy	4	Three convicted; 1 still pending.
Bigamy	3	Three convicted, 1 sentenced 2 years in State Prison and 2 one year each.
Burglary	9	Three sentenced 1 year each in State Prison; 1 3 years; one 2½ years in State Prison; 1, House of Correction 1 year; 3 bound to Circuit Court and still pending.
Common prostitute	3	Two sentenced 1 year each to Detroit House of Correction; 1 six months to Detroit House of Correction.
Concealing chattel mortgage property	1	One convicted, fined $10 and costs, appealed and pending.
Concealing stolen property	1	One bound over to Circuit Court and pending.
Drunk and disorderly	12	Eight fined $5 each and costs; 1 find $3 and costs; 2 fined $1 each and costs; 1 gave bond for good behavior 1 year, costs paid.

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HILLSDALE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
False pretense	1	One sentenced 1 year in State Prison.
Falsely representing himself to be an officer	1	One bound over to Circuit Court and pending.
Forgery	2	Two sentenced 1 year each House of Correction.
Keeping billiard table	1	One discontinued, table removed.
Keeping open saloon after 11 P. M.	3	Two fined $25 each and costs; 1 acquitted.
Larceny	17	One sentenced 2 years House of Correction; 2 one year each House of Correction; 1 Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 ninety days to House of Correction; 1 sixty-five days to House of Correction; 3 fined $5 each and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 3 not guilty; 1 *nolle pros.*; 2 convicted and sentence suspended.
Larceny from dwelling house	1	One sentenced 1 year to House of Correction.
Malicious injury to school building	4	Four fined $2 each and costs.
Malicious injury to personal property	2	Two bound over to Circuit Court and pending.
Murder	1	Convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to 10 years in State Prison.
Profanity	1	One fined $2 and costs.
Rape	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sentenced 6 months Detroit House of Correction.
Removing pauper illegally	1	Settled between counties and suit discontinued by leave of Circuit Judge.
Recognizance forfeited	1	Judgment $500.
Selling liquor to minors	9	Two fined $50 each and costs; 1 fined $30 and costs; 1 not sentenced; 5 acquitted.
Selling liquor to person in habit of getting intoxicated	6	Two fined $25 each and costs; 1 jury disagreed; 2 forfeited bail, suit pending thereon; 1 convicted, appealed and pending.
Selling liquor without bond	2	One convicted, fined $50 and costs; 1 convicted, fined $25 and costs.
Stealing ride on railroad cars	1	One sentenced 90 days in House of Correction.
Seduction	3	One married out of court; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Surety of the peace	1	One bond for one year, costs paid.
Vagrants	3	Three convicted, sentenced 60 days each to Detroit House of Correction.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

THOMAS M. BRADY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 16.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Bastardy	4	One convicted and ordered to pay $50 to mother of child and $10 per month, order complied with; 1 compromised with mother by paying $225 to her; 1 forfeited recognizances; and the other married the mother of his child.
Highway robbery	1	Tried, jury disagreed, prisoners pleaded guilty to an assault and battery: 1 fined $125, and 1 fined $100, costs $15 and $25 respectively.
Defacing a tomb stone	1	Jury disagreed,—bound over to next term, forfeited his recognizance.
Larceny	4	One pleaded guilty and paid $75 fine; 1 forfeited his recognizance; 1 acquitted; 1 pleaded guilty and was sentenced 1 year to State Prison.
Rape	1	Found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 5 years.
Malicious injury to a bridge	3	*Nolle prosequi* on request of complainant.
Infanticide	1	Withdrawn from jury after evidence closed.
Entering a dwelling house in the night time with intent to steal	1	Escaped by breaking jail.

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HURON COUNTY.

JAMES H. HALL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 33.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Allowed to go on his own recognizance for want of the appearance of the complaining witness.
Assault with intent to murder	5	One found guilty of assault and battery and paid a fine of $50; 3 *nolle prosequied* by Prosecuting Attorney; 1 pending in Circuit Court.
Assault and battery	18	One jury disagreed twice, discharged; discharged, 4; settled, 2; 1 sent to House of Correction, Detroit, 90 days; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $10; 2 fined $8; 4 fined $5; 1 fined $2.
Grand larceny	1	Found insane while in jail awaiting trial, sent to asylum at Kalamazoo.
Murder	1	Woman, tried, jury disagreed, obtained change of venue to Bay county, tried again and jury disagreed the second time.
Petit larceny	1	Discharged on examination.
Surety to keep the peace	6	Four complaints withdrawn; 2 furnished bonds for 6 months.

INGHAM COUNTY.

HENRY P. HENDERSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 367.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	15	Seven discharged on examination; 3 reasons filed for not informing; 1 *nolle pros.* entered; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 2 still pending.
Assault and battery	105	Thirty-nine convicted and fined from $1 to $10 and costs, and fines paid; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction in default of payment of fines; 1 fined $25 and paid; 1 fined $15 and paid; 1 sent to jail 15 days in default of payment of fine; 19 discontinued on payment of costs; 5 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days in default of payment of fines; 1 fined $50 and paid; 7 acquitted; 1 sent to jail 25 days on non-payment of fine; 2 *nolle pros.* entered after disagreement of jury; 5 not found; 16 *nolle pros.* entered; 2 fined $20 and paid; 1 sentence suspended; 1 fined $45 and costs, paid.
Assault with intent to murder	1	*Nolle pros.* entered as to intent, and convicted of assault and battery and sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months.
Assaulting officer	3	Two discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros.* entered.
Arson	1	One convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years.
Bastardy	2	One discontinued on marriage of parties; 1 not yet arrested.
Burglary	1	Sentence suspended.

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INGHAM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Common prostitute	4	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 2 months; 2 *nolle pros.* entered.
Cruelty to animals	4	One not found; 1 convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 1 still pending; 1 *nolle pros.* entered.
Conspiracy to defraud	5	Two discharged on examination; 3 still pending.
Disorderly	94	Five sentence suspended; 9 gave recognizance to keep peace; 4 fined $5 and costs and paid; 5 discharged on payment of costs; 6 fined $1 and costs and paid; 30 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days for want of recognizance; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year for want of recognizance; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days for want of recognizance; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 4 acquitted; 9 *nolle pros.* entered; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 2 sent 6 months; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 2 sent to jail 60 days; 2 *nolle pros.* after disagreement of jury; 2 not found; 1 fined $10 and costs and paid.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	One convicted and fined $1 and costs, paid; 1 fined $10 and costs, paid.
Defrauding hotel keepers	11	Two convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 1 acquitted; 3 *nolle pros.* entered; 1 convicted and fined $10 and costs and paid; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 3 not found.
Embezzlement	5	Three discharged on examination; 1 still pending; 1 reasons filed for not informing.
Forgery	1	Discharged on examination.
False pretenses	11	Seven discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros.* entered; 1 reasons filed for not informing; 1 yet pending; 1 fined $100 and 60 days in jail, fine paid.
Illegal voting	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	Two reasons filed for not informing; 2 discharged on examination.
Larceny from dwelling	1	Discharged on examination.
Larceny, grand	12	One reasons filed for not informing; 4 convicted and sent to Prison 2 years; 7 discharged on examination.
Larceny, petit	62	Nine discontinued on payment of costs; 6 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 6 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 5 acquitted; 1 fined $11 and paid; 6 not found; 17 *nolle pros.* entered; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined $2 and costs and paid; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 6 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 escaped.
Malicious trespass	1	Discharged on examination.
Murder	3	Still pending.
Selling uninspected kerosene oil	1	Still pending.
Seduction	1	Discontinued on payment of costs and marriage of parties.
Violation of game law	1	Convicted and fined $10 and costs and paid.
Violation of liquor law	14	Three convicted of selling to minors and fined $25 and costs, and paid; 4 for keeping saloon open on Sunday, *nolle pros.*; 5 complaint for selling liquor without first giving bond, discontinued on giving bond and paying costs; 1 complaint for not paying tax, convicted and appealed, and recognizance forfeited in Circuit Court; 1 *nolle pros.* entered.
Writing threatening letter	1	Discharged on examination.

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IONIA COUNTY.

CHARLES L. WILSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 181.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault	1	Compromised, costs paid, and defendant discharged.
Assault and battery	55	Two convicted and fined $100 each or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction, committed; 2 convicted and fined $50; 4 convicted and fined $25 and costs each; 1 convicted and fined $25 and costs, appealed to Circuit Court and fined $40; 6 convicted and fined $10 and costs; 8 fined $5 and costs; 2 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 3 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs or 8 days in jail, committed; 1 fined $10 and costs or 60 days in jail, committed; 1 fined $5 and costs or 30 days in jail, committed; 1 fined $1 and costs or 7 days in jail, committed; 1 fined $5 and costs or 10 days in jail, committed; 1 fined $5 and costs or 65 days in House of Correction, appeal taken and *nolle prosequi* entered in Circuit Court; 1 fined $20 and costs or 75 days in House of Correction, committed; 1 fined $10 and costs or 10 days in jail, committed; 1 sent to jail 3 days; 4 acquitted on trial; 1 *nolle prosequied;* 11 compromised and discharged on payment of costs.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One discharged; 1 convicted of assault, not yet sentenced.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Convicted and sentenced 2½ years in State Prison.
Arson	4	Two held for trial, still pending; 2 discharged on examination.
Adultery	2	*Nolle prosequi* entered on payment of costs by complainant.
Bastardy	1	Convicted and ordered to pay 50 cents per week towards support of child.
Bigamy	1	Held for trial and still pending.
Burglary and larceny	8	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and escaped before sentence; 1 jury disagreed and *nol. pros.* entered; 1 held for trial and *nol. pros.* entered; 4 discharged on examination.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Convicted and fined $20 and costs.
Disturbing public meeting	2	One convicted and fined $1 and costs; 1 discharged.
Defrauding hotel keepers	3	One acquitted; 1 compromised; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.
Drunkenness	10	Two fined $5 and costs; 2 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 15 days; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 7 days; 1 sent to jail 6 days; and 1 escaped.
Disorderly persons	8	Three sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 60 days,—all in default of finding sureties; 2 gave the requisite bond for good behavior.
Forgery	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
False pretenses	5	Four discharged; 1 *nolle prosequied.*
Keeping house of ill fame	1	Convicted and sent to House of Correction 6 months.
Grand larceny	8	One convicted and sentence suspended on payment of $100 to reimburse the county; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and sentonced to House of Correction 4 months; 1 acquitted on second trial; 2 *nolle prosequi* entered in Circuit Court; 2 discharged on examination.

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IONIA COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Simple larceny	36	Six sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 4 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 3 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to Reform School till 21 years old; 2 sent to House of Correction 90 days, appeal taken after commitment, still pending; 2 fined $1 and costs, appealed, still pending; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $13 and costs; 1 fined $20 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 6 *nolle prosequi* entered; and 4 acquitted on trial.
Larceny at a fire	1	Held for trial and still pending.
Larceny, accessory after the fact	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1½ years.
Murder	1	Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to pay fine of $600 in 10 days or 2½ years in State Prison. (Will probably pay fine.)
Malicious trespass	6	One convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 2 compromised.
Malicious injury to shade trees	2	Compromised and discharged on payment of costs.
Resisting officer	3	One convicted and fined $50; 2 discharged.
Riot	7	Two *nolle prosequi* entered; 3 compromised; 2 held for trial and reason filed in Circuit Court for not filing information.
Selling liquor to minor	6	One convicted on second trial and fined $25 and costs, appeal taken and still pending; 4 *nol. pros.* entered; 1 acquitted on trial.
Selling liquor to person in the habit of getting intoxicated	1	One convicted and fined $$5 and costs, appeal taken and still pending.
Unlawful joining in marriage	1	*Nolle prosequi* entered.
Threats	2	One sent to House of Correction, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, 6 months; 1 convicted and gave $100 bond to keep the peace.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

SAMUEL W. HOPKINS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 47.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	11	One fined $5 and paid; 1 committed; 6 *nolle pros.*; 3 not guilty.
Larceny, simple	2	One discharged, complaining witness not appearing; 1 guilty, committed 30 days.
Larceny, grand	1	Bound over.
Drunk and disorderly	9	Five fined and paid; 4 committed.
Violation liquor law	3	One guilty, paid fine $25 and costs; 2 *nolle pros.*
Resisting officer	1	Ran away before trial, case dismissed.
Common prostitute	1	Ran away, case dismissed.
Adultery	1	Discharged.
Obtaining board under false pretenses	1	Guilty, committed.
Stealing pine timber	6	One discharged; 2 bound over; 3 *nolle pros.*
House breaking	1	Bound over and *nolle pros.* in Circuit Court.
Stuffing ballot-box	1	Discharged.
Rape	2	Sent to Jackson 8 years each.
Bastardy	2	*Nolle pros.*
Breach of peace	1	*Nolle pros.*
Injury to building	1	Three parties, 1 held, 1 dismissed, 1 failed to appear.
False pretenses	1	Not tried.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Not tried.
Libel	1	Guilty, not sentenced.

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JACKSON COUNTY.

LEWIS M. POWELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 533.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Held for trial in the Circuit Court.
Arson	2	One held for trial in the Circuit Court; 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Held for trial in the Circuit Court.
Assault and battery	115	One fined $1; 2 fined $2; 4 fined $3; 1 fined $4; 9 fined $5; 9 fined $7; 4 fined $8; 1 fined $9; 4 fined $10; 6 fined $10 or 15 days in jail; 1 fined $10.50; 1 fined $11; 1 fined $7.50; 1 fined $14; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $15 and 30 days in jail; 1 fined $15 or 20 days in jail (committed); 1 fined $40; 1 acquitted; 6 ran away; 10 committed to jail; 1 committed to Detroit House of Correction 70 days; 1 committed to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 7 discontinued; 22 discharged; 18 sentence suspended.
Bigamy	1	Held for trial in the Circuit Court.
Breach of peace	6	Three gave bond; 1 discharged; 1 discontinued; 1 committed to Detroit House of Correction.
Burglary	8	Four held for trial in the Circuit Court; 4 discharged.
Careless use of firearms	1	Committed to the Reform School.
Corrupt conduct as election inspector	1	Discharged.
Defacing buildings	4	Two discharged; 1 fined $5 or 10 days in jail (committed); 1 committed to the Reform School.
Disorderly	94	Twenty-five sentence suspended; 2 committed to the Reform School; 19 discharged; 5 committed to jail; 3 committed to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 committed to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 28 committed to Detroit House of Correction; 3 gave bond; 1 escaped; 1 failed to appear; 1 discontinued; 4 no remarks.
Disturbing religious meetings	4	One fined $5; 1 fined $16; 2 discharged.
Drunk (statute)	60	Four fined $5 or 10 days in jail (committed); 14 fined $5; 2 fined $7; 3 fined $7.50; 3 fines not paid; 2 gave bond; 12 committed to jail; 2 committed to Detroit House of Correction; 12 sentence suspended; 6 discharged.
Embezzlement	4	One held for trial in the Circuit Court; 1 discharged; 2 no remarks.
Enticing away female under 16 years of age for lewd purposes	1	Discharged.
False pretenses	9	One settled; 3 discharged; 1 escaped; 2 held for trial in the Circuit Court; 2 no remarks.
Forgery	2	Held for trial in the Circuit Court.
Fouling water in wells	1	Discharged.
Frequenting house of ill-fame	1	Discharged.
Having burglars' tools in possession	2	Held for trial in the Circuit Court, convicted, sentenced 2 years in State Prison.
Highway robbery	4	Three discharged; 1 held for trial in Circuit Court.
Hotel law	5	One not found; 2 discharged; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $35 or 60 days in jail.
Indecent exposure of person	2	One fined $8; 1 discharged.
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	Three held for trial in the Circuit Court; 1 discharged; 1 defendant left town.
Larceny from the person	1	Recognizance for appearance forfeited.
Larceny	124	Twenty-six held for trial in Circuit Court; 48 discharged; 5 committed to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 2 committed to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 5 committed to Detroit House of Correction; 6 sentence suspended; 2 fined $7; 1 fined $7.50; 1 fined $5 or 5 days in jail (committed); 1 fined $5 or 20 days

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JACKSON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.—*Continued.*		in jail (committed); 1 fined $20 or 30 days in jail (committed); 1 fined $25 or 30 days in jail (committed); 6 committed to jail; 1 committed to the Reform School; 1 fined $10 or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction (committed); 3 recognizance forfeited; 2 released on *habeas corpus:* 2 not found; 10 no remarks.
Lewd cohabitation	3	One settled; 1 discharged; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Malicious injury	3	Two discharged; 1 no appearance.
Murder	1	Discharged.
Perjury	1	Held for trial in Circuit Court.
Poisoning animals	1	Held to trial in the Circuit Court.
Prison escape	1	Held for trial in the Circuit Court.
Refusal to obey subpœna	1	Fined $3.
Search warrants (larceny)	37	Sixteen goods found and returned to owners; 16 no goods found; 5 no remarks.
Seduction	1	Discharged.
Selling liquor to minors	5	One fined $33; 1 fined $35; 1 collected costs; 1 discharged; 1 discontinued.
Setting fire to marsh	1	Discharged.
Suffering minors to play billiards	2	Discharged.
Violation of game law	3	Two discharged; 1 fined $5.
Violation of liquor law	14	One fined $5; 1 fined $29; 1 fined $33; 1 committed to jail; 10 discharged.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

EDWIN M. IRISH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 200.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	59	Three convicted and fined $50 each; 2 fined $25; 2 fined $20; 4 fined $15; 1 fined $12; 4 fined $10; 4 fined $8; 8 fined $5; 2 fined $3; 1 fined $1 and costs; 2 fined 50 cents and costs; 2 fined 25 cents and costs; 1 fined costs; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to county jail 30 days in default of payment of fine; 1 sent to county jail 15 days in default of payment of fine; 1 sent to county jail 5 days in default of payment of fine; 4 sentence suspended; 3 satisfaction filed and costs paid; 4 *nol. pros.* entered; 7 acquitted.
Adultery	7	One convicted and sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 discharged on preliminary examination; 3 *nol. pros.* entered; 1 pending.
Attempt to commit burglary	1	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Arson	1	One discharged on examination.
Burglary	1	One convicted and sent to State Prison 7 years.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	One convicted and sent to county jail 30 days.
Disturbance in tavern	1	One convicted and sentence suspended.
Disorderly statute, prosecutions under to compel giving sureties for good behavior	28	Five convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year in default of recognizance; 1 sent 11 months in like default; 1 sent 8 months; 1 sent 6 months; 3 sent 4 months; 3 sent 3 months; 1 sent 70 days; 2 sent 65 days; 2 gave recognizance in the sum of $200 for good behavior for 1 year; 5 sentence suspended; 4 *nol. pros.*
Defrauding hotel keeper	6	Four convicted and sent to county jail 20 days each; 2 *nol. pros.*

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KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunk	11	Two convicted and sent to county jail 20 days each; 1 sent 25 days; 1 sent 8 days; 3 fined $5 each; 2 sentence suspended; 2 *nol. pros.*
Embezzlement	2	Two *nol. pros.*
Enticing away child	1	One discharged on examination.
Forgery	1	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year.
False pretenses	6	One acquitted; 1 pending; 1 discharged on examination; 3 discharged on their own recognizance.
Gambling	2	One convicted and fined $2; 1 discharged.
Injury to trees	4	One convicted and sentence suspended; 3 *nol. pros.*
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	3	One convicted and fined $50; 1 fined costs; 1 pending.
Larceny	44	One convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent 4 years and 6 months; 1 sent 3 years; 1 sent 1 year; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 5 sent 3 months each; 1 sent 75 days; 1 sent 70 days; 1 sent 65 days; 1 sent to county jail 6 months in default of payment of fine; 2 sent 30 days each in like default; 3 sent 20 days; 1 sent 25 days; 1 sent 18 days; 2 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $3; 2 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined costs; 1 given into custody of guardian by advice of agent for the care of juvenile offenders; 3 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 3 discharged on examination; 5 *nol. pros.;* 2 pending.
Perjury	2	One discharged on examination; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Profanity	5	One convicted and fined $5; 4 fined $3 each.
Robbery	1	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year and 3 months.
Receiving stolen goods	1	One discharged on examination.
Stealing timber	3	One convicted and fined $50; 2 *nol. pros.*
Selling liquor, not having bond	3	One convicted and sent to county jail 80 days in default of payment of fine; 1 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.*
Selling liquor to minor	2	One recognizance forfeited; 1 *nol. pros.*
Seduction	2	One discharged on examination; 1 *nol. pros.*
Surety for the peace	2	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months in default of recognizance; 1 *nol. pros.*

KALKASKA COUNTY.

C. P. SWEET, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 7.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	One convicted and fined $10 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Burglary	2	Two held on examination and committed for trial, both broke jail and escaped.
Keeping card table for hire	1	Acquitted.
Selling intoxicating liquor to a minor	1	Acquitted.

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KENT COUNTY.

EDWIN A. BURLINGAME, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted in Circuit Court, 157.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	2	Both pleaded guilty, 1 sentenced to State Prison 6 months, 1 fined $1 and costs or 15 days in county jail.
Abandoning child	1	Sentence suspended.
Adultery	10	Three *nolle prosequied;* 5 pleaded guilty, 2 sentenced 1 year each, 1 fined $200, 1 sentenced 6 months, 1 sentence suspended; 2 pending.
Animals, cruelty to	2	Two pleaded guilty, 1 fined $10 and costs, 1 sentenced 3 months in jail.
Assault and battery (appealed)	6	Five *nolle prosequied;* 1 fined $20.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One verdict guilty of assault, sentence suspended; 1 not guilty on account of insanity, sent to Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; 1 still pending.
Assault with intent to rape	2	One verdict guilty of assault and battery; *nolle prosequied.*
Bastardy	2	One child died, case *nolle prosequied;* 1 settled to satisfaction of all.
Burglary	10	Four pleaded guilty, 1 sentenced 3 years 6 months, 1 three years, 1 sentenced 1 year, 1 sentenced 5 years; 2 verdict not guilty; 4 *nolle prosequied.*
Burglary, attempted	2	Two pending, jury disagreed.
Burning	3	One *nolle prosequied;* 2 tried and acquitted.
Contempts	1	One discharged.
Cutting and removing timber	1	One pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.
Disorderly (appeal)	1	One tried and convicted, sentenced to jail in default of proper bonds.
Election laws, offenses against	2	Two *nolle prosequied.*
Embezzlement	2	One pleaded guilty, jail 30 days; 1 *nolle prosequied.*
False pretenses	7	Six *nolle prosequied;* 1 tried and acquitted.
Forgery	7	Two pleaded guilty, of which 1 sentence suspended, 1 sentenced 3 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 5 years; 2 acquitted; 1 *nolle prosequied;* 1 pending.
Habeas corpus	2	Two remanded to jail.
House of ill-fame, keeping	1	*Nolle prosequied.*
Larceny, attempt to commit	1	Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.
Larceny, compound	18	Four pleaded guilty, sentenced to Jackson 6 months each; 2 pleaded guilty, House of Correction 6 months each; 1 pleaded guilty, 30 days in jail; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced to Jackson 1 year; 1 pleaded guilty, Jackson 1 year 6 months; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced to Reform School until 21 years old; 1 pleaded guilty, House of Correction 1 year; 1 pleaded guilty, jail 2 days; 1 pleaded guilty, sentence suspended; 1 verdict guilty, Jackson 6 months; 1 tried and convicted, Jackson 9 months; 1 pleaded guilty, 20 days in jail; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 bail estreated and bondsmen paid to county treasurer $1,000 and were released.
Larceny, Grand	35	Five pleaded guilty, sentence suspended; 4 pleaded guilty, sentenced 1 year; 3 *nolle prosequied;* 5 pleaded guily and were sentenced each 1 year and 6 months; 1 convicted, sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted, sentenced 2 years; 2 reasons filed for not filing information; 1 pleaded guilty, 13 months in Jackson; 3 verdict not guilty; 1 tried and convicted, exceptions to Supreme Court; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced to Reform School till 21; 2 pleaded guilty, sentenced 2 years; 2 pleaded guilty, jail 5 days; 3 pleaded guilty, jail 20 days.

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KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Liquor suits (appealed)	4	One convicted, paid fine $25 and costs; 1 pending; 2 *nolle prosequied.*
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	8	Five pleaded guilty, sentence suspended; 3 *nolle prosequied.*
Mayhem	1	One *nolle prosequied.*
Malicious injury to dwelling	4	One pleaded guilty, State Prison 1 year; 1 pleaded guilty, sentence suspended; 1 pending; 1 *nolle prosequied.*
Malicious injury to trees	1	Pending.
Manslaughter	1	Pending.
Perjury	7	One convicted, sentenced 4 years; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced 1 year; 1 *nolle prosequied;* 1 pending.
Quo warranto	4	
Rape, assault with intent to	1	*Nolle prosequied.*
Receiving stolen property	1	Acquitted.
Retaining collections as attorney	1	Pending.
Sepulture, violation of	2	One pleaded guilty, 6 months in jail; 1 *nolle prosequied.*
Threatening communication	1	Convicted, sentenced to State Prison 1 year 6 months.
Number of persons prosecuted before Justices of the Peace, 903:		
Adultery	5	Discharged.
Assault and battery	223	Paid fine and costs, 103; discharged, 84; committed to jail, 25; suspended sentence, 7; warrants not returned, 2.
Assault with intent to murder	2	Discharged.
Bastardy	3	Two discharged; 1 settled by marriage.
Burglary	4	Four discharged.
Conspiracy	1	Discharged.
Cruelty to animals	4	Convicted and fined, 2; committed to jail, 1; discharged, 1.
Disorderly persons	120	Gave bond, 9; suspended sentence, 21; convicted, 41; discharged, 49.
Drunkenness under the statute, whole number	301	Suspended, 76; committed to jail, 93; paid fine and costs, 126; discharged, 6.
Embezzlement	1	Discharged.
False pretenses	10	Nine discharged; 1 pending.
Forgery	1	Discharged.
Incest	1	Discharged.
Inn-keepers, false pretenses	5	One convicted; 3 discharged; 1 committed.
Keeping saloon open	26	Twenty-one paid fine; 1 committed; 4 discharged.
Keeping house of ill fame	1	Discharged.
Larceny, Petit	88	Paid fine and costs, 14; committed to jail, 19; sentence suspended, 7; warrants not returned, 9; discharged, 39.
Malicious injury	5	One dwelling, 1 railroad cars, 3 person, discharged.
Murder	1	Discharged.
Seduction	1	Settled by marriage.
Selling oil without inspection	1	Discharged.
Violation of sepulture	1	Discharged.

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KEWEENAW COUNTY.

THOS. B. DUNSTAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	Two convicted and fined $5 each; one acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined $50 and costs.
Resisting an officer	2	Acquitted.
Using threatening language	1	Convicted and sentenced to keep peace for 15 days.
Using public moneys for private purposes	1	Pending.

LAKE COUNTY.

D. G. WARNER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 27.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Forgery	1	One acquitted.
Assault and battery	4	One convicted and fined $4 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $4 and costs each.
Surety to keep the peace	2	Bonds given.
Drunkenness	2	One convicted and sentenced to jail 15 days; 1 convicted and fined $1 and costs of suit.
Grand larceny	4	Three *nolle prosequi* entered; and 1 acquitted.
Petit larceny	4	One convicted and fined $1 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $1.50 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $2 each and costs.
Incest	1	Bound over to Circuit Court and pending.
Careless use of fire-arms	1	Convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit murder	1	*Nolle prosequi* entered, and pleaded guilty to assault and battery.
Hotel keeper defrauding by surreptitiously removing baggage	2	Pending.
Malfeasance in office	4	Pending.

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LAPEER COUNTY.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 144.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	37	One fined $1; 1 fined $2; 1 fined $3; 8 fined $5 each; 3 fined $6 each; 1 fined $4; 3 fined $10 each; 1 fined $25; 3 fined $30; 1 fined $40; 4 sentence suspended; 4 acquitted; 2 sent to House of Correction 60 days each; 1 to House of Correction 90 days; 3 pending.
Bastardy	3	One dismissed; 1 convicted to pay $2 per week to support child; 1 pending.
Burglary	3	One dismissed; 1 pending; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Breach of the peace	4	One acquitted; 3 gave bonds to keep the peace.
Drunkenness	50	One acquitted; 30 sentence suspended; 2 fined $5 each; 1 sent to county jail 8 days; 11 sent to county jail 10 days each; 1 14 days; 2 20 days each; 1 25 days; 1 90 days to House of Correction.
Disorderly persons	4	One gave bond for good behavior; 1 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year.
Disturbing place of religious worship	1	One acquitted.
False pretense	2	Convicted and broke jail while waiting sentence; 1 acquitted.
Larceny	21	Twelve acquitted; 1 fined $8.35; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 45 days; 3 to House of Correction 60 days each; 1 to House of Correction 90 days; 1 to State Prison 5 years.
Keeping house of ill-fame	3	One sentence suspended; 1 fined $5; 1 fined $30.
Malicious injury to dwelling	1	House of Correction 90 days.
Riot	7	Acquitted.
Resorting to house of ill-fame	2	Two fined $10 each
Seduction	1	Pending.
Violation of liquor law	5	One fined $10; 1 fined $25; 3 convicted and appealed cases to Circuit Court, where they are now pending.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

GEORGE A. CUTLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	3	Committed for trial.
Larceny	1	Convicted and sentenced 90 days in county jail.
Murder	2	One convicted of manslaugter and fined $700; 1 absconded and forfeited bail.

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LENAWEE COUNTY.

SETH BEAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 238.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	One sent to State Prison for 2 years; and 1 for 3 years.
Assault and battery	48	Four convicted and fined $4 each and costs, and paid; 3 convicted and fined $50 each and costs, paid; 1 fined $35, paid; 1 sent to House of Correction 61 days; 5 fined $10 each, paid; 1 fined $2, paid; 9 fined $1 each and costs, paid; 2 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 county jail 30 days; 8 sentence suspended; 2 sentence suspended on defendants paying costs; 1 jury disagree and discharged; 1 fined $92 and costs; 2 fined $20 each and costs; 2 fined $15 each and costs; 1 fined $11.35; 1 fined $4 and costs.
Burglary	11	Four sent to State Prison 2 years each; 1 sent to House of Correction 2 years; 1 *nolle pros.*; 2 *nolle pros.* upon paying costs; 3 pending.
Bonds to keep the peace	4	Two gave bonds for 6 months; 1 for 1 year; 1 for 3 months.
Drunk	71	Thirty-seven sentence suspended; 28 fined $5 each and costs; 5 sent to jail 20 days each; 1 sent to jail 5 days.
Disorderly	32	Eight sentence suspended; 4 sent to House of Correction for 6 months in default of bail; 5 gave bail for 6 months; 3, in default of bail, sent to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 gave bail for 1 year; 4 sent to House of Correction for 90 days in default of bail; 1 House of Correction 4 months in default of bail; 3 gave bail for 90 days.
Forgery	5	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 one year; 1 for 18 months; 1 pending; 1 sent to House of Correction for 9 months.
Breaking jail	1	Sent to jail 6 months.
Incest	1	Jury disagreed, defendant discharged.
Sending challenge	1	Sent to State Prison for 1 year.
False pretenses	2	Both discharged on examination.
Larceny	46	Three sent to House of Correction 61 days; 8 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 2 acquitted on trial; 1 sent to (?) 2 sent to House of Correction for 1 year each; 1 House of Correction 6 months; 1 State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 10 sentence suspended; 3 discharged by prosecuting attorney; 1 sent to House of Correction for 65 days; 1 fined $10, and in default, sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined $7.80; 2 fined $5 each; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 2 *nol. pros'd*; 1 fined $20 and costs; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 2 sent to the Reform School; 1 sent to jail 35 days; 1 fined $3.25.
Murder	1	Pending.
Perjury	1	Pending.
Playing games on Sunday	4	Discharged upon paying costs.
Refusing to pay liquor tax	1	Discontinued upon payment of tax and costs.
Riot	4	Four sent to House of Correction 10½ months each.
Violation of fish law	3	All discharged upon paying costs.
Seduction	2	One sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 discharged upon examination.
Willful injury to personal property	8	Two convicted and fined $1 each and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 dismissed; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to Reform School.

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LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

ANDREW D. WADDELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Whole number of persons prosecuted, 83.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abusing female under age of ten years, etc.	1	Convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape, and sentence suspended.
Assault and battery	34	One convicted and fined $35; 6 fined $10 and costs; 5 fined $5 and costs; 2 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 5 fined $1 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs or 60 days in House of Correction; 1 20 days in jail; 1 30 days in jail; 2 fined $5 and costs and appealed; 1 not guilty; 4 jury disagree and *nolle pros.*; 4 settled.
Bastardy	2	Two settled and *nolle pros.* entered.
Burglary	2	One tried and acquitted; 1 pending, deft. in jail.
Drunkenness	25	Six fined $5; 2 fined $3; 2 fined $2; 2 fined costs; 5 in jail 20 days; 4 in jail 15 days; 4 in jail 10 days.
Injury to dwelling house	2	Two *nolle pros.* entered.
False pretenses	2	Two *nolle pros.* entered.
Larceny (Petit)	3	Two fined $25 each; 1 fined $10.
Larceny (Grand)	6	Three examined and discharged; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year; 1 deft. not found.
Selling liquor in violation of law	4	Three fined $25 each; 1 convicted and fined $25 and appealed.
Willful trespass	2	Two convicted and fined $1 and costs each.

MACKINAC COUNTY.

J. S. DOUGLASS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary and larceny	1	This was a case continued from last year; motion made to *nolle prosequi*, pending which the Judge was taken sick, court was adjourned, and case remains in *statu quo*.

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MACOMB COUNTY.

JAMES B. ELDREDGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 65.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	27	One convicted, fined $25 or 40 days in jail; 1 fined $15 and costs or 40 days; 1 fined $15 or 20 days; 4 fined $5 and costs or 10 days; 3 fined $5 or 10 days; 1 fined $4 or 10 days; 2 fined $1 and costs or 10 days; 1 fined 25 cents and costs; 3 *nolle pros.;* 3 acquitted; 3 satisfaction found; 4 appealed, still pending.
Assault with intent to murder	2	Two *nolle prosequied.*
Bastardy	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
Disorderly	6	One convicted, committed to House of Correction 90 days; 1 committed to House of Correction 6 months; 3 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	1	One convicted and sentenced for 5 years.
Incest	1	One convicted and sentenced for 15 years.
Larceny	19	Three acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 65 days; 1 sentence suspended; 1 proceedings quashed; 1 escaped; 3 *nolle prosequied;* 1 reasons for not filing information approved; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 4 discharged on examination.
Malicious injury to dwelling house	3	Reasons for not filing information approved as to the three.
Rape	2	Two discharged on examination.
Violating game law	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

ANDREW J. DOVEL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 55.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	29	Two House of [Correction] 3 mos. and fined $50; 1 House of Correction 3 months; 1 25 days in county jail; 2 15 days in county jail; 1 10 days in county jail; 1 5 days in county jail; 2 fined $25 and costs; 2 fined $15 and costs; 7 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs; 2 sentence suspended and costs paid; 3 discharged on payment of costs.
Assault with intent to rob	2	Dscharged.
Destroying shade trees	1	Discharged on payment of cost.
Forgery	1	Sentence suspended.
Incest	1	One year State Prison.
Larceny	12	One 15 days in county jail; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 sentence suspended on payment of costs; 8 discharged, costs paid.
Passing spurious money	1	Information quashed.
Robbery	2	One year in House of Correction.
Selling liquors on Sunday (under act 231 of 1875.)	4	Fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquor to a drunkard (under act 231 of '75.)	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Vagrancy	1	Sentence suspended on payment of costs.

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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

C. P. BLACK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 30.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	20	Four convicted and fined $1 and costs or 5 days in jail; 2 fined $5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 3 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs or 14 days in jail; 2 fined $2 and costs or 5 days in jail; 2 fined $2 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs or 5 days in jail; 2 fined $10 or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $25 or 60 days in jail; 1 sent to jail for 60 days; 1 fined $12 and costs or 20 days in jail.
Disorderly persons	4	One convicted and sentenced to give bond in the sum of $500, with two sureties, or be committed to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 convicted and sent to jail for 60 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to give bond in the sum of $300, with two sureties, or 6 months in jail; 1 convicted and sentenced to give bond in the sum of $50, with two sureties, or 60 days in jail.
Larceny	4	One bound over to Circuit Court and escaped from jail; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction until 21 years of age; 1 convicted and sent to jail for 10 days; 1 acquitted.
Murder	1	Acquitted.
Using threatening language	1	One convicted and sentenced to give bond in the sum of $200, with 2 sureties, or 60 days in jail.

MASON COUNTY.

E. NELSON FITCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 34.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	15	Three acquitted; 2 discharged upon payment of costs; 10 convicted; 1 discharged on suspended sentence; 1 fined $1 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined costs and recognized to keep the peace; 1 fined $25 and in default sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs.
Arson	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	1	Convicted, removal to Supreme Court of bill of exceptions and writ of error.
Bestiality	1	Pending.
Larceny	15	Ten convicted, 3 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age, 2 sent to House of Correction for 60 days, 2 sent to House of Correction for 90 days, 1 sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year, 1 fined $1 and costs; 2 discharged upon paying costs; 1 acquitted; 2 *not. pros.*
Rape	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison for 7½ years.

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MECOSTA COUNTY.

BENJAMIN F. GRAVES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 54.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Tried and convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year and 3 months.
Assault and battery	20	One appealed to Circuit Court, bonds estreated; 9 tried and convicted; 1 fined $50 or 90 days in House Correction; 2 fined $40 each or 60 days in House Correction; 2 fined $30 each or 60 days in House Correction; 1 fined $20 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $5.50 each and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 3 tried and acquitted; 7 pleaded guilty; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days; 2 fined $5 each; one fined $1 and costs.
Attempt to commit burglary and larceny	1	Now pending.
Bastardy	1	Tried and acquitted.
Burglary and larceny	1	Sent to State Prison 4 years.
Dwelling house, malicious injury to	1	*Nolle prosequied.*
Forgery	1	Sent to State Prison 6 months.
Houses of ill-fame, keeping of	3	One convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 2 still pending.
Larceny, $25 and over	6	One sent to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 1 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.;* 3 now pending.
Larceny, under $25	9	Two tried and acquitted; 3 convicted; 1 sent to county jail for 30 days; 1 to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 1 for 60 days; 4 entered a plea of guilty; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 1 sent to Reform School, Lansing; 2 fined $1 and costs.
Perjury	1	Still pending.
Rape	1	*Nol. pros.*
Selling liquor to minors	1	Convicted, fined $25 and costs.
Surety to keep the peace	3	Found sureties.
Selling liquors without first giving bonds	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquors on Sunday	1	Now pending.
Violation of statute to protect hotel-keepers	2	One convicted, fined $10 and costs; 1 acquitted.

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MENOMINEE COUNTY.

E. S. INGALLS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 26.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	6	One fined $2; 1 fined $8; 1 six cents; 1 *nolle pros.*; 1 acquitted; 1 fined $1.
Burglary	4	Two acquitted; 1 convicted, sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 not arrested.
Keeping house of ill fame	2	One convicted, sentenced to jail 20 days; 1 pending.
Larceny	3	Two *nolle pros.*; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21.
Malicious shooting horse	1	*Nolle pros.*
Murder	1	Pending.
Rape	1	Pending.
Resisting officer	1	Pending.
Saloon keeping after 11 P. M.	1	Discharged.
Saloon, allowing minors to play cards in	1	Discharged.
Sureties of the peace	4	Convicted, 4 gave sureties, 1 sixty days, 1 six months, 2 one year each.
Selling without showing license	1	Convicted, fined $10.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

W. H. STANFORD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 53.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Discharged.
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Convicted and sentenced for 7 years.
Assault and battery	14	Three convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 6 settled; 2 discharged.
Attempt to break	1	Pending.
Arson	1	One discharged on examination.
Burning hay stack	1	Discharged on examination.
Defrauding hotel keepers	3	One convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail; 1 discharged; 1 pending.
Disorderly	7	One convicted and sentenced $10 and costs; 1 ninety days Detroit House of Correction; 1 thirty days in jail; 1 ten days in jail; 3 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
False pretenses	1	*Nolle pros.*
Forgery	1	Discharged.
Larceny (grand)	5	One convicted and sentenced 1 year; 2 *nolle pros.*; 1 discharged.
Larceny (petit)	10	One convicted and sentenced 60 days Detroit House of Correction; 1 ninety days Detroit House of Correction; 1 sixty days in jail; 1 thirty days in jail; 1 to Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 to Detroit House of Correction until 21 years of age; 1 $10 fine and costs; 3 discharged.
Malicious injury to personal property	2	One discharged on examination; 1 on trial.
Murder	1	Discharged on examination.
Seduction	1	Pending.
Surety for the peace	2	Two required to recognize.

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MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

A. C. LEWIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 4.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Simple larceny	2	One fined $2 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Maliciously poisoning animals	2	Both acquitted.

MONROE COUNTY.

JOSEPH D. ROUAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 112.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	56	Convicted, 36; 5 House of Correction 60 days; 2 county jail 30 days; 13 fined $1 and costs; 8 fined $5 and costs; 8 sentence suspended on payment of costs; acquitted 5; settled, 15.
Breach of peace	1	Convicted, gave bonds.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Convicted, fined $5 and costs.
Carrying dangerous weapons	1	Convicted, gave bonds.
Grand larceny	8	Convicted, 7; 1 sentenced State Prison 5 years; 1 sentenced State Prison 4 years; 1 sentenced State Prison 1 year; 1 sentenced State Prison 1½ years; 1 county jail 30 days; 1 State Prison 1 year; 1 House Correction 1 year; acquitted, 1.
Manslaughter	5	Convicted, 5; 1 sentenced State Prison 1 year; 4 sentence suspended.
Malicious trespass	3	Convicted, 2; 1 House of Correction 1 year; 1 State Prison 3 years; *nollied* 1.
Malicious injury to personal property	3	*Nolle.* entered.
Murder	2	Convicted, 1, sentenced State Prison 18 years; *nol.* entered, 1.
Rape	1	Acquitted.
Petit larceny	23	Convicted, 12; 2 House of Correction 90 days; 2 House of Correction 60 days; 1 county jail 30 days; 5 fined $1 and costs; 2 fined $2 and costs; settled, 5; acquitted, 6.
Sodomy	1	Convicted, House of Correction 1 year.
Violation of game law	1	Acquitted.
Violation of liquor law	2	One convicted and fined; 1 pending.
Violation of muskrat law	2	Convicted, 1, sentence suspended on payment of costs; acquitted, 1.
Violation of law relating to illuminating oils	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.

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MUSKEGON COUNTY.

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 101.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Held to answer in Circuit Court, not yet tried.*
Assault and battery	25	Two fined $4 and costs; 12 acquitted; 1 jail 13 days; 1 jail 15 days; 1 fined $10 and costs; 3 jail 10 days; 4 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $1 and costs.
Bastardy	2	One discharged; 1 paid costs and secured payment of $10 per month.
Bonds to keep the peace	4	Two discharged; 1 held for 12 months; and 1 for 6 months.
Disorderly house, keeping	1	One 5 months Detroit House of Correction.
Disturbance on railroad cars	4	Two 60 days in jail; 1 acquitted; 1 fined $25 and costs.
Entering dwelling with intent to steal	3	Two acquitted; 1 held to Circuit Court, not yet tried.*
False pretenses	1	Discharged.
Larceny	18	One sentence suspended; 1 *nol. pros.;* 3 acquitted; 1 50 days in jail; 1 fined $25 and costs; 9 held to answer in Circuit Court, not yet tried;* 2 larceny from store, not yet tried.*
Murder, assault with intent to commit	2	Discharged.
Resisting an officer	4	Two acquitted; 2 held to Circuit Court, not yet tried.*
Rape	1	Acquitted.
Rape, assault with intent to commit	2	One acquitted; 1 held to Circuit Court, not yet tried.*
Malicious destruction of property	3	Acquitted.
Sunday, selling liquor on	1	Fined $5 and costs.
Selling liquor without paying tax	3	One fined $25 and costs; 1 90 days in jail; and 1 fined $25 and costs.
Violating liquor law, drunk	20	Two 20 days in jail; 4 acquitted; 6 jail 10 days; 2 five days in jail; 1 escaped; 4 fined $5 each and costs; 1 nine months Detroit House of Correction.
The following cases not disposed of, owing to absence of judge the last two terms:		* All cases marked thus * have not been tried, owing to the absence of a judge the last two terms.
Jail breaking	1	
Cruelty to animals	2	
Having counterfeit money with intent to pass	1	
Embezzlement	2	

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NEWAYGO COUNTY.

ALBERT G. DAY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 44.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	5	Three awaiting trial; 2 discharged.
Assault and battery	11	Two discharged; 2 fined $20 each; 1 fined $50; 1 fined $1; 3 fined $5 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction; 1 settled.
Assault with intent to murder	1	One discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison for 10 years; 1 awaiting trial.
Breaking into house with intent to murder	2	Two awaiting trial.
Defrauding inn-keeper	1	One convicted and sent to jail 30 days.
Exposing child with intent to abandon it	1	Defendant discharged and cause *nolle pros'd.*
Embezzlement	1	Awaiting trial.
Giving intoxicating liquors to minors	1	Settled and defendant discharged.
Larceny	12	One acquitted; 5 discharged; 1 fined $25 or 60 days in jail; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 sent to Reform School till he was 21 years of age; 1 awaiting trial and 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 3 months.
Murder	1	Defendant discharged.
Concealing stolen goods	1	Defendant discharged.
Surety for peace	3	Three defendants discharged.
Vagrants	2	One sent to Detroit House of Correction for 2 years; 1 furnished bonds for good behavior.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 146.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault	2	One convicted, fined $5; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent murder	2	One tried and convicted, sentenced to State Prison 20 years; 1 pending.
Arson	2	One found insane by examination of physicians and sent to insane asylum; 1 discharged on examination.
Burglary and larceny	4	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 2 convicted, sentenced to State Prison 2 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Bastardy	3	One convicted, compromised with Superintendent of Poor; 1 *nol. pros'd;* 1 pending.
Conspiracy to cheat and defraud	8	Three tried and convicted, awaiting sentence; 4 pending; 1 discharged on examination.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
Forgery	2	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 convicted, sentenced to State Prison 6 months.
Fraudulent disposition of personal property	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses	3	Two pending; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Larceny	6	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 acquitted; 1 pending; 2 *nol. pros.;* 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.

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OAKLAND COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Mayhem	1	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Open, gross and lascivious conduct, etc	2	Two convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each.
Obtaining signature by false pretenses	1	Pending.
Drunk and disorderly	50	Five convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 15 sonvicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each; 10 convicted, sent to jail 60 days each; 20 convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 20 and 15 days each.
Assault and battery	58	Thirteen discharged by order of Prosecuting Attorney; 20 fined $5 or 60 days in House of Correction; 14 fined $10 or 60 days in House of Correction; 11 fined $10 or 30 days in House of Correction.

OGEMAW COUNTY.

ALFRED P. LYON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 3.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	2	Acquitted, 1; *nolle pros'd*, 1.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Still pending.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

C. O. TRUMBULL, *Prosecuting Attorney,*

Number of persons prosecuted, 33.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	17	Six convicted and fined $10 and costs each or 30 days in jail; 2 convicted and fined $5 and costs each; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined $5; 3 settled by parties; 1 acquitted; 3 *nolle pros.* entered.
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Bound over to Circuit Court.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Discharged on examination.
Bigamy	1	Convicted and sentenced for 4 years.
Defrauding hotel keepers	2	Convicted and fined $10 each or 30 days in jail.
Embezzlement	1	Tried, jury disagreed, and continued.
Forgery	1	Convicted and sentenced for 1 year.
Larceny	8	One convicted and sentenced 90 days in jail; 2 discharged on examination; 2 held for trial; 3 acquitted.
Malicious injury to building	1	Pleaded guilty and sentence suspended.

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OTSEGO COUNTY.

W. R. KENDRICKS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	Two convicted and fined $20 each and costs or 30 days in county jail; 1 case pending.
Selling spirituous liquor without license	1	Jury failed to agree.
Rape	2	To be tried next term of court, Jan. 27.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

ALLEN C. ADSIT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 190.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	3	One filed reasons for not filing information; 2 *nolle pros.*
Adultery	2	Discontinued.
Arson	2	Discharged.
Assault and battery	62	Two pending; 3 discharged; 8 discontinued; 4 acquitted; 6 settled; 3 convicted and fined the costs of suit; 9 convicted and fined $1 and costs of the suit; 1 convicted and fined $3 and costs of suit or 5 days in jail; 8 convicted and fined $5 and costs or 6 days in jail; 7 convicted and fined $10 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined $40 and costs or 60 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined $25 and costs or 30 days in jail; 2 convicted and sentenced to serve a confinement of 20 days in county jail; 1 convicted and sentenced to 25 days in jail; 1 convicted and sentenced to 5 days in jail; 2 convicted and sentenced to 80 days in Detroit House of Correction; 2 convicted and sentenced to 90 days in Detroit House of Correction.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	5	Two discharged; 2 acquitted; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Discontinued.
Bastardy	5	Two pending; 1 settled; 2 settled by marriage.
Burglary	12	Three discontinued; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 convicted and sentenced to Reform School; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 2 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 1 filed reasons for not filing information; 1 ran away, bail estreated.
Displacing railroad track	1	Acquitted.
Disorderly on railroad train	1	Convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail or fine of $25 and costs, fine paid.
Disorderly persons	20	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs; 8 convicted and sentenced to 20 days in jail; 2 convicted and sentenced to 1 year in Detroit House of Correction; 3 convicted and sentenced 4 months in Detroit House of Correction; 2 convicted and sentenced 3 months in Detroit House of Correction; 2 surety to keep the peace given; 1 discontinued; 1 settled.

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OTTAWA COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Embezzlement	1	Discontinued.
False pretenses	2	One discharged; 1 discontinued.
Incest	2	One discharged on examination; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 7 years.
Indecent exposure of person	2	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs; 1 discontinued.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	Held for trial, gave bail and escaped, bail estreated.
Larceny	41	Five convicted and sentence suspended; 2 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 3 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 2 convicted and sentenced to county jail 5 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to county jail 30 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to county jail 60 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to fine of $25 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to fine of $12 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to fine of $3 and costs; 10 convicted and sentenced to fine of $1 and costs; 4 pending; 1 discharged; 3 *nolle pros.;* 5 discontinued.
Malicious injury to buildings	7	One convicted and sent to the Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 4 discharged; 1 discontinued; 1 pending.
Malicious injury to fence	1	Discontinued.
Malicious trespass	1	Discharged.
Perjury	1	Filed reasons for not filing information.
Resisting an officer	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined $25, fine paid.
Rape	2	One pending; 1 *nolle pros.*
Seduction	2	Discontinued.
Surety to keep the peace	4	Two discontinued; 2 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months for one and 1 year for the other.
Violation of liquor law	6	Four discontinued; 2 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.
Violation of game law	1	Convicted and fined $5 and costs.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

PHILIP O. FARRELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	4	Three convicted and fined $10 each or 10 days in jail; 1 discharged.
Forgery	2	Pending.
Larceny	1	Discharged.
Contempt of court	1	Fined $5.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.

JENSON P. BEERS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 3.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	2	Fined $5 and costs in each case.
False pretenses	1	Settled by payment of claim and costs.

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SAGINAW COUNTY.

WM. GILLETT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 875.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	4	Two bound to Circuit Court; 2 *nol. pros.*
Arson	4	Two discharged; 1 bound to Circuit Court; 1 costs to complainant, case dismissed.
Assault	4	One fined $5; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged, costs to complainant; 1 fined $10.
Assault and battery	317	Two fined $50; 3 fined $20; 3 fined $15; 10 fined $10; 1 fined $8; 1 fined $7; 4 fined $6; 18 fined $5; 3 fined $4; 4 fined $3; 4 fined $2; 23 fined $1; 2 fined 10 cents; 22 fined 6 cents; 1 fined 50 cents; 6 sentenced 90 days in House of Correction; 1 sixty-five days; 2 sixty days; 4 sixty days in jail; 8 twenty days; 3 thirty days; 5 fifteen days; 1 twelve days; 3 ten days; 2 eight days; 3 five days; 1 one hour; 16 sentence suspended; 2 dismissed; 5 appealed; 99 settled; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 dismissed, costs to complainant; 52 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	9	One 2½ years in State Prison; 1 convicted of assault and battery, 1 year in House of Correction; 2 bound to Circuit Court; 4 *nol. pros.;* 1 discharged.
Bastardy	15	Four bound to Circuit Court; 4 married and case settled; 3 settled without marriage; 1 pending; 2 dismissed; 1 gave bonds to support child.
Burglary	9	Three bound to Circuit Court; 1 two and a half years in State Prison; 1 one and a half years in State Prison; 1 one year in State Prison; 1 acquitted; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Burning goods with intent to defraud insurers	1	Acquitted.
Certiorari	3	One affirmed; 1 reversed; 1 pending.
Cruelty to animals	2	One settled; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Defrauding hotel keeper	10	One sixty days in jail; 1 twenty days in jail; 2 fined $10; 2 fined $5; 2 settled; 1 acquitted; 1 sentence suspended.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	One sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Disorderly—*a.* (Drunkards)	30	Eight one year in House of Correction; 1 nine months in House of Correction; 8 six months; 1 ninety days; 1 sixty-five days; 3 four months; 1 gave bonds; 2 sentence suspended; 5 acquitted.
b. (Neglecting and refusing to support family)	17	One 1 year in House of Correction; 1 six months; 1 four months; 2 three months; 1 escaped; 4 gave bonds; 6 acquitted; 1 pending.
c. (Common prostitutes)	14	Two 1 year in House of Correction; 3 six months; 1 four months; 1 90 days; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 2 sentence suspended; 3 dismissed.
d. (Vagrancy)	57	Five 1 year in House of Correction; 11 six months; 1 nine months; 1 five months; 13 four months; 4 three months; 1 one hundred and twenty days; 8 ninety days; 2 sixty-five days; 1 *nolle pros'd;* 1 gave bonds; 3 sentence suspended; 6 acquitted.
Embezzlement	3	One bound to Circuit Court and *nolle pros'd;* 2 dismissed, costs to complainant.
False imprisonment	6	Five discharged; 1 bound to Circuit Court and pending.
False pretenses	21	One 1 year in State Prison; 4 *nolle pros'd;* 8 bound to Circuit Court; 2 dismissed; 3 settled; 3 pending.
Forging and uttering	3	One 1½ years in House of Correction; 2 *nolle pros'd.*

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SAGINAW COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny—*a.* (Grand)	55	Seventeen bound to Circuit Court; 14 discharged; 7 dismissed; 1 three years in State Prison; 2 two and a half years in State Prison; 2 two years in State Prison; 1 one and a half years in House of Correction; 2 one year in House of Correction; 1 one year in State Prison; 5 acquitted; 2 sentence suspended; 1 pending.
b. (Petit)	119	One fined $20; 2 $12; 2 $10; 2 $4; 1 $6; 2 $1; 1 $3; 3 ten cents; 3 six cents; 1 discharged, costs to complainant; 7 ninety days in House of Correction; 1 sixty-five days; 1 six months; 1 60 days in jail; 3 thirty days in jail; 2 ten days in jail; 1 eight days in jail; 1 fifteen days in jail; 2 one day in jail; 3, Reform School; 40 acquitted; 15 sentence suspended; 3 *nolle pros'd*; 20 settled and costs paid; 1 dismissed.
c. (From dwelling in day time)	7	One 1½ years in State Prison; 3 bound to Circuit Court; 1 escaped; 1 pending; 1 acquitted.
d. (From the person)	20	One 3 years in House of Correction; 1 two years in State Prison; 2 one and a half years in State Prison; 1 one year in State Prison; 8 bound to Circuit Court; 4 discharged; 1 pending; 2 *nolle pros'd.*
Malicious injury to building of another	17	One, Reform School; 1 bound to Circuit Court; 1 ninety days in House of Correction; 1 sixty-five days; 5 settled; 1 fined $10; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 3 acquitted.
Malicious injury to personal property	5	Dismissed, costs to complainant.
Murder	5	Two convicted of murder in first degree, State Prison for life; 2 murder in second degree, 1 sentenced State Prison 15 years, 1 State Prison 10 years; 1 pending.
Obstructing railroads	3	Discharged on examination.
Perjury	5	Two bound to Circuit Court; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 1 escaped; 1 pending.
Polygamy	4	Two bound to Circuit Court; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 1 found guilty and motion in arrest of judgment argued and sustained.
Profanity	1	Fined $5.
Rape	6	Two bound to Circuit Court; 1 dismissed; 2 *nolle pros'd*; 1 acquitted.
Receiving stolen goods	8	Four bound to Circuit Court; 2 *nolle pros'd*; 2 acquitted.
Resisting officer	6	Three bound to Circuit Court; 1 two years in State Prison; 1 eight months; 1 six months.
Robbery	8	Two bound over to Circuit Court; 1 five years in State Prison; 3 acquitted; 2 dismissed.
Secreting mortgaged goods	4	One recognizance forfeited; 1 settled; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 1 acquitted.
Seduction	1	Dismissed.
Threats—*a.* (To extort money)	1	Two years in State Prison.
b. (To do injury to person of another	19	Three, House of Correction 1 year in default of bonds; 1 six months; 3 *nolle pros'd*; 5 gave bonds; 7 acquitted.
Violation of game law	1	Found guilty, appealed to Circuit Court and settled.
Violation of liquor law	38	Five fined $25; 1 *nolle pros'd*; 16 settled; 6 sentence suspended; 10 acquitted.
Willful trespass	11	One fined $5; 6 sentence suspended; 1 fined 6 cents; 1 acquitted; 1 costs to complainant; 1 pending.

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SANILAC COUNTY.

JOEL W. MCMAHON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 27.

CHARGED WITH.	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	7	Two acquitted; 1 fined $50 and costs; 1 $25 and costs, and 3 sent to county jail 30 days each.
Assault with intent to kill	3	Two convicted, 1 sent to Jackson 1 year, 1 sentence suspended, and 1 *nolle pros.* entered.
Burglary	6	Two pleaded guilty, sentenced 1 one year and 1 five years in penitentiary; 1 tried, found guilty, and sentenced 2 years; 1 tried and found not guilty, and 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Larceny	5	One found guilty, sentenced 2 years; 2 guilty and sent to Reform School; 2 found guilty of petty larceny and sentenced 30 days to county jail.
Robbery	3	Two pleaded guilty and sentenced, and 1 broke jail.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	3	One found guilty and sentenced 1 year; 2 acquitted.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

HUGH MCCURDY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons proscuted, 76.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery	46	Five discharged; 1 fined $3; 4 fined $5; 1 fined $8.50; 1 fined $10; 3 fined $15; 2 fined $16; 1 fined $25; 1 fined $27; 5 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 10 convicted and sent to county jail for 90 days; 1 convicted and sentenced 35 days to county jail; 2 convicted and sentenced to county jail for 30 days; 2 sentenced to county jail for 20 days; 1 sentenced to county jail for 15 days; 5 sentenced to county jail for 10 days.
Arson	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 acquitted.
Abduction	1	Not tried yet.
Breach of the peace	1	Entered into recognizance for 1 year to keep the peace.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Discharged.
False pretenses	2	Both acquitted.
Forgery	1	*Nolle pros'd.*
Larceny	18	Nine acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 1 not yet tried; 2 convicted and sentenced for 5 years each; 1 sent to county jail for 30 days; 4 convicted and sent to Reform School at Lansing until he attained the age of 21 years.
Malicious injury to building	1	Discharged.
Resisting an officer	1	Convicted and sentenced for 3 months to county jail.
Vagrancy	1	Convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year.

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St. CLAIR COUNTY.

ALEX. R. AVERY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 158.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	69	Seven fined $2 and costs; two $3 and costs; nine $5 and costs; four $10 and costs; 4 sent to House of Correction 90 days, and 3 for sixty days; four $1 and costs; one $4 and costs; three $25 and costs; 9 acquitted; and 21 compromised without trial.
Assault with intent to murder	7	Discharged on examination, 3; not guilty, 1; found guilty of assault, 2, and both fined $25.
Adultery	2	One discharged on examination; and 1 *nolle pros.*
Burglary	1	One year in State Prison.
Bastardy	3	One guilty, not yet sentenced; 1 discharged; 1 yet pending.
Disorderly person	5	One to jail 6 months; 1 House of Correction 90 days, and 1 60 days; 1 discharged; 1 yet pending.
Drunk	21	Two fined $1 and costs; three $10 and costs; one $3 and costs; two 60 days to House of Correction; one $4 and costs; one $6 and costs; one $1 and costs; three 20 days to jail; five $5 and costs; 2 acquitted.
Embezzlement	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses, obtaining property by means of	3	One discharged on examination; 1 *nolle pros.* before trial, and 1 after disagreement of jury.
Forgery	1	Warrant out, defendant *non est.*
Keeping house for resort of prostitutes	1	Six months to House of Correction.
Murder	1	Acquitted.
Obstructing railroad track	4	Three sentence suspended; 1 to Reform School till 21 years of age.
Larceny	16	One acquitted; 1 fined $1 and costs; 1 to State Prison 5 years; 1 State Prison 2 years; 1 State Prison 1 year; 2 sentence suspended; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 county jail 10 days; now pending, 4; 2 to House of Correction 90 days.
Surety to keep the peace	6	Acquitted, 2; guilty, 4,—1 gave bond of $3,000 for good behavior, one $300, and two $200.
Selling liquor to minor	2	Both fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquor without giving bond	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Selling liquor to intoxicated person	4	Two acquitted; 2 guilty,—1 fined $25 and costs, and one $75 and costs.
Trespass, malicious	6	Two discharged on examination; 1 sentence suspended; 2 *nolle pros.;* and 1 yet pending.
Rape	1	State Prison 5 years.
Cruelly overdriving a horse	1	Failed to appear, and recognizance forfeited.
Common prostitute	2	One House of Correction 1 year, and one 90 days.

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ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

RUSSEL R. PEALER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 127.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	3	One convicted and sentenced 5 years in State Prison; 1 two years and six months in State Prison; 1 discharged on examination.
Assault	2	One fined $180; 1 fined $25.
Assault and battery	35	Two convicted and fined $1 each; 3 convicted and fined $3 each; 6 convicted and fined $5 each; 5 fined $10 each; 1 convicted, fined $30; 1 convicted and fined $35; 1 convicted and sent to jail for 10 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to county jail for 60 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to jail for 80 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to Reform School; 1 convicted, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 90 days; 6 acquitted, and 5 discharged.
Assault with intent to rape	1	One discharged on examination.
Bastardy	4	One settled with Superintendent of the Poor by giving bond to pay $500; 1 married; 1 absconded and bond estreated; 1 held for trial.
Burglary	4	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years and 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 8 months; 1 held for trial.
Cruelty to animals	3	One acquitted and 2 discharged.
Disorderly conduct	4	All convicted; 1 sentenced to jail 15 days; 1 fined $10; 1 fined $5; 1 fined $3.
Disturbing school meeting	5	All convicted; 1 fined $10; 4 fined $3 each.
Embezzlement	1	Held for trial.
Embezzlement of chattel mortgaged property	2	One convicted and fined $25; 1 settled.
False pretenses	1	Held for trial.
Incest	2	Discharged on examination.
Larceny	29	Twenty convicted; 1 fined $4; 1 fined $20; 1 fined $75; 1 fined $275; 1 sentenced 15 days in jail; 2 twenty days in jail; 1 thirty days in jail; 3 ninety days in jail; 1 sixty days in Detroit House of Correction; 2 three months in House of Correction; 2 six months in House of Correction; 2 sentenced to Reform School; 1 sentence suspended; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged on examination; 1 sentenced 1 year and 6 months in State Prison; 3 held for trial; 3 boys *nolle pros'd.*
Larceny from dwelling house	4	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 1 year 6 months; 3 sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction 1 year.
Larceny from the person	1	Acquitted.
Libel	1	Discharged.
Malicious injury to building	1	Convicted, sentenced 6 months in State Prison.
Malicious destruction of property	1	Sentence suspended.
Rape	2	One convicted, motion for new trial pending; 1 under $3,000 bond to appear for trial.
Receiving stolen property	3	One convicted and sentenced 2 years in State Prison; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged on examination.
Robbery	1	Convicted, sentenced 7 years in State Prison.
Violation of liquor law	3	One convicted; 1 discharged, and 1 acquitted.
Surety for the peace	3	One convicted and bond given; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged.
Stealing ride on freight train	1	Convicted, sentenced 7 days in jail.

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TUSCOLA COUNTY.

H. P. ATWOOD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 36.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	23	Twenty convicted, seven of them fined $5 and costs, 1 $75 or 90 days in jail, appealed; 1 fined $50 or 90 days in jail; 1 fined $40 and costs; two $10; 1 fined $40; 1 fined $30 and costs; 2 fined $28 each; 2 fined $44 each, appealed; 1 fined $15, and the other fined $24; 1 discharged, and 2 acquitted.
Larceny	7	Five convicted, two of them 60 days in jail each, 1 thirty days in jail, 1 State Prison 1 year, the other State Prison 1 year; 2 undetermined.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	2	One discharged; 1 undetermined.
Arson	2	In 1 *nolle pros.* entered; 1 still pending.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Still pending.
Concealing stolen goods	1	Still pending.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

BENJAMIN F. HECKERT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 70.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	17	Fourteen convicted, 1 fined $1, 1 fined $2, 3 fined $2.50 each, 5 fined $5 each, 1 fined $10, 1 fined $15, 1 sent to jail 20 days, 1 sent to House of Correction 5 months; 3 acquitted.
Arson	1	Two years in State Prison.
Burglary	2	One sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 sent to the State Prison 2 years.
Bigamy	1	Sent 1 year to State Prison.
Bastardy	2	One discharged; 1 settled.
Bound over to keep the peace	5	Two for 6 months each; 1 for 3 months; 1 for 10 months, and 1 discharged.
Careless use of firearms	1	Acquitted.
Drunkenness	3	One fined $5; 1 fined $3, and 1 sent to jail 60 days.
Disturbing public meeting	4	Fined $1.50 each.
Embezzlement	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Larceny	17	Four fined 6 cents each; 1 sent to Reform School; 2 sent 30 days to jail; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 sent to the House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to State Prison 9 months; 1 fined $5; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined $1; 1 sent to State Prison 1½ years; 1 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 1 *nolle pros'd.*
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation and behavior	3	Two sent 10 months each to House of Correction; 1 discharged.
Murder	4	Three *nolle pros.* entered; 1 died before trial.
Preliminary examinations	29	Twelve discharged; 17 held for trial.

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WASHTENAW COUNTY.

ROBERT E. FRAZER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 60.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	7	Two convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 1 sent 15 days to jail; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 75 days; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 fined $25 and costs.
Burglary	2	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 *nol. pros.*
Disorderly	12	One gave bail for 60 days; 2 gave bail for 6 months; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 2 sixty-five days in House of Correction; 2 six months in House of Correction; 1 five months in House of Correction; 1 ninety days in House of Correction; 1 eight months in House of Correction; 1 sent to Reform School until 21 years old.
Drunk	16	Two fined $3 and costs; 2 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 1 sent to jail 6 days; 1 sent to jail 8 days; 2 sent to jail for 10 days; 1 sent to jail 12 days; 1 sent sen; for 20 days to House of Correction; 3 sent to House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sent to jail 20 days.
Forgery	1	One sent to State Prison for 3 years.
Larceny	17	One sent to jail for 5 days; 5 sent to jail for 20 days; four sent to House of Correction for 90 days; 1 sent to State Prison for 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison for 1 year and 6 months; 1 sent to State Prison for 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison for 5 years; 2 sentence suspended; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.
Malicious mischief	1	Sent to House of Correction for 1 year.
Malicious injury to dwelling house	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Malicious injury to toll gate	1	Pending.
Uttering forged order	1	Plea guilty, 1 year in State Prison.

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WAYNE COUNTY.

JOHN G. HAWLEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted in courts of record, 251.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	4	One acquitted; 2 *nol. pros'd;* 1 no information filed.
Assault with intent to kill	11	Three convicted of assault and sentenced for 1 year each; 1 convicted of assault and sentenced for 6 months; 1 convicted of assault and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 4 *nol. pros'd;* 1 pending.
Abduction	1	No information filed.
Attempt to commit burglary	2	Two *nol. pros'd.*
Attempt to commit larceny	1	Acquitted.
Bastardy	1	Convicted.
Breaking and entering shop, etc., in night time with intent to commit larceny	27	Two convicted and sentenced for 7 years each; 3 convicted and sentenced for 6 years each; 4 convicted and sentenced for 5 years each; 2 convicted and sentenced for 4 years each; 3 convicted and sentenced for 3 years each; 2 convicted and sentenced for 1 year each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 months; 3 convicted and each sentenced to Reform School till 21 years of age; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 *nol. pros'd;* 2 acquitted; 1 pending.
Burglary and larceny	33	Five convicted and sentenced for 15 years each; 2 convicted and sentenced for 10 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 7 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 5 years each; 4 convicted and sentenced for 3 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 3 convicted and sentenced on other convictions; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 13 *nol. pros'd.*
Burning	3	One convicted, awaiting sentence; 1 recognizance forfeited and collected $400; 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement	1	One pending.
Enticing female under 16 years, etc	1	One convicted and sentenced for 3 months.
False pretenses	7	One convicted and fined $250; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 2 *nol. pros'd;* 2 pending.
Forgery	3	One convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 1 year each.
Illegal voting	2	One convicted, fined $25, and imprisoned for 30 days; 1 *nol. pros'd.*
Keeping house of ill fame	2	Two convicted and fined $50 each.
Larceny	83	Two convicted and sentenced for 5 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 13 convicted and sentenced for 3 years each; 3 convicted and sentenced for 2 years each; 7 convicted and sentenced for 1 year each; 2 convicted and sentenced for 8 months each; 3 convicted and sentenced for 6 months each; 2 convicted and sentenced for 3 months each; 5 convicted and sentenced to the Reform School till 21 years of age each; 2 convicted and awaiting sentence; 12 convicted and sentence suspended; 12 *nol. pros'd;* 16 acquitted; 1 escaped from jail; 2 pending.
Murder	2	One convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for 10 years; 1 acquitted.
Manslaughter	1	One *nol. pros'd.*
Malicious injury to property	7	One convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 4 *nol. pros'd;* 2 acquitted.
Marrying, knowing legal impediment, etc	1	One convicted and awaiting sentence.
Libel	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Perjury	1	One acquitted.
Polygamy	1	One convicted and sentence suspended.
Procuring building to be burned	1	One acquitted.

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WAYNE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Rape	3	One convicted and sentenced for 10 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 2 years each.
Receiving stolen property	4	One convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Robbery	9	Two convicted of assault and sentenced for 6 months each; 1 convicted and awaiting sentence; 1 *nol. pros'd;* 1 acquitted; 4 pending.
Seduction	2	One convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 1 no information filed.
Resisting an officer	3	One convicted and awaiting sentence; 1 *nol. pros'd;* 1 pending.
Violating liquor law, on appeal or *certiorari*	32	One convicted and fined $75 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $50 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $40 and costs each; 6 convicted and fined $30 and costs each; 5 convicted and fined $25 and costs each; 5 *nol. pros'd;* 9 acquitted; 3 pending.
Violating liquor law—cases tried in Police Court of Detroit from the time the law went into force to Dec. 31, 1876:		
Whole No. of cases	141	Acquitted, 24; dismissed, 6; recognizance forfeited, 2; convicted, 109; fines and costs collected, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($2,978); sent to House of Correction, 4; taken up on appeal, 15; and by *certiorari*, 4.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

DAVID A. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 9.

CHARGED WITH	NO.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	4	Three convicted and fined $5 each or 15 days in jail; 1 acquitted.
Larceny	2	One convicted, fined $50 and 1 day in jail; 1 acquitted.
Robbery from person	2	One convicted and sentenced for 10 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 7 years.
Rape	1	Acquitted.

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FOURTH ANNUAL ABSTRACT

OF

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

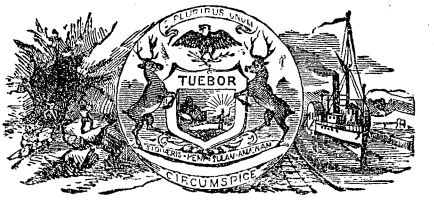
RELATIVE TO THE

INSANE, DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND,

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

1876.



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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Lansing, Mich., February 5, 1877.

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—In compliance with law, we have the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Annual Abstract of Statistical Information relative to the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. It contains information of such of these classes as were in the State at the time of taking the general assessment for the year 1876, or between the first Monday of April and the third Monday of May.

For this abstract returns have been received from every township and assessment district in the State. This is a completeness in our statistical returns never, within our knowledge, before attained; and is mainly attributable, we think, to the operations of the amendment to the law passed two years ago, providing for the collection of the statistics, making it the duty of the supervisors and assessors to report directly to this department. Before the passage of the amendment the reports were made to the county clerks, in whose offices they were copied under the direction of the boards of supervisors, and the copies forwarded to the Secretary of State.

From 584 townships and wards in 66 counties the following are reported, the returns showing neither insane, deaf, dumb, nor blind in the balance of the State:

Insane, 1,197; deaf and dumb, 557; partially deaf and dumb, 29; dumb, 30; blind, 441; partially blind, 65; deaf, 97. If we combine with the deaf and dumb those reported partially deaf and dumb, and with the blind those reported partially blind, the totals of these classes will then be: deaf and dumb, 586; blind, 506. If again we combine the dumb with the deaf and dumb, the total will be 616. Whether these combinations are proper or not we are not prepared to state, and they are probably profitable only for purposes of comparison with the census returns of the same classes in 1870 and 1874. In the census returns no such distinctions are made, and the fact that in 1870 the number of deaf and dumb, and blind reported, nearly equals, and in 1874 actually exceeds,

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the number of these classes reported in this abstract—when special efforts have been made to make the returns of them complete—suggests the probability that such as are here reported partially deaf and dumb, dumb, and partially blind were not omitted in the censuses of 1870 and 1874, but were rather reported with the deaf and dumb and the blind.

In 1870 there were 829 insane, 543 deaf and dumb, and 435 blind reported in the census, and in the census of 1874, 1,058 insane, 615 deaf and dumb, and 548 blind. Based upon the foregoing census figures the number of insane in the State last year was estimated at 1,124; deaf and dumb 634, blind 580. Like estimates for the present year give for the insane 1,195, deaf and dumb 654, and blind 614. It will be noticed that this estimate for the insane is but two less than the number reported in the present returns, while for the deaf and dumb it is 38, and for the blind 108 more, than the number returned. The closeness of the estimate to the number of insane reported does not necessarily prove the estimate correct, neither does the difference in the estimated number of the deaf and dumb and the blind, and the number actually reported, prove the estimate for these classes incorrect. Yet I am inclined to the opinion that the number of insane in the State is now pretty fully reported, while for the deaf and dumb and the blind the returns are not yet complete.

Insanity from its nature advertises itself; the person afflicted not infrequently roams about a township until known to most of its inhabitants, and for this reason is quite certain to be reported; while a deaf and dumb, or a blind person may be entirely unknown outside of his own immediate neighborhood, and perhaps will never be known to the supervisor unless he chances to meet him. Again, a larger proportion of the insane than of either of the other classes are inmates of public institutions for their treatment, and of the county poorhouses, making it much easier to obtain their total number. Of the 1,197 insane included in this abstract, 602 were inmates of the asylum at Kalamazoo, 56 of the Michigan State Retreat, near Detroit, and 154 of the Wayne and Washtenaw county asylums,—a total of 812, or 68 per cent of the whole number reported; while of the deaf and dumb, 170 were reported from the Flint Institute, and 30 from a private institution located in Wayne county, —a total of 200, or 32 per cent of the whole number reported; and of the blind, 44, or only 9 per cent, were reported from the Flint Institute. The number of the several classes reported from the county poorhouses is not known, but the reports of the superintendents of the poor for 1875 show an average of nearly 286 insane to only 18.73 mutes and 49 blind maintained in the poorhouses during the year.

The actual increase in the number reported of the various classes this year compared with last is as follows: Insane, 191; deaf and dumb, 66; blind, 105. This increase is doubtless partly due to the better knowledge of their duties by such supervisors as held the office both years, and also

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to systematic and determined effort by this department to obtain full returns. Each return as originally received was carefully compared with the return from the same township or ward in 1875, and a list made of those persons reported in 1875 but not in 1876. The returns from the entire State were then examined for the purpose of ascertaining if the persons included in the list were returned from other localities than in 1875. For all those not found, letters were immediately written to the supervisors of the townships and wards from which the persons were returned in 1875, asking why they were not returned in 1876. In reply to these letters, the statistics of 59 insane, 46 deaf and dumb, and 58 blind have been received. The replies relative to those not finally returned show that 15 insane and 3 blind have recovered; 18 insane, 7 deaf and dumb, and 10 blind have died; 3 insane, 7 deaf and dumb, and 9 blind have removed from the State; 13 insane, 16 deaf and dumb, and 17 blind have removed from the townships or wards, and their whereabouts could not be ascertained; of 7 insane, 2 deaf and dumb, and 2 blind, the present supervisors have no knowledge; 4 insane, 2 deaf and dumb, and 1 blind are said not to be proper persons to report; and letters relative to 5 insane, 8 deaf and dumb, and 7 blind were not answered. In the statements in this and the preceding paragraph, the deaf and dumb includes also the partially deaf and dumb, and the dumb; and the blind includes the partially blind. This method involves great labor, but it is believed to be the only means of securing complete returns under the present system of collection.

In addition to the information heretofore collected and published, the present abstract shows the color and nativity, and the nativity of the parents, of the several classes returned. An effort has also been made to obtain a report of the pecuniary ability of relatives liable for the support of such persons, but with decidedly unsatisfactory result. Perhaps none of the information required is more difficult to obtain. The first questions that present themselves to the supervisors are: Who are liable for such support? and when are they liable? questions which are answered, not by the law under which the supervisors are then immediately acting, but by another and older statute which they may never have seen. Under such circumstances we cannot well expect other than incorrect information, if indeed any report at all is made on the subject. As a matter of information we quote the following provision of law:

"The father, mother, and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person who is blind, old, lame, impotent, or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person," etc.—Compiled Laws, p. 598.

It is clear from the above that only the father, mother, and children are required by law to relieve and maintain such persons, and they only when of sufficient ability; yet several other relatives, some of whom are said to be entirely destitute of property, are this year reported as liable, proving conclusively the supervisors' ignorance of the statute. But even if the supervisor is familiar

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with the law, the difficulties in the way of obtaining correct information are so numerous, it is more than probable that it will be erroneously rather than accurately reported. The information, for the State, will be found in its proper place in the following tables.

The following statement is presented for the purpose of comparing the answers in 1876 with the answers in 1875 to the several items in the blank. It is made up from the reports of 129 persons, all that were returned both years from the counties of Allegan, Barry, Bay, Berrien, Branch and Calhoun. In form the statement is precisely like one published in the abstract for 1875, the first column showing the number of persons for whom the answers were alike both years, the second column the number for whom the answers were different, and the third and fourth columns the number for whom the items were not answered in 1876 and 1875 respectively:

ITEMS.	Alike.	Differently.	Not answered in 1876.	Not answered in 1875.
1. Full name of person	129	------	------	------
2. Sex	129	------	------	------
3. Color*	------	------	------	------
4. Age in years	79	50	------	------
5. Single, married, widow, widower, or divorced	123	6	------	------
6. Birthplace*	------	------	------	------
7. Birthplace of person's father*	------	------	------	------
8. Birthplace of person's mother*	------	------	------	------
9. Name and degree of the malady	118	11	------	------
10. Cause of the malady	85	40	3	1
11. Time the person has been so afflicted, in years and fractions	50	77	2	------
12. Mental condition	102	22	4	1
13. Time under medical treatment, in years and fractions	70	51	3	5
14. General health	114	15	------	------
15. Habits	114	10	1	5
16. Occupation	92	32	1	4
17. Value of the estate of such person	90	29	3	9
18. Amount of annual income	96	22	4	9
19. Has the person relatives liable for his or her support?	105	17	1	6
20. Value of estate of relatives liable for the support of such person*	------	------	------	------
21. Public institution of which such person has been an inmate	111	10	------	8
22. Length of time an inmate of such institution	97	24	------	8
23. Full name of the person with whom living	116	11	------	2
24. Full name of person or county at whose expense supported	103	16	6	5
25. Time of residence in the township or ward from which reported, in years and fractions*	------	------	------	------
Totals	1,923	443	28	63

*Not required in 1875.

In the above statement the answers relative to "age," "time afflicted," etc., are considered "alike," if the report for 1876 shows one year more than the

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report for 1875. The total of the first column shows that for the 129 persons included in the statement, 1,923 answers were alike both years. This is 81 in every 100 of the whole number of answers made. The proportion in 1875 was 78 in every 100 for 123 persons. It will be noticed that the items most likely to be reported differently are the age, cause of malady, and time afflicted. The time of treatment is reported differently for a large number; but this, doubtless, is in part due to some having received treatment within the year. The conjugal and mental condition, health, estates, incomes, and several other items, are also likely to require different answers for the different reports. A careful examination of the reports shows that of the 50 persons whose ages are differently reported, for only about one in five was the difference such as to cause the person, under the classification of ages adopted in these abstracts, to be classed otherwise than he would have been had the answers both years been alike; but for the 77 persons for whom the time of affliction is differently reported, more than one-half are differently classed in consequence. That so many items are answered differently will probably be taken by many as evidence of carelessness on the part of the supervisors; but if we consider the frequency of change in the office of supervisor, and that the condition of the persons reported is such in most cases that they are incapable of answering the questions themselves, and that the information must therefore be obtained from others, probably some member of the family, or perhaps some acquaintance, but quite likely not the same person in successive years, we think it more a matter of surprise than otherwise that so many answers are alike. This will also account for the large number that are tabulated each year in the columns headed "Unknown." In many cases, especially of such as are inmates of asylums and poorhouses, it is simply impossible for the supervisor to obtain the desired information.

In this connection we would suggest a change in the method of collecting these statistics. Dr. H. B. Baker, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, has heretofore urged the appointment of a statistical officer in each township, city, and village, for the purpose particularly of collecting and reporting the births and deaths. The proposition seems to be an eminently proper one, and should the office be created, the duty of collecting the statistics of the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind could doubtless be imposed upon it. Such an officer, selected solely with reference to his qualifications for the place, and continued in office as long as he faithfully performed its duties, would become thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and circumstances of all such persons in his township, city, or village, and therefore competent to report all the information obtainable relative to them. There can be no question but that if the method proposed should be adopted, the statistics would thereafter be much more perfect than we can hope to obtain under the present system, and it seems very probable that they would become very nearly, if not absolutely, accurate.

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The tables in this abstract, excepting three, show only State totals. In former abstracts it was customary to print both the State and county totals. The change now made reduces the size of the pamphlet nearly one-half, as well as the expense; yet nothing of practical value is omitted.

For the statistics of the insane in the asylum at Kalamazoo we are, as formerly, indebted to Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, the able medical director of that institution.

Very respectfully,

E. G. D. HOLDEN,

Secretary of State.

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ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO XLVIII., INCLUSIVE,

AND EXHIBIT A.

CONTENTS.

TABLES I. to IX., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF INSANE PERSONS.

TABLES X. to XVIII., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.

TABLES XIX. to XXVII., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF BLIND PERSONS.

TABLES XXVIII. to XLVIII., Inclusive—STATISTICS OF DEAF, PARTIALLY DEAF AND DUMB, DUMB, AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS.

EXHIBIT A—STATISTICS OF PERSONS REPORTED FROM THE SAME FAMILIES.

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TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Insane Persons in Michigan, to insanity, and their Places of Abode

Number.	State and Counties.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition Previous to Insanity.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	STATE	Males	540	520	12	2	1	5	297	169	36	7	31	149	68	7	316
		Females	657	640	7	1	..	9	207	293	93	19	45	210	72	12	363
2	Allegan	Males	13	10	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	4	6	1	..	6
		Females	11	10	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	4	4	..	1	6
3	Barry	Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Bay	Males	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Berrien	Males	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	3
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
6	Branch	Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	1
7	Calhoun	Males	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
		Females	17	17	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	3	..	13	..	..	4
8	Cass	Males	5	3	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
		Females	b5	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	..
9	Cheboygan	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Clinton	Males	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Females	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
11	Eaton	Males	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
		Females	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
12	Genesee	Males	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
		Females	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
13	G. Traverse	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	Gratiot	Males	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a One an idiot.

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TABLE I.

their Color, Conjugal Condition and Health, and Mental Condition and Habits previous and How Supported, for the year 1876.

Health.				Habits Previous to Insanity.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.					Number.
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	
470	67	2	1	182	42	4	9	303	67	167	303	3	82	2	16	421	19	1
516	140	1	---	276	29	---	9	343	105	195	355	2	131	2	12	478	34	
10	1	2	---	9	2	2	---	---	6	7	---	---	4	---	2	7	---	2
8	3	---	---	7	1	---	---	3	2	9	---	---	2	---	---	9	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	
3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
7	---	---	---	3	---	---	a 1	3	1	6	---	---	1	---	---	6	---	5
3	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6
4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	
5	---	---	---	4	---	---	a 1	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	7
16	1	---	---	12	1	---	1	3	5	12	---	---	4	---	---	13	---	
3	2	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	1	1	1	2	---	8
3	2	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	2	---	---	3	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	
1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	10
2	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	
2	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	11
4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	
2	2	---	---	2	---	---	a 2	---	3	1	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	12
4	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	3	---	---	2	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

b Includes one blind also.

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TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Hillsdale	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	9	9	---	---	---	---	3	3	2	1	---	5	3	1	---
2	Houghton	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	1	3	---	---
3	Huron	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
4	Ingham	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	1
		Females	7	6	---	---	---	1	1	5	1	---	---	7	---	---	---
5	Ionia	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	1	4	---	---	1
		Females	7	6	---	1	---	---	2	2	2	---	1	6	1	---	---
6	Isabella	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
7	Jackson	Males	*a* 15	11	3	1	---	---	6	2	1	---	6	10	3	1	1
		Females	9	8	---	---	---	1	3	2	4	---	---	7	1	---	1
8	Kalamazoo	Males	295	294	1	---	---	---	158	117	16	4	---	7	1	1	286
		Females	325	321	4	---	---	---	99	175	41	10	---	5	1	---	319
9	Kent	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	2	2	1	---
		Females	11	11	---	---	---	---	1	4	5	1	---	8	1	1	1
10	Keweenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	3
11	Lapeer	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	5	5	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	4	---	---	1
12	Lenawee	Males	15	13	2	---	---	---	8	5	1	1	---	11	---	---	4
		Females	20	19	---	---	---	1	7	11	1	1	---	9	3	---	8
13	Livingston	Males	4	4	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
		Females	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	1	---	4	1	---	---
14	Macomb	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	3
		Females	9	9	---	---	---	---	6	2	1	---	---	4	2	1	2
15	Manistee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
16	Marquette	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1
17	Mason	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---

a Thirteen at State Prison.

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TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
5	1	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	1
5	4	---	---	6	3	---	---	---	1	8	---	---	1	---	---	8	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
4	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	3
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
2	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	4
4	3	---	---	6	1	---	---	---	6	1	---	---	5	---	1	1	---	
3	2	---	---	4	---	---	---	1	1	4	---	---	---	---	1	4	---	5
4	3	---	---	6	---	---	1	---	3	4	---	---	1	2	---	4	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6
1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	
13	2	---	---	5	4	2	---	4	1	*a* 14	---	---	---	---	1	*b* 14	---	7
8	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	4	3	6	---	---	1	---	2	*c* 6	---	
266	29	---	---	8	1	---	---	286	2	9	284	---	40	---	---	255	---	8
250	75	---	---	6	---	---	---	319	3	4	318	---	48	---	---	277	---	
5	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	1	---	1	3	---	9
11	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	1	2	9	---	---	2	---	---	9	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
2	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	
2	1	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	11
4	1	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	
15	---	---	---	14	1	---	---	---	3	11	---	1	2	---	2	11	---	12
19	1	---	---	18	---	---	1	1	10	9	---	1	7	---	3	9	1	
4	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	1	---	1	2	---	13
4	1	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	
5	1	---	---	3	2	---	1	---	2	4	---	---	2	---	---	4	---	14
3	6	---	---	6	1	---	---	2	5	4	---	---	5	---	---	4	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16
2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	

b Thirteen supported by the State.
c Two supported by Grass Lake township, and one by Spring Arbor township.

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TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION PREVIOUS TO INSANITY.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Monroe	Males	4	4	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	1	2	1	---
		Females	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	5	---	---	---
2	Montcalm	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---
3	Muskegon	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---
4	Newaygo	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
5	Oakland	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	4	2	---	---	---	2	2	---	2
		Females	14	13	---	---	---	1	7	3	3	---	1	7	2	---	5
6	Oceana	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
7	Ontonagon	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
8	Ottawa	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
		Females	b 5	5	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	1	---	3	2	---	---
9	Saginaw	Males	4	4	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	2	1	---	1
		Females	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	4	1	---	---
10	Sanilac	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
11	Shiawassee	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
		Females	9	9	---	---	---	---	6	1	2	---	---	4	---	---	5
12	St. Clair	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
13	St. Joseph	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1
		Females	7	7	---	---	---	---	1	4	1	1	---	3	2	---	2
14	Tuscola	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
15	Van Buren	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
16	Washtenaw	Males	19	17	1	---	---	1	16	1	---	---	2	11	7	---	1
		Females	15	14	1	---	---	---	5	6	4	---	---	11	4	---	---
17	Wayne	Males	85	80	5	---	---	---	45	17	5	1	17	47	35	1	2
		Females	105	103	2	---	---	---	38	24	4	---	39	63	39	1	2

a One supported by White River township.
b Includes one dumb also.

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TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

Health.				Habits Previous to Insanity.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Insane Asylums.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	Number.
4				3	1				1	3				1		3		1
3	1	1		5					5				5					
1				1					1							1		2
2				2					2				1		1			
1				1					1								1	3
2				2					2							*a* 2		
																		4
	1			1					1				1					
6				5				1	3	3			3			3		5
12	2			12	1		1		5	9			4		1	9		
1				1					1				1					6
1								1		1						1		
																		7
1				1					1				1					
3				3					1	2					1	2		8
5				3	1			1	2	3			2			*c* 3		
4				4					4				2		1	1		9
5				5					5				4		1			
	2			1	1					2						2		10
1				1					1						1			
2				1				1		2						2		11
8	1			4				5	3	5		1	3			6		
2	1			3					3				3					12
1	1			2					2				2					
2				1	1				2				1		1			13
6	1			6	1				3	4			3			4		
																		14
2	2			4					4				4					
1				1					1				1					15
	2			2					2				2					
15	3		1	14	3		1	1	4	15			7			11	1	16
15				14	1				1	14			1		1	13		
68	17			60	18		3	4	7	59	19		4		2	62	17	17
83	22			85	15		4	1	2	66	37		1		1	70	33	

c One supported by Holland City.

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TABLE II.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Insane Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

Ages in Periods of Years.	Sex.	Number.	Time Afflicted, in Years and Periods of Years.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
5 to 10	Males	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	Females	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
10 to 15	Males	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	Females	5	....	....	1	..	..	..	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2
15 to 20	Males	18	....	5	2	1	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Females	26	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
20 to 30	Males	121	8	6	14	8	8	7	27	10	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	15	6
	Females	114	*a* 8	8	13	17	9	10	22	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
30 to 40	Males	143	6	5	9	9	18	5	28	27	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	25	1
	Females	169	3	1	21	18	17	13	44	21	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	18	2
40 to 50	Males	106	6	6	7	8	3	5	19	14	7	7	3	4	..	..	..	17	1
	Females	165	3	5	6	6	6	7	48	35	13	12	1	4	..	..	..	19	2
50 to 60	Males	68	4	4	3	6	5	6	11	3	7	2	4	1	2	..	..	10	..
	Females	96	....	2	2	7	1	7	17	13	16	14	2	1	1	..	..	13	..
60 to 70	Males	44	3	4	5	4	3	2	6	3	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	6	..
	Females	48	3	1	4	4	3	1	6	3	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	10	..
70 and over	Males	*b* 29	....	1	1	..	4	1	4	7	..	2	3	*b*2	..	..	..	4	..
	Females	22	....	....	1	1	2	3	2	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
Unknown	Males	8	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Females	11	1	....	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
All ages	Males	540	27	31	41	36	41	26	101	67	27	32	16	7	3	..	..	85	8
	Females	657	20	18	51	55	40	43	143	87	54	44	11	5	1	..	..	85	11
	Totals	1197	47	49	92	91	81	69	244	154	81	76	27	12	4	..	..	170	19

a Includes one previously insane 1 year.
b Includes one 100 years old.

The "Time of Treatment" is presented in the foregoing table in connection with the "Ages" classified as in the table showing the "Time Afflicted," presented on the preceding page, and the two tables are placed on opposite pages in order that the time of treatment may be readily studied in connection with the time afflicted.

To such as are not familiar with tabular statements the following explanation of Tables II. and III. may be of assistance:

In Table II., opposite the period of age 15 to 20, in the column headed "No. of Each Sex," we find 18 males; that is to say, of the 540 insane males reported, 18 were aged from 15 to 20 years. Following this line for males across the page we find that five of the 18 have been afflicted from ½ to 1 year, two from 1 to 2 years, one from 2 to 3, three from 5 to 10, two from 10 to 15,

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TABLE III.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Insane Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
5 to 10	Males	2	2			1				1								
	Females	1																1
10 to 15	Males	1															1	
	Females	5	3			1									1	1	2	
15 to 20	Males	18	12	2	4	2	1		1		1		1				4	2
	Females	26	24	4	6	4	2	2	2				1			1	2	2	
20 to 30	Males	121	100	16	16	11	8	12	10	6	3	5	1		1	5	6	11	10
	Females	114	93	19	16	12	7	7	5	5	5	4	3	1		4	5	12	9
30 to 40	Males	143	117	12	15	15	9	13	8	8	6	5	6	4	2	9	5	14	12
	Females	169	136	19	16	18	8	20	13	5	4	8	10	5	4	6		16	17
40 to 50	Males	106	74	13	9	6	5	7	2	3	3	7	4	1	3	8	3	15	17
	Females	165	122	13	20	14	9	16	7	7	7	6	9	2	1	10	1	28	15
50 to 60	Males	68	48	7	7	5	4	5	2	7	2	2	1			5	1	15	5
	Females	96	67	4	8	7	8	10	3	3		6	2		2	10	4	19	10
60 to 70	Males	44	37	9	5	4	4	7	3		1	1		1		2		3	4
	Females	48	35	6	8	3	2	4	1	2	1	2	3		1		2	7	6
70 and over	Males	29	14	2	1	2	1	2	4		1		1					11	4
	Females	22	9	2	1			1		2		1	1			1		7	6
Unknown	Males	8	1														1	2	5
	Females	11	2	1			1											6	3
All ages	Males	540	405	61	57	46	32	46	30	25	17	20	14	6	6	29	16	76	59
	Females	657	491	68	75	59	37	60	31	24	17	27	29	8	8	33	15	99	67
	Totals	1197	896	129	132	105	69	106	61	49	34	47	43	14	14	62	31	175	126

and three from 15 to 20 years, and for two the time of affliction is unknown. Now passing to the opposite page and taking the line for males aged 15 to 20, we find that of these 18 males, two have been treated less than ½ a year, four from ½ to 1 year, two from 1 to 1½, one from 1½ to 2, one from 3 to 4, one from 5 to 6, and 1 from 7 to 8 years, four have never received treatment, and for two it is not reported whether they have received treatment or not. In like manner we may find the time of affliction and the time of treatment of each person of either sex represented in any period of age.

It is believed that the method of presenting the time of treatment in connection with the ages is far preferable to presenting it by county, the method heretofore in use; yet, as the classification of the time remains the same, the State totals of the foregoing table are comparable with the State totals of the tables showing time of treatment in former abstracts.

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TABLE IV.

Showing, by Sex, the Total Number of Insane Persons in Michigan; the Total number who have been inmates of Asylums for the Insane, the number who have been inmates of asylums within the State, the number who have been inmates of asylums without the State, the nuuber who have been inmates of asylums both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any asylum, and the number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any asylum, for the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Insane persons	1,197	540	657
Total number who have been inmates of asylums	787	356	431
Number who have been inmates of asylums within the State	777	353	424
Number who have been inmates of asylums without the State	10	3	7
Number who have been inmates of asylums both within and without the State	------	------	------
TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF ASYLUMS.			
—½	8	4	4
½ to 1	14	5	9
1 to 1½	13	4	9
1½ to 2	4	3	1
2 to 3	14	5	9
3 to 4	13	5	8
4 to 5	1	------	1
5 to 6	4	2	2
6 to 7	3	2	1
7 to 8	------	------	------
8 to 9	2	------	2
9 to 10	------	------	------
10 and over	4	3	1
Unknown	707	323	384
Number who have never been inmates of any asylum	222	98	124
Number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any asylum	188	86	102

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TABLE V.

Showing, by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Insane Persons in Michigan in the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
NATIVITY OF INSANE PERSONS.*			
All nativities	1,197	540	657
Native	299	134	165
Foreign	193	78	115
Unknown	705	328	377
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INSANE PERSONS.*			
All nativities	1,197	540	657
Both parents native	91	36	55
Both parents foreign	94	40	54
Foreign father and native mother	4	-------	4
Foreign mother and native father	8	5	3
Unknown mother, father native	4	1	3
Unknown mother, father foreign	5	2	3
Unknown father, mother native	2	1	1
Unknown father, mother foreign	3	3	-------
Both unknown	986	452	534
One or both native	109	43	66
One or both foreign	114	50	64

*"Native" includes only those born in the United States.

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TABLE VI.

Showing the Estates and Incomes of the Insane Persons in Michigan in the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Insane persons	1,197	540	657
Total number who have estates	64	33	31
VALUE OF ESTATES.			
Under $500	5	4	1
$500 to $1,000	10	7	3
$1,000 to $2,000	16	9	7
$2,000 to $5,000	16	10	6
$5,000 and over	5	3	2
Unknown	12		12
Number who have no estates	427	174	253
Number whose estates, if any, are not reported	706	333	373
Total number who have incomes	50	22	28
VALUE OF INCOMES.			
Under $100	8	5	3
$100 to $200	8	4	4
$200 to $500	11	4	7
$500 to $1,000	3	3	
$1,000 and over	1		1
Unknown	19	6	13
Number who have no incomes	495	201	294
Number whose incomes, if any, are not reported	652	317	335

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TABLE VII.

Showing, by Sex, the Total number of Insane Persons in Michigan; the number who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the Estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, and the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported; the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported, for the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Insane persons	1,197	540	657
Total number who have relatives liable for their support	134	44	90
VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.			
Under $500	6	2	4
$500 to $1,000	7	1	6
$1,000 to $2,000	25	12	13
$2,000 to $3,000	10	4	6
$3,000 to $4,000	9	4	5
$4,000 to $5,000	8	1	7
$5,000 and over	34	9	25
Unknown	20	9	11
Number whose relatives have no estates	11	2	9
Number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported	4	.....	4
Number who have no relatives liable for their support	349	161	188
Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported	714	335	379

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TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the Insane Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the Number Insane from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	185	252	Death of husband	----	1
Previous attacks	15	17	Excessive grief	2	3
Previous attacks and ill health	----	1	Melancholy	----	1
Previous attacks and domestic trouble	----	1	Mental emotion	----	1
Hereditary	8	20	Domestic affliction	2	10
Hereditary, puerperal, overwork and general debility	----	1	Family grief	1	----
Paralysis and hereditary	1	----	Seduction	----	1
Congenital	2	6	Disappointment	2	3
Congenital defect	1	----	Disappointed affections	2	11
Defective organization	1	3	Care and anxiety	1	----
Idiocy	1	4	Over-exertion and anxiety	2	----
Old age	3	1	Grief and anxiety	4	13
Old age and trouble	1	----	Over-work and anxiety	----	2
Old age and weakness	----	1	Exposure and grief	----	1
Excesses	1	----	Trouble	----	1
Sexual excesses	6	----	Trouble—wife and property	1	----
Vicious habits and indulgences	47	5	Trouble and hard work	----	2
Masturbation	10	----	Family quarrel	1	----
Intemperance	22	3	Domestic troubles	8	34
Intemperance and exposure	1	----	Over-exertion and domestic troubles	----	1
Intemperance and previous attacks	1	----	Abuse and trouble	----	1
Intemperance and rheumatism	1	----	Sickness and trouble	----	1
Intemperance and opium habit	1	----	Trouble of the late war	----	1
Opium habit	2	4	Financial embarrassment	1	----
Excitement	----	1	Loss of property	8	6
Religious excitement	10	12	Business perplexities	5	2
Religious delusion	1	----	Business reverses	2	----
Studying the Bible	1	----	Fear of want and suffering	1	----
Reading spiritual papers, and novels	----	1	Over-work and losses	----	1
Spiritualism	1	2	Over-taxed by business	1	----
Popular errors, etc.	2	----	Paralysis	2	5
Could not make money fast enough	----	1	Softening of the brain	----	1
Over-exertion and gold excitement in gold mines	1	----	Curvature of the spine	----	1
Over-study	6	4	Spinal affection	----	1
Over-study and injury of spine	----	1	Congestion of brain	1	----
Jealousy	1	3	Brain fever	1	----
Infidelity of husband	----	1	Neuralgia	----	2
Desertion of wife	1	----	Spinal meningitis	----	1
Desertion of husband	----	1	Heart disease	----	1
Nostalgia	1	1	Pregnancy	----	2
Loss of friends	----	1	Prolonged lactation	----	4
Death of children	1	3	Uterine diseases	----	3
Suicide of brother	1	----	Deranged menstruation	----	1
Death of parent	----	1	Menorrhagia	----	1
			Puerperal	----	19
			Puerperal and fright	----	1
			Puerperal and severe cold	----	1
			Change of life	----	8
			Abortion	----	4

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TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Miscarriage	----	1	Ill treatment	1	1
Climacteric	----	8	Brutal treatment	1	----
Convulsions	----	2	Sun-stroke	3	----
Apoplexy	1	1	Homeopathic medical treatment for fever	1	----
Fits	12	10	Poisoning	----	1
Sickness and fits	1	----	Caused by paint	1	----
Epilepsy	45	22	Injury	1	1
Cramps in childhood	1	----	Injury to head	7	1
Teething	1	----	Injury to head, and epilepsy	1	----
Ill health	19	56	Concussion of brain caused by fighting	1	----
Sickness (not specified)	----	2	Injury to spine	1	----
Malaria	1	----	Internal bruise	1	----
Fever and ague	1	----	Blow on head	1	----
Fever (not specified)	----	4	Wounded in army and may be caused by army hardships	1	----
Typhoid fever	1	2	Concussion of brain and injury to spine	1	----
Scarlet fever	2	2	"He says a limb struck him on the head"	1	----
Diphtheria	1	----	Gored by a cow	1	----
Whooping-cough with congestion of brain	----	1	Accident	4	5
Measles	----	2	Fall—rickets	----	1
Catarrh	----	1	Falling from horse while intoxicated	1	----
Chronic diarrhœa	1	----	Fright	1	6
Suppuration of ears	1	----	Shock	----	1
Sore head	1	----	Uncontrolled temper	----	2
Hemorrhage	----	1	"Cussedness"	----	1
Tuberculosis	----	1	Excessive pride	----	1
Sudden cold	----	1	Over-indulgence	----	1
Hard cold	----	1	Defective training	1	4
Prolonged over-exertion	1	2			
Over-exertion	13	1	Totals	540	657
Over-work	11	2			
Hardship—poverty	----	1			
Hardship	1	----			
Exhaustion	----	1			
Exposure	6	----			
Want and privation	3	1			

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TABLE IX.

Showing the Occupations, previous to Insanity, of the Insane Persons in Michigan, and by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Accountants and wives	4	3	Horse doctors	2	----
Agents	----	1	Hotel-keepers	1	----
Agents' wives	----	2	Hotel-waiters	1	----
Apothecaries	1	----	Housekeepers	2	157
Artists	2	1	Housekeepers and tailoresses	----	1
Bakers	2	----	House-work	----	20
Bankers' sons	1	----	Indian chief	1	----
Bankers' wives	----	1	Insurance agents	1	----
Barbers	3	----	Jewelers	1	----
Bar-tenders	1	----	Laborers	82	6
Blacksmiths and wives	6	2	Laborers' daughters	----	1
Boatmen	1	----	Laborers' wives	----	29
Boiler-makers	2	----	Lake captains' wives	----	1
Brick-layers	1	----	Law students	1	----
Builders' wives	----	1	Lawyers and wives	2	2
Butchers	5	----	Lawyers' sons and daughters	1	2
Cabinet-makers and wives	1	1	Lumbermen's wives	----	1
Captains' wives	----	1	Machinists and wives	1	1
Carpenters and wives	13	8	Marble-cutters	1	----
Carpenters' sons and daughters	2	1	Masons and wives	3	4
Children	5	9	Masons' daughters	----	1
Choring	1	----	Mechanics and wives	4	2
Cigar-makers' wives	----	1	Mechanics' daughters	----	1
Clergymen and wives	4	1	Merchants and wives	7	11
Clergymen's sons	1	----	Merchants' clerks	1	----
Clerks and wives	5	1	Merchants' sons and daughters	1	4
Clerks' daughters	----	1	Millers and wives	1	1
Coal merchants	1	----	Millwrights	3	----
Colliers' wives	----	1	Miners and wives	4	5
Contractors' wives	----	1	Music teachers	----	2
Cooks	1	----	No occupation	43	79
Coopers and wives	3	1	Not reported	42	70
Dressmakers	----	3	Painters	4	----
Engineers and wives	5	2	Peddlers	1	----
Engineers' daughters	----	1	Physicians and wives	5	2
Farmers	164	4	Physicians' sons and daughters	2	1
Farmers and lumbermen	1	----	Printers and wives	1	1
Farmers' sons and daughters	16	20	Pupils	----	1
Farmers' wives	----	98	Raftsmen's wives	----	2
Farmers' wives and weavers	----	1	Rope-dancers	----	1
Farm laborers and wives	25	2	Sailors	3	----
Gardeners and wives	1	1	Saloon-keepers' wives	----	2
Grocers' wives	----	1	Seamstresses	----	3
Harness-makers	1	----	Servants	----	36

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TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Sextons	1	----	Tailors and wives	5	3
Shingle-makers	2	----	Tailors' daughters	----	1
Ship-carpenters	1	----	Teachers	3	21
Shoemakers and wives	2	3	Teaching and tailoring	----	1
Slaves	1	----	Teamsters' wives	----	1
Soldiers	6	----	Telegraphers	3	----
Stock-dealers' wives	----	1	Tramps	1	----
Stone-masons	2	----	Trappers	1	----
Students	3	2	Wagon-makers	2	----
Superintendents' wives	----	1	Watch-makers	2	----
Tanners and curriers	4	----			
Tailoresses	----	2	Totals	540	657

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TABLE X.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in and How Supported,

Number.	State and Counties.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	STATE	Males	306	305	---	--	--	1	264	39	2	---	1	296	7	2	1
		Females	251	248	---	2	--	1	212	31	7	---	1	231	11	6	3
2	Allegan	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	--	--	--	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
3	Alpena	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
4	Antrim	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	--	--	--	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
5	Barry	Males	5	5	---	--	--	--	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
		Females	6	6	---	--	--	--	6	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
6	Bay	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---
7	Berrien	Males	6	6	---	--	--	--	4	2	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	5	5	---	--	--	--	3	2	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
8	Branch	Males	6	6	---	--	--	--	5	1	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
9	Calhoun	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	2	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	1
10	Cass	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	6	5	---	1	--	--	6	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
11	Clinton	Males	4	4	---	--	--	--	3	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
12	Eaton	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	--	--	--	2	---	2	---	---	4	---	---	---
13	Emmet	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	Genesee	Males	103	103	---	--	--	--	100	2	1	---	---	103	---	---	---
		Females	77	76	---	1	--	--	75	2	---	---	---	75	---	2	---

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TABLE X.

Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, Places of Abode, for the year 1876.

Health:				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	Number.
290	14	2	---	237	7	---	62	---	197	4	96	9	168	1	74	52	11	1
230	17	4	---	198	1	---	51	1	162	9	75	5	193	---	21	27	10	
2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	2
---	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	4
1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	
4	---	1	---	4	1	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	5
5	1	---	---	5	---	---	1	---	6	---	---	---	4	---	---	2	---	
2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	6
2	---	1	---	2	---	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	
6	---	---	---	5	---	---	1	---	6	---	---	---	2	---	3	---	1	7
3	1	1	---	4	---	---	1	---	4	1	---	---	3	---	---	1	1	
6	---	---	---	4	---	---	2	---	6	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	---	8
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	9
3	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	2	1	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	
2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	10
4	2	---	---	5	---	---	1	---	6	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	---	
4	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	4	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	11
3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	
2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	12
4	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	4	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
101	2	---	---	101	1	---	1	---	15	1	87	---	62	---	3	37	1	14
77	---	---	---	76	---	---	1	---	3	---	74	---	62	---	1	14	---	

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Counties.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	G. Traverse	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
2	Gratiot	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	3	---	1	---
3	Hillsdale	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	7	7	---	---	---	---	6	---	1	---	---	7	---	---	---
4	Houghton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	3	2	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
5	Huron	Males	4	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
6	Ingham	Males	*a* 3	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
7	Ionia	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	5	---	---	---
		Females	5	5	---	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
8	Iosco	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	Isabella	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
10	Jackson	Males	*b* 14	13	---	---	---	1	9	5	---	---	---	14	---	---	---
		Females	9	9	---	---	---	---	5	4	---	---	---	8	1	---	---
11	Kalamazoo	Males	4	4	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---
12	Kalkaska	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
13	Kent	Males	9	9	---	---	---	---	6	3	---	---	---	9	---	---	---
		Females	6	6	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
14	Keweenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
15	Lapeer	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	5	---	---	1
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
16	Leelanaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
17	Lenawee	Males	10	10	---	---	---	---	6	4	---	---	---	8	---	2	---
		Females	13	13	---	---	---	---	12	1	---	---	---	11	2	---	---

a One blind also.
b One at State Prison.

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
1				1					1				1					1
1				1					1				1					
1							1		1				1					2
4				1			3		4				4					
2				1			1		2				1		1			3
6	1			5			2		7				3		4			
																		4
3							3		3				3					
4							4		4				4					5
2							2		2				2					
2	1			1			2		3				3					6
2							2		2				2					
5				4	1				5				1		4			7
4	1			5					4	1			4			1		
1				1					1						1			8
3				2			1		3				2		1			9
1				1					1				1					
14				12	1		1		12	2			3		9	*c* 2		10
9				8			1		9				8		1			
4				2			2		4				3		1			11
2				2					1	1					1	1		
																		12
1				1					1				1					
8	1			6			3		9				6		3			13
5	1			5			1		6				5		1			
																		14
1				1					1				1					
6				4	1		1		6				4		2			15
3	1			3			1		4				4					
																		16
2				2					2				1		1			
8	2			9			1		10				6		4			17
12	1			6			7		12	1			10		2	1		

c One supported by Grass Lake township.

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Livingston.	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
2	Macomb	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---
3	Manistee	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---
4	Marquette	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
5	Mecosta	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
6	Menominee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
7	Monroe	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
		Females	7	7	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	1	5	1	---	1
8	Muskegon	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
9	Newaygo	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	Oakland	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	8	8	---	---	---	---	5	3	---	---	---	7	1	---	---
11	Oceana	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
12	Ontonagon	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	Osceola	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
14	Otsego	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	Ottawa	Males	[a]4	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
16	Saginaw	Males	7	7	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
17	Sanilac	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	1

[a] One insane also.

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.					Number.
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	
2				2					2				1		1			1
2				1	1				1	1			1			1		
4	2			5			1		6				4		2			2
3				3					2	1			2			1		
1							1		1				1					3
2				1			1		2				2					
6				2			4		6				6					4
2							2		2				1				1	
1				1					1						1			5
3				3					3				3					
																		6
	1			1					1				1					
5				3			2		5				4		1			7
5	1	1		4			3		7				5		1		1	
2	1			2			1		3				2		1			8
1				1					1				1					
1				1					1				1					9
2				2					2						1	1		10
8				7			1		7	1			5		2	1		
																		11
2				2					2				2					
1							1		1				1					12
1							1		1				1					13
2				1			1		2				2					
2					1		1		2				1		1			14
4				2			2		4				4					15
1							1		1				1					
7				6			1		7				1	1	5			16
3				1			2		3				3					
	1						1		1				1					17
4				4					4				3			1		

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Shiawassee	Males	8	8	---	---	---	---	5	3	---	---	---	7	1	---	---
		Females	a5	5	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
2	St. Clair	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
3	St. Joseph	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	5	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	4	---	1	---
4	Tuscola	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
5	Van Buren	Males	7	7	---	---	---	---	6	1	---	---	---	7	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
6	Washtenaw	Males	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---
7	Wayne	Males	33	33	---	---	---	---	30	2	---	---	1	31	2	---	---
		Females	11	11	---	---	---	---	10	1	---	---	---	10	---	1	---

a One partially blind also.

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TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	Deaf and Dumb Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
7	1	---	---	7	---	---	1	---	8	---	---	---	3	---	5	---	---	1
4	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	
4	2	---	---	3	---	---	3	---	6	---	---	---	5	---	1	---	---	2
2	1	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	
3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	3
4	1	---	---	3	---	---	2	---	4	1	---	---	4	---	---	1	---	
5	---	---	---	4	---	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	---	4
4	---	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	4	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	
7	---	---	---	4	---	---	3	---	7	---	---	---	5	---	2	---	---	5
3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	
3	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	6
3	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	
32	1	---	---	21	1	---	11	---	15	---	*b* 9	9	8	---	5	*c* 11	9	7
10	1	---	---	7	---	---	3	1	5	---	*b* 1	5	4	---	---	*c* 1	6	

b Asylum at Norris.
c Report says supported by "Institution,"—probably the asylum at Norris.

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TABLE XI.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
2 to 3	Males	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 to 4	Males	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 to 5	Males	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Females	9	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5 to 10	Males	37	..	..	..	1	9	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
	Females	36	..	..	..	1	8	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
10 to 15	Males	70	..	..	..	1	1	1	20	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13
	Females	45	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
15 to 20	Males	65	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	24	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	19
	Females	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
20 to 30	Males	51	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Females	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	33	..	..	..	..	..	2	16
30 to 40	Males	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	..	1	13
	Females	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	10
40 to 50	Males	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	2	11
	Females	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	..	..	..	..	5
50 to 60	Males	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	4
	Females	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	8
60 to 70	Males	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	2
	Females	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3
70 and over	Males	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Females	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1
Unknown	Males	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All ages	Males	306	1	1	..	3	15	12	41	67	35	51	22	21	7	8	1	21	101
	Females	251	..	..	..	3	13	11	28	59	32	40	24	12	9	5	3	12	84
	Totals	557	1	1	..	6	28	23	69	126	67	91	46	33	16	13	4	33	185

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TABLE XII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
2 to 3	Males	2	1	1														1
	Females																	
3 to 4	Males	2	1	1													1	
	Females																	
4 to 5	Males	5	3		1		1										1	2	
	Females	9	5	3	1	1												4	
5 to 10	Males	37	16	7	1	1		2	1		2			1			1	19	2
	Females	36	18	7	2			2		1		1		1			4	17	1
10 to 15	Males	70	7	2	2	2											1	27	36
	Females	45	9	2				1						1			5	17	19
15 to 20	Males	65	5		2	1	1				1							32	28
	Females	50	7			2			1	1							3	21	22
20 to 30	Males	51	15	2	1	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		26	10
	Females	48	11	1	1	1		2		1	1		1			1	2	26	11
30 to 40	Males	30	7	1	1	2		1	1					1				17	6
	Females	27	8	1	1			1		1			2			1	1	16	3
40 to 50	Males	21	3		1				1	1								15	3
	Females	15	6			1			2			1	1				1	6	3
50 to 60	Males	10	2					1								1		5	3
	Females	10	1						1									8	1
60 to 70	Males	8	2									1					1	4	2
	Females	4	1														1	3	
70 and over	Males	2																2	
	Females	5																3	2
Unknown	Males	3	1		1														2
	Females	2																1	1
All ages	Males	306	63	14	10	8	2	7	4	2	4	2	1	3		2	4	150	93
	Females	251	66	14	5	5		6	4	4	1	2	4	2		2	17	122	63
	Totals	557	129	28	15	13	2	13	8	6	5	4	5	5		4	21	272	156

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TABLE XIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Total Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan; the Total number who have been inmates of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, the number who have been inmates of institutions within the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions without the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution, for the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Deaf and Dumb persons	557	306	251
Total number who have been inmates of institutions	*a* 342	*a* 199	143
Number who have been inmates of institutions within the State	289	165	124
Number who have been inmates of institutions without the State	48	30	18
Number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State	4	3	1
TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.			
—½	5	4	1
½ to 1	13	10	3
1 to 1½	28	13	15
1½ to 2	13	12	1
2 to 3	53	34	19
3 to 4	39	18	21
4 to 5	28	14	14
5 to 6	34	15	19
6 to 7	23	11	12
7 to 8	53	30	23
8 to 9	17	11	6
9 to 10	2	1	1
10 and over	9	6	3
Unknown	25	20	5
Number who have never been inmates of any institution	194	95	99
Number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution	21	12	9

a Includes 1, "institution not known."

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TABLE XIV.

Showing, by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan in the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
NATIVITY OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.*			
All nativities	557	306	251
Native	460	244	216
Foreign	62	37	25
Unknown	35	25	10
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.*			
All nativities	557	306	251
Both parents native	197	101	96
Both parents foreign	141	70	71
Foreign father and native mother	23	10	13
Foreign mother and native father	12	3	9
Unknown mother, father native	5	2	3
Unknown mother, father foreign	1	1	-------
Unknown father, mother native	6	4	2
Unknown father, mother foreign	1	-------	1
Both unknown	171	115	56
One or both native	243	120	123
One or both foreign	178	84	94

*"Native" includes only those born in the United States.

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TABLE XV.

Showing the Estates and Incomes of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan in the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Deaf and Dumb persons	557	306	251
Total number who have estates	71	51	20
VALUE OF ESTATES.			
Under $500	22	18	4
$500 to $1,000	10	9	1
$1,000 to $2,000	19	13	6
$2,000 to $5,000	12	8	4
$5,000 and over	2	1	1
Unknown	6	2	4
Number who have no estates	344	202	142
Number whose estates, if any, are not reported	142	53	89
Total number who have incomes	76	54	22
VALUE OF INCOMES.			
Under $100	3	2	1
$100 to $200	10	6	4
$200 to $500	22	17	5
$500 to $1,000	9	8	1
$1,000 and over			
Unknown	32	21	11
Number who have no incomes	343	205	138
Number whose incomes, if any, are not reported	138	47	91

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TABLE XVI.

Showing, by Sex, the Total number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan; the number who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the Estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, and the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported; the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported, for the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Deaf and Dumb persons	557	306	251
Total number who have relatives liable for their support	400	204	196
VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.			
Under $500	20	5	15
$500 to $1,000	24	13	11
$1,000 to $2,000	44	22	22
$2,000 to $3,000	33	14	19
$3,000 to $4,000	26	11	15
$4,000 to $5,000	8	3	5
$5,000 and over	34	19	15
Unknown	84	68	16
Number whose relatives have no estates	34	18	16
Number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported	93	31	62
Number who have no relatives liable for their support	133	80	53
Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported	24	22	2

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TABLE XVII.

Showing, for the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Deaf and Dumb from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	30	22	Bilious fever and too free use of quinine	----	1
Congenital	96	81	Intermittent fever	1	----
Hereditary	1	----	Fever and ague	2	----
Influenza	1	----	Teething fever	2	----
Cold in head	6	5	Violent fever arising from bloody-flux	1	----
Gathering in head	4	7	Cholera infantum	1	1
Inflammation of head	2	1	Scarlet fever	33	33
Earache and pain in head	1	----	Scarlet fever and measles	----	1
Inflammation of internal ear	1	----	Scarlet and typhoid fevers	----	1
Disease of head destroying drum of ear	----	1	Measles and earache	----	1
Inflammation of throat	1	----	Measles	8	4
Stiff neck	1	----	Measles and whooping-cough	----	1
Swelling in neck	1	----	Whooping-cough	3	4
Disease in head when a child	1	----	Whooping-cough and typhoid fever	1	----
Sickness that affected the head	1	----	Mumps	----	1
Cramps	1	1	Fits	3	5
Sickness (not specified)	15	11	Convulsions	----	1
Fever (not specified)	7	7	Worm spasms	1	----
Brain fever	19	13	Epileptic fits and paralysis	1	----
Inflammation of the brain	5	4	Paralysis of right side	----	1
Congestion of the brain	2	2	Erysipelas	----	1
Dropsy on the brain	2	1	Scrofula	2	3
Brain and nervous fever	----	1	Diphtheria	2	3
Inflammation of brain and over-doses of quinine	----	1	Medicine	----	1
Congestion of brain and spotted fever	1	----	Taking quinine	1	----
Inflammation (not specified)	1	----	Treated for fever with quinine	----	1
Nervous fever	3	----	Treatment for summer complaint	1	----
Spinal fever	8	7	Medicine and diarrhea	1	----
Spotted fever	7	4	Drinking lye	1	----
Spotted fever, followed by typhoid	----	1	Falling	4	1
Spinal meningitis	2	2	Falling into a well	----	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	5	3	Falling and striking head on stove	----	1
Sequel of cerebro-spinal meningitis	----	1	A fall, followed by sickness	----	1
Congestive fever	1	----	Run over by coach	1	----
Spinal disease	1	----	Firing of cannon	----	1
Typhoid fever	8	5			
Typhus fever	----	1	Totals	306	251
Bilious intermittent fever	1	----			

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TABLE XVIII.

Showing the Occupations of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Agents	1	----	Housemaids	----	1
Artists	2	----	Housework	----	23
Assistant housekeepers	----	1	Laborers	18	1
Bank clerks	1	----	Maids-of-all-work	----	1
Blacksmiths and gang-filers	1	----	Marble-cutters	1	----
Cabinet-makers	5	----	No occupation	16	23
Carpenters and joiners	4	----	Not reported	2	3
Chair-makers	1	----	Painters	2	----
Children	59	53	Patent pencil peddlers	1	----
Cigar-makers	1	----	Pupils	107	75
Cooks	----	1	Seamstresses	----	2
Coopers	1	----	Seamstresses and tailoresses	----	1
"Does the family sewing"	----	1	Servants	----	2
Domestics	----	5	Sewing and fancy work	----	1
Farmers and carpenters	1	----	Sewing and knitting	----	1
Farmers and mechanics	1	----	Shoemakers	5	----
Farmers and shoemakers	1	----	Shoemakers and masons	1	----
Farmers and wives	50	6	Stone-cutters	1	----
Farmers' sons and daughters	1	5	Tailors and tailoresses	2	1
Farm laborers	10	----	Teachers	1	----
Glove-makers	1	----	Teamsters	1	----
Gunsmiths	1	----	Wagon-makers	1	----
Harness-makers	1	----	Wood-sawyers	1	----
Head sawyers	1	----	Work in saw-mill	2	----
Housekeepers	----	43			
Housekeepers and seamstresses	----	1	Totals	306	251

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TABLE XIX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, by Sex, the Number of Blind Persons in Michigan, Supported, for

Number.	State and Counties.	Sex.	Number.	Color.					Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	STATE	Males	272	264	2		3	3	100	130	36	3	3	255	13	4	
		Females	169	164		1	2	2	71	52	43		3	154	10	2	3
2	Allegan	Males	1	1						1				1			
		Females	1	1						1				1			
3	Antrim	Males	1	1						1				1			
		Females	1	1					1					1			
4	Barry	Males	9	9					1	6	1	1		9			
		Females	2	2					2					1	1		
5	Bay	Males	3	2			1		1	1	1			3			
		Females															
6	Berrien	Males	6	5	1				2	3	1		1	6			
		Females	3	3						2			1	3			
7	Branch	Males	7	7					4	3				4	2	1	
		Females															
8	Calhoun	Males	12	11				1	4	7	1			12			
		Females	*a* 5	5					1	1	3			4	1		
9	Cass	Males	3	2	1					1	1	1		3			
		Females	1	1					1					1			
10	Charlevoix	Males	2	2						2				2			
		Females															
11	Cheboygan	Males	1	1						1				1			
		Females															
12	Chippewa	Males	1				1			1				1			
		Females	1				1				1			1			
13	Clare	Males															
		Females	1	1						1				1			
14	Clinton	Males	*b* 2	2					1	1				1	1		
		Females	3	3					1	1	1			3			

a One deaf also.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XIX.

their Color, Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health, Habits, Places of Abode, and How the year 1876.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	D., D., and B. Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	Number.
240	30	2	---	253	4	----	13	2	227	19	17	9	110	15	100	41	6	1
132	35	---	2	156	----	----	11	2	135	7	23	4	111	8	19	25	6	
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	1	----	----	----	----	2
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	1	----	----	----	----	
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	----	----	1	----	----	3
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	1	----	----	----	----	
7	2	---	---	9	----	----	----	----	9	----	----	---	2	1	5	1	----	4
2	----	---	---	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	---	1	1	----	----	----	
2	1	---	---	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	---	1	1	1	----	----	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
5	----	1	---	6	----	----	----	----	5	1	----	---	2	----	2	1	1	6
3	----	---	---	3	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	---	1	1	----	1	----	
7	----	---	---	6	1	----	----	----	6	1	----	---	2	----	3	2	----	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
10	1	1	---	11	----	----	1	----	10	2	----	---	2	----	8	2	----	8
2	3	---	---	4	----	----	1	----	5	----	----	---	3	----	2	----	----	
3	----	---	---	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	---	----	1	2	----	----	9
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	1	----	----	----	----	
1	1	---	---	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	---	----	----	2	----	----	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	1	----	----	----	----	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	----	----	----	1	----	12
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	----	----	----	1	----	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1	----	---	---	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---	1	----	----	----	----	13
---	2	---	---	1	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	---	2	----	----	----	----	14
1	2	---	---	3	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	

b One dumb also.

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TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Eaton	Males	a 6	6	---	--	--	--	2	3	1	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
2	Emmet	Males	2	1	---	--	1	--	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
		Females	1	---	---	--	1	--	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
3	Genesee	Males	28	28	---	--	--	--	23	4	1	---	---	28	---	---	---
		Females	27	27	---	--	--	--	24	1	1	---	1	25	1	---	1
4	G. Traverse	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
5	Gratiot	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
6	Hillsdale	Males	7	6	---	--	--	1	2	4	1	---	---	7	---	---	---
		Females	9	9	---	--	--	--	2	3	4	---	---	9	---	---	---
7	Houghton	Males	15	15	---	--	--	--	5	10	---	---	---	15	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	Huron	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	--	--	--	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
9	Ingham	Males	4	4	---	--	--	--	1	2	1	---	---	4	---	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	--	--	--	---	3	1	---	---	3	---	---	1
10	Ionia	Males	3	3	---	--	--	--	1	1	1	---	---	3	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	---	---	3	---	---	3	---	---	---
11	Iosco	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	Isabella	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	Jackson	Males	11	11	---	--	--	--	2	7	1	1	---	11	---	---	---
		Females	6	6	---	--	--	--	1	1	4	---	---	4	2	---	---
14	Kalamazoo	Males	5	5	---	--	--	--	2	2	1	---	---	5	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	1	---	2	---	---	2	1	---	---
15	Kalkaska	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
16	Kent	Males	9	9	---	--	--	--	4	5	---	---	---	9	---	---	---
		Females	4	3	---	--	--	1	2	1	---	---	1	4	---	---	---
17	Keweenaw	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a One deaf also.
b An idiot.
c One traveling.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	D., D., and B. Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
6	---	---	---	4	1	---	1	---	5	1	---	---	2	---	3	1	---	1
---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
26	2	---	---	28	---	---	---	---	11	---	17	---	15	---	5	8	---	3
23	3	---	1	25	---	---	*b* 1	1	4	---	22	1	12	1	---	12	2	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	4
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	
2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	5
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	
6	1	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	1	2	---	4	1	---	6
5	4	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	8	1	---	---	5	1	1	2	---	
13	2	---	---	14	---	---	1	---	11	3	---	1	10	---	2	3	---	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	
4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	9
2	2	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	
3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	*c* 2	---	1	2	---	---	10
3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*c* 1	---	---	1	---	---	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
11	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	1	8	2	---	1	3	*d* 2	2	3	1	13
5	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	2	3	---	1	1	1	
5	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	2	---	3	---	---	14
2	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	
8	1	---	---	7	---	---	2	---	8	---	---	1	4	---	4	---	1	16
2	2	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	3	---	*e* 1	---	3	---	---	*f* 1	---	
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	17
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

d One supported by individuals and Jackson city.
e St. Mark's Home.
f Grand Rapids city.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Lake	Males	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	----	1	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
2	Lapeer	Males	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
		Females	4	3	---	--	--	1	1	3	---	---	---	4	----	---	----
3	Leelanaw	Males	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
		Females	2	2	---	--	--	--	----	2	---	---	---	1	----	---	1
4	Lenawee	Males	10	10	---	--	--	--	3	5	2	---	---	8	2	---	----
		Females	5	5	---	--	--	--	2	1	2	---	---	5	----	---	----
5	Livingston	Males	6	6	---	--	--	--	1	4	1	---	---	6	----	---	----
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	----	1	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
6	Macomb	Males	8	8	---	--	--	--	3	3	1	---	1	8	----	---	----
		Females	8	8	---	--	--	--	2	3	3	---	---	8	----	---	----
7	Manistee	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	----	1	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
		Females	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
8	Marquette	Males	4	4	---	--	--	--	1	3	---	---	---	3	1	---	----
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	----	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
9	Mason	Males	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	----	1	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
10	Mecosta	Males	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
		Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	----	1	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
11	Monroe	Males	12	12	---	--	--	--	4	5	2	---	1	10	1	1	----
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	----	1	2	---	---	3	----	---	----
12	Montcalm	Males	4	4	---	--	--	--	1	2	1	---	---	4	----	---	----
		Females	2	2	---	--	--	--	----	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	----
13	Muskegon	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	----	1	---	---	---	1	----	---	----
		Females	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
14	Newaygo	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	----	2	---	---	---	2	----	---	----
		Females	2	2	---	--	--	--	----	1	1	---	---	2	----	---	----
15	Oakland	Males	12	11	---	--	--	1	7	4	1	---	---	10	2	---	----
		Females	3	3	---	--	--	--	----	1	2	---	---	3	----	---	----
16	Ontonagon	Males	2	2	---	--	--	--	----	2	---	---	---	2	----	---	----
		Females	----	----	---	--	--	--	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----
17	Ottawa	Males	8	8	---	--	--	--	4	3	1	---	---	8	----	---	----
		Females	5	5	---	--	--	--	1	4	---	---	---	5	----	---	----

a Supported by Rockland township.
b Supported in part by Grand Haven city.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Unformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	D., D., and B. Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	Number.
																		1
1				1					1				1					
																		2
4				3			1		4				2		1		1	
																		3
2				2					2				1		1			
8	2			9	1				8	2			4		4	2		4
5				5					4	1			4			1		
4	2			6					6				2		4			5
1				1					1				1					
7	1			8					6	2			3	1		2	2	6
7	1			7			1		8				6	1	1			
1				1					1						1			7
4				3			1		4				3		1			8
1				1					1				1					
																		9
1				1					1				1					
																		10
	1			1					1				1					
10	2			12					12				4	1	7			11
2	1			3					3				3					
4				4					4				2		2			12
	1		1	2					2				1		1			
1				1					1				1					13
1	1			2					1	1					1	1		14
1	1			2					2				2					
11	1			10			2		11	1			6		5	1		15
1	2			3					2	1			1		1	1		
1	1			2					2				1			[a]1		16
7	1			6			2		8				3	[b]1	3	[c]1		17
4	1			4			1		5				3	2				

c Supported by Grand Haven city.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
				White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
1	Roscommon	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
		Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2	Saginaw	Males	6	6	---	---	---	---	4	2	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
		Females	6	5	---	1	---	---	3	---	3	---	---	5	1	---	---
3	Sanilac	Males	*b* 5	5	---	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	4	1	---	---
		Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
4	Shiawassee	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	*d* 2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---
5	St. Clair	Males	7	7	---	---	---	---	1	3	3	---	---	6	1	---	---
		Females	9	9	---	---	---	---	2	4	3	---	---	8	---	1	---
6	St. Joseph	Males	8	8	---	---	---	---	3	2	3	---	---	6	2	---	---
		Females	10	10	---	---	---	---	5	5	---	---	---	10	---	---	---
7	Tuscola	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---
		Females	4	4	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	4	---	---	---
8	Van Buren	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	2	2	1	---	---	5	---	---	---
		Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	2	1	---	---
9	Washtenaw	Males	8	8	---	---	---	---	2	4	2	---	---	7	---	1	---
		Females	6	6	---	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	---	6	---	---	---
10	Wayne	Males	14	14	---	---	---	---	3	6	4	---	1	14	---	---	---
		Females	*g* 7	7	---	---	---	---	4	2	1	---	---	7	---	---	---

a "United States."
b One insane and deaf also.
c Receives pension.
d One dumb also.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED.

HEALTH.				HABITS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.					
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	D., D., and B. Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.	NUMBER.
1				1					1							a 1		1
6				6					6				3		1	2		2
6				5			1		6				5		1			
4	1			5					5				1	2	2			3
2				2					2				1				1	
1	1			2					2				1		c 1			4
2				1			1		2				2					
4	3			6				1	6			1	2	3	2			5
8	1			8			1		9				6		1	2		
8				7			1		7	1			5			3		6
7	3			9			1		9	1			8		1	1		
2				2					2				1		1			7
3	1			3			1		4				4					
5				5					5				1		3	1		8
2	1			3					3				2		1			
7	1			8					8				e 4		4			9
5	1			6					4	2			2		2	2		
14				14					12	1		1	4	1	5	f 3	1	10
7				7					7				6				1	

e One supported partly by city.
f One supported partly by Detroit.
g One deaf also.

Hosted by Google

TABLE XX.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
½ to 1	Males	1	....	1	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1 to 2	Males	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2 to 3	Males	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 to 4	Males	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4 to 5	Males	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Females	2	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 to 10	Males	7	....	....	....	..	..	..	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Females	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 to 15	Males	12	....	....	....	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Females	12	....	....	....	..	1	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
15 to 20	Males	12	....	....	....	..	..	..	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
	Females	19	....	1	....	1	..	2	3	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
20 to 30	Males	26	....	....	1	1	..	2	6	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Females	14	....	....	....	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
30 to 40	Males	31	....	1	....	1	1	4	4	8	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	16	....	....	....	..	..	3	....	4	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	1
40 to 50	Males	40	....	....	1	1	2	3	8	8	6	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	3
	Females	17	....	....	1	..	1	..	5	2	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	1
50 to 60	Males	35	....	....	2	2	2	1	5	7	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	....
	Females	19	....	....	1	2	1	..	3	2	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
60 to 70	Males	53	1	....	....	1	..	4	8	12	9	10	3	3	..	1	..	1	....
	Females	22	....	....	....	1	2	..	6	3	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
70 and over	Males	54	....	*a* 1	*b* 2	2	8	5	14	8	4	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	....
	Females	42	....	....	3	1	3	4	*a* 7	11	*c* 4	5	1	1	..	..	..	*d* 2	....
Unknown	Males	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
	Females	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
All ages	Males	272	1	3	6	8	13	19	58	62	34	33	18	9	1	1	..	6	15
	Females	169	....	1	7	6	9	11	29	33	28	21	9	5	2	..	..	8	21
	Totals	441	1	4	13	14	22	30	87	95	62	54	27	14	3	1	..	14	36

a One 92 years of age.
b Includes one 90 years of age.
c Includes one 100 years of age.
d Includes one whose age is 114 years, and time afflicted "some 20 years."

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TABLE XXI.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
½ to 1	Males	1	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
1 to 2	Males	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	1	1	1	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
2 to 3	Males	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	1
3 to 4	Males	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
4 to 5	Males	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
	Females	2	2	1	----	1	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---
5 to 10	Males	7	3	----	----	----	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
	Females	2	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	---
10 to 15	Males	12	7	----	----	2	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	3
	Females	12	2	----	1	----	--	----	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5
15 to 20	Males	12	2	----	1	----	--	----	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7
	Females	19	4	1	----	1	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	9	6
20 to 30	Males	26	17	5	3	2	--	----	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	1	7	2
	Females	14	7	1	----	----	--	----	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	4	2	5
30 to 40	Males	31	26	7	3	1	--	2	5	--	1	1	1	1	--	2	2	5	---
	Females	16	8	1	----	1	--	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	8	---
40 to 50	Males	40	28	4	2	5	1	4	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	6	1	5	7
	Females	17	9	2	----	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	2	4	4
50 to 60	Males	35	26	4	1	5	3	5	1	3	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	7	2
	Females	19	14	----	2	1	--	4	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	3	5	---
60 to 70	Males	53	36	7	2	5	1	2	3	2	3	--	--	4	--	4	3	12	5
	Females	22	13	2	2	2	--	----	3	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	8	1
70 and over	Males	54	34	4	4	3	--	7	2	2	4	--	--	--	--	5	3	13	7
	Females	42	15	2	1	2	--	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	25	2
Unknown	Males	1	----	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	1
	Females	2	1	----	----	----	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---	1
All ages	Males	272	179	31	16	23	6	22	15	12	10	3	3	6	--	19	13	57	36
	Females	169	76	11	6	9	1	7	8	3	3	3	1	--	1	5	18	68	25
	Totals	441	255	42	22	32	7	29	23	15	13	6	4	6	1	24	31	125	61

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TABLE XXII.

Showing, by Sex, the Total Number of Blind Persons in Michigan; the Total number who have been inmates of Institutions for the Blind, the number who have been inmates of institutions within the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions without the State, the number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution, for the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Blind persons	441	272	169
Total number who have been inmates of institutions	104	58	46
Number who have been inmates of institutions within the State	83	44	39
Number who have been inmates of institutions without the State	18	13	5
Number who have been inmates of institutions both within and without the State	3	1	2
TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.			
—½	12	7	5
½ to 1	8	7	1
1 to 1½	13	5	8
1½ to 2	4	4	.....
2 to 3	7	7	.....
3 to 4	13	7	6
4 to 5	12	3	9
5 to 6	10	5	5
6 to 7	7	3	4
7 to 8	5	2	3
8 to 9	3	.....	3
9 to 10	.....	.....	.....
10 and over	1	1	.....
Unknown	9	7	2
Number who have never been inmates of any institution	305	195	110
Number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution	32	19	13

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TABLE XXIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Blind Persons in Michigan in the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
NATIVITY OF BLIND PERSONS.*			
All nativities	441	272	169
Native	292	167	125
Foreign	113	82	31
Unknown	36	23	13
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF BLIND PERSONS.*			
All nativities	441	272	169
Both parents native	171	106	65
Both parents foreign	135	89	46
Foreign father and native mother	8	7	1
Foreign mother and native father	5	4	1
Unknown mother, father native	7	2	5
Unknown mother, father foreign	2	1	1
Unknown father, mother native	6	2	4
Unknown father, mother foreign			
Both unknown	107	61	46
One or both native	197	121	76
One or both foreign	150	101	49

*"Native" includes only those born in the United States.

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TABLE XXIV.

Showing the Estates and Incomes of the Blind Persons in Michigan in the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Blind persons	441	272	169
Total number who have estates	145	114	31
VALUE OF ESTATES.			
Under $500	34	32	2
$500 to $1,000	20	15	5
$1,000 to $2,000	31	19	12
$2,000 to $5,000	37	29	8
$5,000 and over	16	14	2
Unknown	7	5	2
Number who have no estates	245	140	105
Number whose estates, if any, are not reported	51	18	33
Total number who have incomes	138	106	32
VALUE OF INCOMES.			
Under $100	27	15	12
$100 to $200	18	13	5
$200 to $500	30	27	3
$500 to $1,000	23	21	2
$1,000 and over	4	3	1
Unknown	36	27	9
Number who have no incomes	249	146	103
Number whose incomes, if any, are not reported	54	20	34

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TABLE XXV.

Showing, by Sex, the Total number of Blind Persons in Michigan; the number who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the Estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, and the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported; the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported, for the year 1876.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Total number of Blind persons	441	272	169
Total number who have relatives liable for their support	228	117	111
VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.			
Under $500	12	4	8
$500 to $1,000	14	7	7
$1,000 to $2,000	31	14	17
$2,000 to $3,000	20	9	11
$3,000 to $4,000	18	8	10
$4,000 to $5,000	12	7	5
$5,000 and over	42	22	20
Unknown	27	16	11
Number whose relatives have no estates	28	20	8
Number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported	24	10	14
Number who have no relatives liable for their support	196	143	53
Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported	17	12	5

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TABLE XXVI.

Showing, for the Blind Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Blind from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	41	32	Sickness in teething	----	1
Congenital	13	19	Sickness in the head	1	----
Hereditary	1	2	Weakness of stomach when a child	----	1
Old age	6	6	Catarrh	1	1
Inflammation and old age	----	1	Pressure of the brain	1	----
Cataract and old age	3	1	Neuralgia	3	12
Excessive reading and old age	----	1	Spinal meningitis	----	1
Cataract	14	10	Meningitis	----	1
Film	----	1	Brain fits	1	----
Amaurosis	3	1	Fits	1	1
Amblyopia	1	----	Debility	----	1
Disease of optic nerve	1	1	Nervous debility	----	1
Paralysis of optic nerve	2	----	Fever (not specified)	----	1
Weakness of eyes	1	----	Brain fever	2	1
Inflammation	53	20	Congestion of brain	----	2
Inflammation and improper treatment	1	1	Congestive fever	1	----
Inflammation and naturally weak eyes	----	1	Rheumatic fever	1	----
Chill fever followed by inflammation of eyes	----	1	Scarlet fever	3	2
Canker and inflammation	1	----	Small-pox	6	3
Inflammation and neuralgia in eyes	----	1	Measles	1	1
Inflammation with erysipelas	1	----	Measles and scrofula	----	1
Sore eyes in infancy	1	----	Whooping-cough, chicken-pox, paralysis of eye	1	----
Swelling of the eyes	----	1	Scrofula	1	2
Wild hairs	----	2	Erysipelas	3	2
Cancer	1	----	Ulcer	1	----
"Eyes melted away and dropped from their sockets"	1	----	Followed childbirth	----	1
Dissipation	1	----	Female complaint	----	1
Drinking	2	----	Turn of life	----	2
Accident	21	6	Malpractice	4	1
Accident and hard study	1	----	Bursting of pupils from taking blue flag root	----	1
Accident and inflammation	----	1	Effects of medicine in army	1	----
Explosion while blasting in mine	18	----	Having cross-eyes straightened	1	----
Explosion of powder	3	----	Remedies applied for inflammation	----	1
Accident from use of fire-arms	5	----	Inflammation caused by vaccination	----	1
Potash, and other injuries	1	----	Using belladonna	----	1
Burn	2	----	Fever and bad treatment	----	1
Quarrel, and struck with glass tumbler	1	----	Poison	----	1
Accident followed by application of vitriol	----	1	Poison and inflammation	1	----
Injury	1	----	Snake bite	----	1
Reading by candle-light	1	----	Bathing	1	----
Looking at lamp in infancy	----	1	Drinking ice water while heated	1	----
Exposure to sunlight	1	----	Exposure	----	1
Injuries to head while in U. S. service	1	----	Exposure in army	3	----
Accidental fall—partial paralysis	1	----	Extreme cold	1	----
Paralysis from pains in head	----	1	Taking cold	3	3
Sickness (not specified)	9	2	Cold	2	1
			Over-work and taking cold	2	----
			Over-work	10	3
			Totals	272	169

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TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Occupations of the Blind Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the Number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Army pensioners	1	----	Lumbermen	1	----
Basket-makers	1	----	Machinists and engineers	1	----
Bead-workers	----	2	Mechanics	2	----
Beggars	1	----	Medical students	1	----
Blacksmiths	2	----	Miners	1	----
Boarding-house keepers	2	1	Money-lenders	1	----
Book agents	1	----	Musicians	1	1
Broom-makers	3	----	Musicians and agents for pianos and organs	1	----
Cabinet-makers	2	----	Music teachers	3	----
Carpenters and joiners	6	----	No occupations	55	33
Chair-bottomers	----	1	Not reported	9	10
Children	14	10	Peddlers	8	----
Choring	3	----	Peddlers of fish, eggs, etc.	1	----
Cigar dealers	1	----	Picture agents	1	----
Clock tinkers and wood-sawyers	1	----	Piecing bed-quilts	----	1
Coopers	2	----	Pupils	21	25
Doctors	1	----	Railroad laborers	1	----
Farmers	73	5	Retired housekeepers	----	1
Farmers and professors of music	1	----	Sailors	1	----
Farmers' sons and daughters	1	1	Saloon and boarding-house keepers	2	----
Farmers' widows	----	3	Saloon-keepers	1	----
Farmers' wives	----	9	Saw their own wood	1	----
Farm laborers	5	----	Selling books and other things on train	1	----
Farm work	2	----	Selling pop-corn	1	----
Grocers	2	----	Ship carpenters	1	----
Harness-makers	1	----	Shoemakers	2	----
Hotel-keepers	2	----	Store-keepers	1	----
Housekeepers	----	45	Violinists	2	----
Housekeepers and nurses	----	1	Wagon-makers	1	----
Housework	----	12	Wood-sawyers	5	----
Housework and knitting	----	2	Totals	272	169
Hunters	1	----			
Knitting, sewing, etc.	----	1			
Knitters	----	5			
Laborers	15	----			
Laborers and peddlers	1	----			

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TABLE XXVIII.

Showing, for the State, by Totals and by Sex, the Number of Deaf, Partially Deaf and Condition, Health, Habits, Places of Abode,

CLASSES.	SEX.	Number.	COLOR.					CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.			
			White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Indian.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Intelligent.	Idiotic.	Average.	Unknown.
Deaf	Totals	97	92	---	--	--	5	44	41	12	---	---	92	3	2	----
	Males	64	61	---	--	--	3	33	26	5	---	---	59	3	2	----
	Females	33	31	---	--	--	2	11	15	7	---	---	33	---	---	----
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	29	29	---	--	--	--	23	6	---	---	---	24	3	2	----
	Males	17	17	---	--	--	--	14	3	---	---	---	14	2	1	----
	Females	12	12	---	--	--	--	9	3	---	---	---	10	1	1	----
Dumb	Totals	30	28	1	1	--	--	30	----	---	---	---	6	24	---	----
	Males	19	17	1	1	--	--	19	----	---	---	---	5	14	---	----
	Females	11	11	---	--	--	--	11	----	---	---	---	1	10	---	----
Partially Blind	Totals	65	64	---	--	1	--	24	32	9	---	---	61	2	2	----
	Males	52	51	---	--	1	--	19	28	5	---	---	48	2	2	----
	Females	13	13	---	--	--	--	5	4	4	---	---	13	----	---	----

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TABLE XXVIII.

Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, their Color, Conjugal and Mental and How Supported, for the year 1876.

Health.				Habits.					Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
Good.	Poor.	Average.	Unknown.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Uniformed.	Unknown.	Private Families.	County Houses.	D., D., and B. Institutions.	Unknown.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Counties.	By Themselves.	By Counties.	Unknown.
84	13	....	....	84	....	....	13	....	91	2	....	4	44	....	46	2	5
58	6	....	....	56	....	....	8	....	59	2	....	3	26	....	34	2	2
26	7	....	....	28	....	....	5	....	32	....	....	1	18	....	12	....	3
29	....	....	....	23	....	....	6	....	27	....	1	1	20	....	6	1	2
17	....	....	....	13	....	....	4	....	15	....	1	1	11	....	4	1	1
12	....	....	....	10	....	....	2	....	12	....	....	....	9	....	2	....	1
23	6	1	....	18	1	1	8	2	28	2	....	....	24	....	3	2	1
16	2	1	....	11	1	1	5	1	17	2	....	....	14	....	2	2	1
7	4	....	....	7	....	....	3	1	11	....	....	....	10	....	1	....	....
58	6	....	1	57	1	....	7	....	64	1	....	....	25	2	30	7	1
46	5	....	1	45	1	....	6	....	51	1	....	....	14	2	29	7	....
12	1	....	....	12	....	....	1	....	13	....	....	....	11	....	1	....	1

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TABLE XXIX.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

Ages in Years and Periods of Years.	Sex.	Number.	Time Afflicted, in Years and Periods of Years.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
3 to 4	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 to 5	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 to 10	Males	7	----	2	----	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 to 15	Males	6	----	----	----	2	----	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 to 20	Males	7	----	----	----	2	----	----	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 30	Males	9	----	----	----	----	1	----	--	4	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	8	----	----	----	----	1	1	--	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
30 to 40	Males	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 to 50	Males	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	2	2	3	--	--	--	1	2
	Females	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
50 to 60	Males	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	2	1	3	3	1	--	--	--	1	--
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 to 70	Males	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	1	--	2	1	--	1	--	1	1
	Females	5	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
70 and over	Males	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	1	1	1	2	1	--	--	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
All ages	Males	64	----	2	----	5	2	4	6	10	5	9	8	6	2	2	--	3	5
	Females	33	----	----	1	1	3	2	4	5	4	7	3	2	1	--	--	--	1
	Totals	97	----	2	1	6	5	6	10	15	9	16	11	8	3	2	--	3	6

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TABLE XXX.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

Ages in Years and Periods of Years.	Sex.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	Time of Treatment, in Years.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
3 to 4	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
4 to 5	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
5 to 10	Males	7	3	2	1	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
	Females	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
10 to 15	Males	6	3	1	----	----	----	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
	Females	2	1	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
15 to 20	Males	7	3	1	1	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
20 to 30	Males	9	4	----	----	1	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	4	1
	Females	8	5	1	----	----	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	1
30 to 40	Males	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	4	2	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
40 to 50	Males	9	1	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	2
	Females	8	4	1	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	1
50 to 60	Males	11	2	1	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	1
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 to 70	Males	7	1	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
	Females	5	4	1	1	1	----	----	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
70 and over	Males	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	2
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
All ages	Males	64	18	7	2	1	----	3	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	1	38	8
	Females	33	17	4	2	2	----	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	3	11	5
	Totals	97	35	11	4	3	----	5	1	--	2	--	--	2	--	3	4	49	13

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TABLE XXXI.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			Under ½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
4 to 5	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
5 to 10	Males	3	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10 to 15	Males	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
	Females	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
15 to 20	Males	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
20 to 30	Males	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	1
	Females	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
30 to 40	Males	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	1
40 to 50	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
50 to 60	Males	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Females	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
60 to 70	Males	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
	Females	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
All ages	Males	17	----	----	----	----	2	----	4	4	1	4	1	----	1	----	----	4
	Females	12	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	----	----	3
	Totals	29	----	----	----	----	3	----	5	5	2	8	3	1	2	----	----	7

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TABLE XXXII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
4 to 5	Males																	
	Females	1															1	
5 to 10	Males	3	2		1			1									1	
	Females																	
10 to 15	Males	4	1			1											1	2
	Females	2	1			1											1	
15 to 20	Males	3	1			1											1	1
	Females																	
20 to 30	Males	4	1		1												2	1
	Females	3	2			1										1	1	
30 to 40	Males	2	1	1														1
	Females	4	2	1												1		2
40 to 50	Males																	
	Females	1															1	
50 to 60	Males																	
	Females	1																1
60 to 70	Males	1	1								1							
	Females																	
All ages	Males	17	7	1	2	2		1			1						5	5
	Females	12	5	1		2										2	4	3
	Totals	29	12	2	2	4		1			1					2	9	8

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TABLE XXXIII.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
4 to 5	Males	1						1										
	Females																	
5 to 10	Males	2							2									1
	Females	2							2									2
10 to 15	Males	4							1	3								2
	Females	1								1								1
15 to 20	Males	5								2	3							2
	Females	2									2							2
20 to 30	Males	5									1	4						4
	Females	5								1	1	3						3
30 to 40	Males	2											2					2
	Females	1											1					
All ages	Males	19						1	3	5	4	4	2					11
	Females	11							2	2	3	3	1					8
	Totals	30						1	5	7	7	7	3					19

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TABLE XXXIV.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
4 to 5	Males	1																1
	Females																	
5 to 10	Males	2	1		1												1	
	Females	2	1														1	1
10 to 15	Males	4	2								1						1	2
	Females	1																1
15 to 20	Males	5	3			1				1		1						2
	Females	2																2
20 to 30	Males	5																4 1
	Females	5	2				1			1								3
30 to 40	Males	2																2
	Females	1	1														1	
All ages	Males	19	6		1	1				1	1	1					1	11 2
	Females	11	4				1			1							2	7
	Totals	30	10		1	1	1			2	1	1					3	18 2

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TABLE XXXV.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	TIME AFFLICTED, IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.
5 to 10	Males	5						1	4									1
	Females																	
10 to 15	Males	2								2								
	Females	2								2								1
15 to 20	Males	3							1		2							1
	Females																	
20 to 30	Males	10					3		1		3	3						1
	Females	1									1							
30 to 40	Males	4							2				1				1	1
	Females	3							1	1			1					1
40 to 50	Males	5							2	1	1	1						
	Females																	
50 to 60	Males	7	1					1	2	1	1						1	
	Females	2								1					1			1
60 to 70	Males	6							5	1								
	Females	3						1	1		1							
70 and over	Males	10					1	*a* 3	1	4			1					
	Females	2								1		1						
All ages	Males	52	1				4	5	18	9	7	4	1	1			2	4
	Females	13						1	2	5	2	1	1		1			3
	Totals	65	1				4	6	20	14	9	5	2	1	1		2	7

a Includes one who is 97 years of age.

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TABLE XXXVI.

Showing, by Sex, the Ages of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years those represented in each Period of Age have been under Medical Treatment, with Totals for the State, for the year 1876.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX.	Number.	Total No. Treated.	TIME OF TREATMENT, IN YEARS.													No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
				—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.	
5 to 10	Males	5	4	2					1	1								1	
	Females																		
10 to 15	Males	2	2	1		1													
	Females	2	2	1													1		
15 to 20	Males	3	2	1								1						1	
	Females																		
20 to 30	Males	10	6	2		1			1	1					1			2	2
	Females	1																	1
30 to 40	Males	4	2	2														1	1
	Females	3	3					1	1		1								
40 to 50	Males	5	5			1							1			1	2		
	Females																		
50 to 60	Males	7	5	2	1	1											1	2	
	Females	2	1									1						1	
60 to 70	Males	6	4					1		1							2	2	
	Females	3	2			1			1									1	
70 and over	Males	10	5	2		1					1						1	3	2
	Females	2	1														1	1	
All ages	Males	52	35	12	1	5		1	2	3	1	1	1		1	1	6	12	5
	Females	13	9	1		1		1	2		1	1					2	3	1
	Totals	65	44	13	1	6		2	4	3	2	2	1		1	1	8	15	6

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TABLE XXXVII.

Showing, for the State, the Total Number and the Number of each Sex of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the total number of each class who have been inmates of institutions for their care and education, the number who have been inmates of such institutions within the State, the number who have been inmates of such institutions without the State, the number who have been inmates of such institutions both within and without the State, and the length of time they have been inmates; the number who have never been inmates of any institution, and the number of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution, for the year 1876.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	No. who have been inmates of Institutions within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Institutions without the State.	No. who have been inmates of Inst'ns both within and without the State.	Total No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions.	TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													No. who have not been inmates of any Institution.	Not Reported.
							—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.		
Deaf	Totals	97	10	3	1	14	7	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	4
	Males	64	5	3	1	9	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	2
	Females	33	5	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	29	9	3	..	12	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	17	..
	Males	17	7	1	..	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	9	..
	Females	12	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..
Dumb	Totals	30	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
	Males	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
	Females	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Partially Blind	Totals	65	6	3	..	9	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	2
	Males	52	5	3	..	8	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1
	Females	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	1

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TABLE XXXVIII.

Showing, for the State, by Totals and by Sex, the Nativity and Parent-nativity of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan in 1876.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	NATIVITY OF PERSONS AFFLICTED.*			NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PERSONS AFFLICTED.*								
			Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Foreign Father and Native Mother.	Foreign Mother and Native Father.	Mother Unknown. Father. Native.	Mother Unknown. Father. Foreign.	Father Unknown. Mother. Native.	Father Unknown. Mother. Foreign.	Both Unknown.
Deaf	Totals	97	73	18	6	50	25	1	....	2	....	2	....	17
	Males	64	49	10	5	36	14	1	....	1	....	1	....	11
	Females	33	24	8	1	14	11	....	....	1	....	1	....	6
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	29	23	4	2	19	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	4
	Males	17	15	1	1	12	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Females	12	8	3	1	7	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Dumb	Totals	30	22	7	1	9	15	4	1	....	....	....	....	1
	Males	19	12	6	1	6	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	Females	11	10	1	....	3	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	..
Partially Blind	Totals	65	47	16	2	34	17	1	2	....	1	2	....	8
	Males	52	37	14	1	26	14	1	2	....	1	2	....	6
	Females	13	10	2	1	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

* "Native" includes only those born in the United States.

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TABLE XXXIX.

Showing, for the State, the Total number and the number of each Sex, of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the number of each class who have Estates and Incomes, and the value of such Estates and Incomes; the number who have no Estates or Incomes, and the number whose Estates and Incomes, if any, are not reported, for the year 1876.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	Total Number who have Estates.	VALUE OF ESTATES.						No Estates.	Not Reported.	Total Number who have Incomes.	VALUE OF INCOMES.						No Incomes.	Not Reported.
				Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Unknown.				Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.	Unknown.		
Deaf	Totals	97	44	6	6	10	12	6	4	51	2	37	2	9	6	7	2	11	54	6
	Males	64	29	5	4	6	8	5	1	34	1	27	..	7	4	6	2	8	35	2
	Females	33	15	1	2	4	4	1	3	17	1	10	2	2	2	1	..	3	19	4
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	29	6	1	1	2	1	..	1	19	4	6	..	1	1	1	1	2	20	3
	Males	17	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	10	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	11	3
	Females	12	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	9	...	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	9	...
Dumb	Totals	30	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	26	...	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	26	1
	Males	19	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	16	...	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	1
	Females	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	...
Partially Blind	Totals	65	25	3	7	5	8	2	..	39	1	23	1	3	8	1	2	8	41	1
	Males	52	21	3	5	4	7	2	..	30	1	20	1	3	6	1	2	7	31	1
	Females	13	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	9	...	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	10	...

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TABLE XL.

Showing, for the State, the Total Number, and the Number of each Sex, of the Deaf, Partially Deaf and Dumb, Dumb, and Partially Blind Persons in Michigan; the number of each class who have Relatives liable for their support, and the value of the estates of such relatives; the number whose relatives have no estates, the number who have relatives whose estates, if any, are not reported, the number who have no relatives liable for their support, and the number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported, for the year 1876.

CLASSES.	SEX.	Total Number.	Number who have relatives liable for their support.	VALUE OF ESTATES OF RELATIVES LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF SUCH PERSONS.								Number whose relatives have no Estates.	Number who have relatives whose Estates, if any, are not reported.	Number who have no relatives liable for their support.	Number whose relatives liable for their support, if any, are not reported.
				Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $3,000.	$3,000 to $4,000.	$4,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Unknown.				
Deaf	Totals	97	55	1	6	8	5	4	3	11	7	6	4	40	2
	Males	64	27	1	4	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	1	35	2
	Females	33	28	---	2	4	1	---	2	8	4	4	3	5	---
Partially Deaf and Dumb	Totals	29	19	1	1	3	2	---	1	2	6	3	---	9	1
	Males	17	12	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	4	2	---	4	1
	Females	12	7	---	---	2	1	---	---	1	2	1	---	5	---
Dumb	Totals	30	21	2	2	3	3	3	---	2	1	5	---	9	---
	Males	19	13	---	1	3	2	2	---	1	1	3	---	6	---
	Females	11	8	2	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	2	---	3	---
Partially Blind	Totals	65	36	3	5	2	2	6	3	7	4	3	1	29	---
	Males	52	27	2	5	2	2	5	1	3	4	2	1	25	---
	Females	13	9	1	---	---	---	1	2	4	---	1	---	4	---

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TABLE XLI.

Showing, for the Deaf Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Deaf from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	10	8	Scarlatina	1	1
Congenital	3	1	Typhus fever	2	----
Taking cold	2	1	Typhoid fever	3	2
Cold in head—gathering in ear	----	1	Measles	3	----
Gathering in head	2	----	Small-pox and brain fever	----	1
Gathering in ears	1	----	Sickness (not specified)	----	2
Working in water	1	----	Neuralgia	----	1
Going in water to bathe	1	----	Taking quinine	1	1
Catarrh	2	1	Overdose of calomel	1	----
Epizoötic	1	----	Injury to spine	1	----
Mumps	2	----	Public speaking	1	----
Spinal meningitis	1	1	Over-work	1	----
Spinal fever	2	----	Over-worked—heat	1	----
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	3	Supposed to be mal-treatment at school	1	----
Spinal complaint	----	1	Fall on the ice	----	1
Brain fever	5	2	Fall	1	----
Inflammation of brain	2	----	Use of instruments at birth	1	----
Fever (not specified)	1	----			
Spotted fever	1	----			
Scarlet fever	7	5	Totals	64	33

TABLE XLII.

Showing, for the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Partially Deaf and Dumb from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	6	3	Inflammation of the brain	----	1
Congenital	1	1	Brain fever	1	1
Scarlet fever	2	2	Nervous fever	1	1
Gathering in ears	1	----	Spotted fever	2	----
Fever with gathering in head	----	1	Fever and mumps	1	----
Sickness (not specified)	1	1	Scrofula	----	1
Congestion of brain and spinal fever	1	----	Totals	17	12

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TABLE XLIII.

Showing, for the Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Dumb from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	2	2	Convulsions	2	----
Congenital	9	5	Typhoid fever	----	1
Idiocy	1	1	Violent attack of fever in infancy	1	----
Cramp	----	1	Falling down stairs	1	----
Teething and cramps	1	----			
Paralysis	1	----			
Derangement of nervous system	----	1	Totals	19	11
Spinal complaint	1	----			

TABLE XLIV.

Showing, for the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, the Assigned Causes of Malady, and, by Sex, the number Partially Blind from each Cause.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Males.	Females.
Unassigned	11	1	Scrofula	3	1
Congenital	3	3	Sickness (not specified)	2	----
Old age	2	----	Scarlet fever	2	----
Amaurosis	1	----	Chicken-pox in infancy	1	----
Cataract	2	3	Measles and varioloid	1	----
Film	1	----	Small-pox	1	----
Inflammation	8	4	Fits	1	----
Accident	4	----	Sun-stroke and brain fever	1	----
Intoxicating drink and hard labor	1	----	Taking cold	----	1
Whiskey and syphilis	1	----	Fever and ague and taking quinine	1	----
Catarrh	1	----	Strain or over-work	1	----
Epizoötic or unknown	1	----			
Cold and disease of brain	1	----	Totals	52	13
Nervous affection	1	----			

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TABLE XLV.

Showing the Occupations of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Car inspectors	1	----	Masons—builders	1	----
Carpenters and joiners	1	----	Masons	1	----
Children	9	4	Mechanics	2	----
Coopers	1	----	Milliners	----	1
Domestics	----	1	No occupation	8	3
Farmers	25	1	Pupils	----	2
Farmers' sons	2	----	Railroad laborers	1	----
Farm laborers	4	----	Weavers	----	1
Housekeepers	----	19			
Housework	----	1	Totals	64	33
Laborers	8	----			

TABLE XLVI.

Showing the Occupations of the Partially Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Book agents	----	1	Not reported	1	----
Children	3	2	Painters	1	----
Farmers	2	----	Pupils	3	----
Farm work	1	----	Seamstresses	----	1
Housekeepers	----	3	Servants on farms	1	----
Housework	----	3	Students	1	----
Laborers	1	----	Teachers of deaf and dumb	1	----
Mill laborers	1	----			
No occupation	1	2	Totals	17	12

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TABLE XLVII.

Showing the Occupations of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Children	6	2	Housekeepers	----	1
Farmers	----	1	No occupation	11	5
Farm laborers	1	----	Not reported	----	1
Help in hotels	1	----			
House helpers	----	1	Totals	19	11

TABLE XLVIII.

Showing the Occupations of the Partially Blind Persons in Michigan, and, by Sex, the number engaged in each Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Beggars	1	----	Housekeepers	----	5
Blacksmiths	1	----	Laborers	6	----
Broom-makers and chair-bottomers	1	----	Music teachers	1	----
Children	7	1	No occupation	2	3
Choring	1	----	Not reported	1	----
Cornet players	1	----	Peddlers	1	----
Farmers	23	1	Physicians and surgeons	1	----
Farmers' daughters	----	2	Selling milk	1	----
Farm laborers	3	----	Tailors	1	----
Housekeeper, seamstress, knitter, etc.	----	1	Totals	52	13

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EXHIBIT A.

Showing the Sex, Age, and Conjugal and Mental Condition of Persons reported as being afflicted with any of the maladies included in this Abstract, of whom the information seems to indicate that more than one in a family are afflicted, with the nature, duration, and cause of malady, and the township or city, and the county, from which each is reported.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time in Years Afflicted.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Cause of Malady.
F.	63	Widow	Mildly Insane	30	Unknown	Dorr	Allegan	Unknown.
M.	40	Single	Mildly Insane	20	Unknown	Dorr	Allegan	Unknown.
M.	29	Single	Insane	1	Unknown	Dorr	Allegan	Unknown.
M.	88	Married	Blind	3	Intelligent	Assyria	Barry	Poison and inflammation.
F.	62	Single	Deaf and Dumb	62	Intelligent	Assyria	Barry	Congenital.
F.	47	Single	Deaf and Dumb	45	Intelligent	Assyria	Barry	Sickness.
M.	7	Single	Deaf and Dumb	3	Very intelligent	Bay City, 7th Ward	Bay	Scarlet fever.
F.	4	Single	Deaf and Dumb	3	Intelligent	Bay City, 7th Ward	Bay	Scarlet fever.
M.	44	Married	Deaf and Dumb	37	Intelligent	Niles	Berrien	Scarlet fever.
F.	37	Married	Deaf and Dumb	33	Intelligent	Niles	Berrien	Sickness.
M.	51	Married	Deaf and Dumb	44	Intelligent	California	Branch	Scarlet fever.
F.	41	Married	Deaf and Dumb	41	Intelligent	California	Branch	Congenital.
F.	15	Single	Semi-mute	15	Middling	Albion	Calhoun	Congenital.
M.	21	Single	Semi-mute	21	Imbecile	Albion	Calhoun	Congenital.
M.	8	Single	Deaf and nearly Dumb	3 1/3	Good	Pennfield	Calhoun	Spotted fever.
M.	4	Single	Deaf and Dumb	3 1/3	Good	Pennfield	Calhoun	Spotted fever.
F.	15	Single	Deaf and Dumb	15	Intelligent	Pokagon	Cass	Congenital.
F.	13	Single	Deaf and Dumb	13	Intelligent	Pokagon	Cass	Congenital.
M.	35	Married	Deaf and Dumb	32	Good	Dallas	Clinton	Swelling in the ear.
F.	34	Married	Deaf and Dumb	34	Good	Dallas	Clinton	Congenital.

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F.	20	Single	Blind	20	Good	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	11	Single	Blind	11	Good	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	19	Single	Blind	19	Good	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	15	Single	Deaf and Dumb	15	Intelligent	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Intelligent	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	15	Single	Blind	15	Good	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	11	Single	Blind	Unk	Good	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Unknown.
F.	15	Single	Blind	14	Good	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	[ing blue flag root.
M.	18	Single	Blind	11.12 / 17¾	Good / Intelligent	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Bursting pupils of eyes from tak- / Inflammation of eyes.
M.	17	Single	Deaf and Dumb	17	Intelligent	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	17	Intelligent	Flint, 4th Ward	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	40	Married	Deaf and Dumb	40	Good	Genesee	Genesee	Congenital.
F.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	30	Good	Genesee	Genesee	Congenital.
M.	38	Married	Totally Blind	37⅔	Intelligent	Jefferson	Hillsdale	Sickness.
F.	30	Married	Totally Blind	15	Intelligent	Jefferson	Hillsdale	Sickness.
F.	36	Single	Deaf and Dumb	34	Intelligent	Pittsford	Hillsdale	Scarlet fever.
F.	34	Single	Deaf and Dumb	34	Good	Pittsford	Hillsdale	Deaf and Dumb from infancy.
F.	15	Single	Part'ly Deaf and Dumb	10	Good	Somerset	Hillsdale	Diphtheria.
F.	26	Single	Deaf and Dumb	25or 26	Sound	Somerset	Hillsdale	Unknown.
F.	9	Single	Deaf and Dumb	9	Bright	Portage	Houghton	Congenital.
F.	6	Single	Deaf and Dumb	6	Good	Portage	Houghton	Congenital.
M.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	27	Good	Keene	Ionia	Intermittent fever.
F.	27	Married	Deaf	17	Good	Keene	Ionia	She was first blind; she rec'd her sight, and then became deaf.
M.	37	Single	Deaf and Dumb	37	Intelligent	Sebewa	Ionia	Congenital.
M.	32	Single	Deaf and Dumb	32	Intelligent	Sebewa	Ionia	Congenital.
M.	42	Married	Deaf and Dumb	42	Good	Lincoln	Isabella	Sickness.
F.	33	Married	Deaf and Dumb	33	Good	Lincoln	Isabella	Congenital.

NOTE.—The brace connects the statistics of persons believed to be of the same family.

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EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Conjugal Condition.	Name and Degree of Malady.	Time in Years Afflicted.	Mental Condition.	Township or City from which Reported.	County from which Reported.	Cause of Malady.
M.	36	Married	Deaf and Dumb	30	Intelligent	Jackson, 1st Ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
F.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	38	Intelligent	Jackson, 1st Ward	Jackson	Congenital.
M.	43	Married	Deaf and Dumb	38	Intelligent	Jackson, 1st Ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
F.	51	Married	Deaf and Dumb	51	Intelligent	Jackson, 1st Ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
M.	31	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26	Good	Jackson, 5th Ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
F.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	31	Good	Jackson, 5th Ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
M.	34	Married	Semi-mute	34	Good	Jackson, 5th Ward	Jackson	Unknown.
F.	29	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26	Good	Jackson, 5th Ward	Jackson	Scarlet fever.
M.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	29	Good	Jackson, 5th Ward	Jackson	Brain fever.
F.	39	Married	Semi-deaf and Dumb	39	Good	Jackson, 5th Ward	Jackson	Unknown.
M.	24	Married	Deaf	14	Intelligent	Liberty	Jackson	Typhus fever.
F.	21	Married	Deaf	11¾	Intelligent	Liberty	Jackson	Spinal complaint.
M.	55	Married	Partially Deaf	14	Intelligent	Alamo	Kalamazoo	Overworked—heat.
F.	47	Married	Mildly Deaf	10	Intelligent	Alamo	Kalamazoo	Not known.
M.	20	Single	Insane	Unk	Idiotic	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Hereditary.
F.	48	Widow	Insane	Unk	Good	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Spiritualism.
F.	16	Single	Deaf and Dumb	16	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Congenital.
M.	53	Married	Ins'ne, at times violent	Unk	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Concussion of brain caused by [fighting.
F.	20	Single	Ins'ne, at times violent	Unk	Idiotic	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Unknown.
M.	63	Married	Deaf and Dumb	60	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Scarlet fever.
F.	Unk	Married	Nearly Deaf and Dumb	59⅔	Intelligent	Comstock	Kalamazoo	Scarlet fever.
M.	35	Married	Deaf and Dumb	35	Intelligent	Byron	Kent	Congenital.
F.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb	27	Good	Byron	Kent	Brain fever.

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M.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	32	Intelligent	Plainfield	Kent	Congenital.
F.	28	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26	Good	Plainfield	Kent	Scarlet fever.
M.	40	Married	Deaf and Dumb	40	Good	Tyrone	Kent	Unknown.
F.	41	Married	Deaf and Dumb	41	Good	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
M.	¾	Single	Blind	¾	Good	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
F.	2½	Single	Blind	2½	Good	Tyrone	Kent	Congenital.
M.	10	Single	Deaf and Dumb	6	Good	Attica	Lapeer	Brain fever.
F.	4	Single	Deaf and Dumb	4	Good	Attica	Lapeer	Congenital.
F.	37	Married	Partially Deaf	32	Good	Dryden	Lapeer	Scarlet fever.
M.	44	Married	Totally Deaf	30	Good	Dryden	Lapeer	Brain fever.
M.	26¾	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26¾	Good	Metamora	Lapeer	Congenital.
F.	25¼	Married	Deaf and Dumb	21¼	Good	Metamora	Lapeer	Typhoid fever.
M.	50	Married	Deaf and Dumb	46	Sound	Adrian, 4th Ward	Lenawee	Violent fever arising from [bloody flux.
F.	38	Married	Part'ly Deaf and Dumb	37	Sound	Adrian, 4th Ward	Lenawee	Scrofula.
M.	46	Married	Deaf and Dumb	42	Sound and active	Tecumseh	Lenawee	Run over by coach.
F.	34	Married	Deaf and Dumb	31	Mind active	Tecumseh	Lenawee	Scarlet fever.
M.	12	Single	Idiot	12	Idiotic	Armada	Macomb	Congenital.
M.	26	Single	Deaf and Dumb	26	Intelligent	Armada	Macomb	Congenital.
M.	13	Single	Deaf and Dumb	13	Intelligent	Clinton	Macomb	Congenital.
M.	10	Single	Deaf and Dumb	10	Intelligent	Clinton	Macomb	Congenital.
F.	58	Married	Totally Blind	18	Intelligent	Ray	Macomb	Over-work.
F.	30	Single	Totally Blind	10	Intelligent	Ray	Macomb	Congestion of brain.
F.	50	Married	Partially Blind	50	Intelligent	Arcadia	Manistee	Congenital.
M.	25	Married	Part. blind in one eye	15	Intelligent	Arcadia	Manistee	Hurt by a stick.
F.	49	Single	Part'ly Deaf and Dumb	49	Idiotic	Arcadia	Manistee	Congenital.
M.	32	Married	Partially Blind	5	Intelligent	Arcadia	Manistee	Scrofula.
M.	43	Married	Deaf and Dumb	35 5-6	Intelligent	Hinton	Mecosta	Fits when seven years old.
F.	26½	Married	Deaf and Dumb	26	Intelligent	Hinton	Mecosta	Severe cold.

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